

Plans for the Fourth G20 Summit: Co-chaired by Canada and Korea in Toronto, June 2010

Jenilee Guebert
Director of Research, G20 Research Group
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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

AIMA	Alternative Investment Management Association
ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations
BCBS	Basel Committee on Banking Supervision
BIS	Ban for International Settlements
DTA	double taxation agreement
ECB	European Central Bank
FSB	Financial Stability Board
FSF	Financial Stability Forum
GDP	gross domestic product
IASB	International Accounting Standards Board
IDA	International Development Association
IFIs	international financial institutions
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standard
IMF	International Monetary Fund
MEF	Major Economies Forum
MEM	Major Economies Meeting
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WTO	World Trade Organization

Preface

This report on the “Plans for the Fourth G20 Summit” is compiled by the G20 Research Group largely from public sources as an aid to researchers and other stakeholders interested in the meetings of G20 leaders and their invited guests. It is updated periodically. Note that this document refers to the G20 leaders’ meeting (or summit), which had its first gathering on November 14-15, 2008, in Washington DC (as opposed to the G20 finance ministers forum, which was founded in 1999, and other groupings such as the G20 developing countries formed in response to the agricultural negotiations at the World Trade Organization).

1. Background

The Group of Twenty (G20) leaders met for the first time in 2008, initially on November 14 for a working dinner and then on November 15 for a working meeting in Washington’s National Building Museum. The official name of the meeting was the “Summit on Financial Markets and the World Economy.” Participants from the G20 systematically significant developing and emerging countries gathered to discuss the global economic and financial crisis affecting the world. The G20’s members are Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States and the European Union. Spain and the Netherlands also participated in the first meeting as part of the French delegation, under the auspices of the EU. The second summit took place on April 1-2, 2009. The United Kingdom hosted the meeting in London. Spain and the Netherlands again participated and representatives from ASEAN, the Financial Stability Forum, the International Monetary Fund, NEPAD, the United Nations, the World Bank and the WTO were also included. The third G20 meeting took place in Pittsburgh on September 24-25, 2009, with the United States as host. The fourth G20 summit (and the first institutionalized one) will take place in Toronto, Ontario, Canada, on June 26-27, 2010. It will be co-hosted by Canada and South Korea. The fifth summit is scheduled to take place in Korea in November 2010. In 2011, France will take over as chair.

The G20 finance ministers’ and central bank governors’ group first met in 1999. They met for their tenth annual meeting on November 8-9, 2008, in Sao Paulo, Brazil. They have started meeting more frequently since the G20 leaders first met in Washington, including during the leaders’ meetings. They met on April 24, 2009, in Washington on the margins of the annual spring meeting of the IMF and World Bank, on September 4-5 to prepare for the Pittsburgh Summit and they met again for their annual meeting on November 6-7, 2009, in St. Andrews, Scotland, which was be hosted by the UK (which holds the chair of the G20 for 2010).

Under the Gleneagles Dialogue, since 2005 a group of 20 ministers in the fields of environment and energy have met, including in Japan in 2008, to discuss issues

associated with climate change. On the margins of the G8 Hokkaido Summit in Japan in July 2008, the 16 Major Economies Meeting (MEM-16) was held at the summit level, following official-level meetings of this forum started by the United States in 2007. President Barack Obama co-chaired the second summit-level meeting of the renamed Major Economies Forum (MEF) as part of the G8 L'Aquila Summit in Italy on July 9, 2009. In both cases, membership largely overlaps that of the G20.¹

2. Agenda and Priorities

Canadian prime minister Stephen Harper announced that Toronto will host the G20 summit on June 26 and 27, 2010. “The G-20 has facilitated decisive action throughout the past year to limit the impact of the global financial crisis on jobs and growth,” said Harper. “Canada continues to play a leadership role to ensure a durable recovery is assured. We are implementing one of the largest stimulus packages and are contributing to international financial reform by helping to lead the G20 and the work of the Financial Stability Board.” At the Pittsburgh Summit, the G20 leaders agreed to launch a framework that lays out the policies and ways to act together to generate strong, sustainable and balanced global growth. One of Canada’s goals at the Toronto Summit in 2010 will be to ensure the framework’s prompt and effective implementation. “This represents an unprecedented opportunity to maintain the momentum needed to introduce much-needed financial sector reforms,” added Harper. “We have demonstrated leadership by providing new resources and guarantees to strengthen international financial institutions, namely innovative new capital arrangements to help ensure the Inter-American Development Bank and the African Development Bank have resources they can count on throughout the crisis. We intend to continue playing a role in defining the path forward in 2010.” Harper and Korean president Lee Myung-bak are working closely together and with the international community to ensure the coming year is one of economic renewal.² (December 7, 2009, *Office of the Prime Minister*)

When the G20 finance officials met in Scotland at the beginning of November, they planned to develop a peer review process to ensure their economic policies avoided the trade and budget imbalances that contributed to last year’s financial crisis, a U.S. treasury department official said. The G20 planned to establish the types of economic data that each country needed to submit for review by the IMF. The officials also planned to set deadlines that would produce results to be reviewed by the next time the G20 leaders meet in June. The G20 leaders agreed in September in Pittsburgh to subject their economic policies to the scrutiny of a peer review process that would determine whether each country’s individual economic programs were “collectively consistent” with sustainable global growth. The goal was to avoid repeating problems like huge trade and

¹ The G20 Gleneagles Dialogue consists of Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, the European Union, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Iran, Japan, Mexico, Nigeria, Poland, Russia, South Africa, Spain, the United Kingdom and the United States. The MEF is composed of Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Russia, South Korea, South Africa, the United Kingdom, the United States and the European Union.

² *Office of the Prime Minister* (December 7, 2009), “PM announces G-20 will meet in Toronto in 2010.” pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?id=3026.

budget deficits in the U.S., and massive trade surpluses in China and elsewhere. The flow of cheap credit from China was seen as playing a major role in fueling the U.S. housing boom and subsequent collapse. The IMF planned to review the individual country data and submit a report to the G20 finance ministers that would ultimately form the basis for discussion when the G20 leaders meet in June in Canada. It was unclear, however, just how detailed the reports would be given the reluctance of individual nations to face outside pressure to change economic policies. The G20 leaders also plan to assess the current state of the global economy and the need to continue providing government stimulus to ensure that fledgling signs of recovery become sustainable. Finance officials also planned to discuss the progress being made in reforming the IMF and other global finance organizations to give rapidly growing nations such as China a stronger voice in decisions.³ (November 3, 2009, *Associated Press Newswires*)

At the third G20 summit in Pittsburgh, Canada and Korea announced that they would co-chair a G20 summit in Canada in 2010. Canadian prime minister Stephen Harper stated that the G20 has proven its effectiveness and representativeness in dealing with the economic crisis. A date and location have not yet been announced.⁴ (September 25, 2009, *Canadian Press*)

Global Imbalances

G20 finance ministers and central bank governors are expected to focus on details of a framework to rectify global economic imbalances for ensuring solid and sustainable growth at their November meeting. Based on the agreement at the G20 summit in Pittsburgh, they will start work on a framework for assessing each other economy's steps to reduce global imbalances in cooperation with the IMF and the World Bank. At the two-day meeting, the G20 officials will discuss which measures are subjected to mutual assessment and which policy targets will be shared among the economies. Also high on the agenda will be a strategy for unwinding unorthodox fiscal and monetary measures introduced by the economies to address the global financial crisis. Furthermore, the participants will discuss progress in financial regulation reforms, including curbs on bankers' pay, as well as fiscal measures to combat climate change.⁵ (November 2, 2009, *Jiji Press English News Service*)

Stimulus and Exit Strategies

German finance minister Wolfgang Schaeuble is pressing countries with high current account deficits to rebalance their economies. He called for the G20 to coordinate their exit strategies, referring to the promises made at the September G20 Pittsburgh Summit.

³ *Associated Press Newswires* (November 3, 2009), "US: G-20 talks will develop plan for promoting more sustainable global growth."

⁴ *Canadian Press* (September 25, 2009), "Canada to host G8, G20 next year," accessed 2 November 2009, video.lfpres.ca/video/news/canada-and-world/5745371001/harper-pleased-with-g20-summit/42109118001.

⁵ *Jiji Press English News Service* (November 2, 2009), "G-20 to Discuss Framework to Rectify Global Imbalances."

“The core message of such a joint strategy is the acceptance of countries and currency areas with enduring high current account deficits to boost their savings, consolidate their budgets, to keep open markets and to strengthen their export sectors.” Countries with sustained current account surpluses should boost their domestic sources of economic growth, for example by increasing investment, raising productivity in the services sector or overhauling their social security system. G20 finance ministers plan to work on recommendations for the implementation of coordinated exit strategies for the next G20 summits in June and November 2010.⁶ (December 30, 2009, *Reuters News*)

South Korea is planning to maintain its expansionary macroeconomic policy while rolling back the temporary measures it took to tackle the financial crisis. Finance minister Yoon Jeung-hyun stressed that 2010 would be a “critical turning point” for South Korea’s economy. “First, taking into account that uncertainties remain high, we’ve reached an agreement to our expansionary macroeconomic policy stance for the time being to solidify economic growth momentum,” he said. The South Korean government will “normalize,” or roll back, the temporary measures, such as extending credit guarantees of small or mid-sized firms in a gradual pace. With respect to the view that the two “contradictory, unbalanced” policies may bring about confusion among market participants, Yoon said “it can be interpreted as good news in the market as a combination of two different, noteworthy values is pushed at the same time.” The head of the central bank hinted that a gradual interest rate hike may take place soon, saying South Korea should contemplate on the timing of an interest rate hike, taking the economic condition and inflation into account down the road. Explaining the government’s economic direction, Yoon also reiterated that the government will put priority on improving the nation’s labour market. Job creation is the best welfare policy for people and companies should increase recruitment and investment, he said.⁷ (December 10, 2009, *Xinhua News Agency*)

The European Central Bank is ready to start phasing out the stimulus measures it set up over the last two years. ECB governor Jean-Claude Trichet voiced his worry that banks may be getting addicted to the central bank’s cheap short-term money loans, suggesting that he favors a gradual withdrawal of the measures to help the financial sector wean itself off central bank support. Trichet was expected to confirm that December’s one-year money offering will be the last. Trichet was also expected to unveil details of how the ECB will provide liquidity to banks next year and how it eventually plans to phase out other, shorter loan programs. The ECB is not expected to be too hasty in implementing its exit strategy. After all, the recession continues in countries like Spain, where unemployment stands at a startling 19.3%.⁸ (December 1, 2009, *Associated Press Newswire*)

Britain plans to propose at the November G20 finance ministers’ meeting that countries set global growth targets to push each country to set policy goals aimed at correcting imbalances. It is unclear if there will be agreement on this as the idea of establishing

⁶ *Reuters News* (December 30, 2009), “German FinMin presses G20 economies to rebalance.”

⁷ *Xinhua News Agency* (December 10, 2009), “S. Korea to maintain expansionary policy: finance minister.”

⁸ *Associated Press Newswire* (December 1, 2009), “European Central Bank set to begin phasing out liquidity measures but keep rates on hold.”

global growth targets has met with opposition from several countries. The proposal calls on each country to come up with growth targets for the world economy over the next five years or so. Each nation would then announce policy goals, such as pledges to continue ultra-easy monetary policy for the foreseeable future, in a bid to correct the imbalances caused by growing current account surpluses in Asia and deficits in the United States.⁹ (November 1, 2009, *Reuters News*)

Most G20 countries' approach towards exit strategies remains cautious. However, the Reserve Bank of Australia surprised many when they increased their interest rates — the first country to do so since the start of the financial crisis. At the same time bank governor Glenn Stevens reinforced his pledge to “lessen gradually” the amount of monetary stimulus in the economy by increasing the benchmark lending rate by only a quarter of a percentage point. Finance ministers and central bank governors are still waiting for clear signs that private demand is replacing government stimulus, and they are never certain how markets will react to their various decisions. In explaining his decision to opt for a second consecutive quarter-point increase, Stevens cited the probability that stimulus-fuelled purchasing of houses and other goods will subside and the likelihood that the strong Australian dollar will constrain the export of factory goods. “The board noted that the rise in the exchange rate is likely to constrain output in the tradeables sector and dampen price pressures.” Australia is the lone G20 member that has raised interest rates this year and is the only country whose central bank has increased borrowing costs more than once.¹⁰ (November 4, 2009, *Globe and Mail*)

There are encouraging signs from the U.S. and some European economies but the global crisis is not over and stimulus must remain in place until unemployment recedes, said IMF managing director Dominique Strauss-Kahn. He said that to avoid the risk of a double-dip recession governments must continue fiscal and monetary stimulus until unemployment peaks, which was likely to take 10 to 12 months. “There are some encouraging figures, a few months ago from European countries and yesterday from the U.S. and that’s all good news,” Strauss-Kahn said. “Nevertheless it does not mean the crisis is over. The crisis will not be over until unemployment begins to decrease and that will take many months.” While the financial part of the crisis appeared to have ended, with little risk of further collapse among financial institutions in the near future, Strauss-Kahn said that private demand for goods and services remained very weak. “If we want to avoid, which I think we will avoid, the risk of a double-dip, it’s absolutely too early to withdraw the different stimulus which have been put in place,” he said. “In the 10-12 coming months, unemployment will continue to rise ... that’s why we have to go on with the monetary and fiscal policies, the stimulus, until unemployment decreases. At that time we can declare victory.” Strauss-Kahn said the policies adopted to confront the financial crisis has already begun to unwind imbalances in the world’s major economies, with signs of a fall in the U.S. deficit and a more domestic-led growth model in China. Ahead of the November 6-7 meeting of G20 finance ministers in St. Andrews, Scotland, Strauss-Kahn said members of the group of rich and developing countries would discuss plans for mutual assessment of each other’s economies that “would certainly help” to

⁹ *Reuters News* (November 1, 2009), “G20 may sets targets to correct imbalances.”

¹⁰ *Globe and Mail* (November 4, 2009), “Central banks stick to tightrope balancing act.”

further address imbalances. However, Strauss-Kahn said the G20 was still early in the process of defining this mutual assessment and the finance ministers would simply discuss possible methodologies at their November meeting.¹¹ (October 30, 2009, *Reuters News*)

British chancellor of the exchequer Alistair Darling said it was important for the EU to discuss how and when to withdraw fiscal stimulus measures but ensuring recovery had to come first. Darling met EU finance ministers in Luxembourg to discuss exit strategies, climate change funds and regulation ahead of a European Council meeting and the November G20 finance ministers meeting. “The government believes that while at this stage it is important to design such exit strategies, the priority is to ensure that the recovery is fully secured through full implementation of fiscal support measures ... The UK ... welcomes efforts by the EU to ensure a co-ordinated approach to crisis prevention, management and resolution in order to promote financial stability.”¹² (October 20, 2009, *Reuters News*)

Regulation and Supervision

After taking the lead in lifting interest rates, Australia’s Reserve Bank governor Glenn Stevens is resisting tighter global financial regulation. “You just can’t ignore global standards completely,” Stevens said, in reference to the financial rules being worked up by the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) Basel committee. “What you can do is seek to have those standards recognise a certain degree of national differences.” The argument is that tailoring the new Basel rules to the approximately 40 global banks whose reckless behaviour produced the crisis risks imposing excessive costs on countries, where prudent supervision application of existing rules has worked well. These costs would flow through to lower returns to shareholders and wider interest rate spreads for borrowers and depositors. Some think that certain banks did not hold enough capital to back their risky lending. But thousands of other banks did not need to be bailed out by taxpayer capital injections. Under the Basel II capital adequacy framework, banks must hold an amount of capital weighted to the varying risk of lending for different sorts of assets. An overall leverage ratio is supposed help banks avoid the risk weightings to excessively gear. Many agree that banks did not hold enough liquid assets to tide them over when financial markets froze during the crisis. The Basel committee proposes to require banks to hold more AAA-rated assets, such as government bonds, which could be sold even during financial crises. The emerging Basel proposal, for example, would require Australian banks to hold more than the existing stock of Australian government debt. “Obviously that is not going to be possible, so some other way of handling this needs to be found,” Stevens said. However, this rule would trouble countries that have run budget surpluses in recent years. Conversely, it would provide a captive buyers’ market for the debt of governments that had run up huge budget deficits. The emerging regulatory response would require banks to hold counter-cyclical capital buffers. During boom times, when profits are high and confidence peaks, banks would be required to hold

¹¹ *Reuters News* (October 30, 2009), “IMF sees encouraging signs but stimulus must stay.”

¹² *Reuters News* (October 20, 2009), “EU exit strategies key but recovery is priority – UK.”

more capital to recognize the underlying increased risks and restrain their lending.¹³ (December 10, 2009, *The Australian*)

The G20 have agreed that large banks, whose failure could destabilize markets, should draw up contingency plans for speedy wind downs and be subject to tougher capital rules. The aim is to tackle the issue of “too big to fail” and lessen the need in future for huge government bailouts. German chancellor Angela Merkel has said banks should not be allowed to “blackmail” governments to bail them out or provide implicit support because they are too big to fail. Others have suggested, however, that much can be done to reduce the need and scale of government intervention, such as being subject to stricter capital requirements and have proposed setting up of a fund, with banks and governments contributing, in order to avoid the “scramble for funds” when a bank gets into trouble.¹⁴ (November 2, 2009, *Reuters News*)

Saudi Arabia has called for strict banking regulation and conservative lending regimes but at the same time has spoken out against the need for a global financial supervisor. It wants to strengthen regulatory institutions vis a vis banks, and it is working hard to have its views heard at the G20 finance ministers meeting in Scotland on November 6-7. “We need to promote regulatory frameworks and conservative policies giving the regulators and not the institutions the last word,” said Muhammad al-Jasser, governor of the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency. Western G20 states have advocated a crackdown on banker pay and regulation in the wake of the financial crisis. Jasser said that a single, overarching super-regulator would do more harm than good and that countries needed to enact countercyclical policies that would dampen the highs and cushion the lows of economic swings. “If there was a super-regulator where they attempted to impose specific policies, they would have asked us like in the UK to have soft-touch regulation, telling us that supervision does not need conservative measures or policies ... Saudi Arabia is trying to reflect the fears and concerns of the developing countries, namely the Arab and Gulf countries ... We are undertaking a very active role and expressing those fears and concerns on your behalf ahead of the G20.”¹⁵ (November 1, 2009, *Reuters News*)

Canadian financial authorities are trying to make the global regulatory system look more Canadian, according to Rick Waugh, CEO of Canada’s Scotiabank. “The world can learn from Canada,” he said. Bank of Canada governor Mark Carney said that U.S. and European bankers to change their approaches. On some issues, such as leverage ratios and reserve capital, G20 negotiators are trying to catch up with Canadian standards. One of the most difficult aspects of the G20 debate on financial regulation is how to avoid the collapse of institutions such as Lehman Brothers and the resulting drain on the public treasury. Proposals for avoiding a repeat of such a catastrophe range from breaking large banks into smaller companies, to having these institutions draw up “living wills” that would describe how their debts would be settled in the event of bankruptcy. “We’re going to have some discussion about this whole issue of financial institutions that are, so-

¹³ *The Australian* (December 10, 2009), “One Size Won’t Fit All in the Basel Financial Reforms.”

¹⁴ *Reuters News* (November 2, 2009), “Deutsche Bank CEO warns against big bank carve-up.”

¹⁵ *Reuters News* (November 1, 2009), “Saudi Arabia seeks strict bank rules from G20.”

called too big to fail,” Canadian finance minister Jim Flaherty said of the November G20 finance ministers meeting. “We need to talk more about that. We don’t want to create moral hazard in the financial systems around the world.” To deal with the risk of a major financial institution collapsing, some have proposed a type of international bankruptcy rule that would clearly indicate what happens after a failure.¹⁶ (November 3, 2009, *Globe and Mail*)

Global economic policy makers are just beginning to grapple with a key issue rising out of the 2008 bankruptcy of Lehman Brothers Holdings: how to react if or when the next big global bank starts to collapse. While the furor over bankers’ bonuses has captured most of the headlines, policy makers are assigning each of the world’s 25 most complex international banks to a multinational crisis-management team to draw up contingency plans if they run into trouble. But remarks from current and former officials underscore the major challenges such an effort will face. At the heart of the problem, said Harvey Pitt, who chaired the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission from 2001 to 2003, are “fundamental concerns about sovereignty.” The leaders of the G20 assigned the FSB to carry out the work. Progress likely will be reviewed when G20 finance ministers and central bankers gather in Scotland. To avoid a repeat of Lehman, the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision said in a report last month that banks should provide regulators with updated information on organizational structures, lists of counterparties, asset inventories for each legal entity and country, group-wide contingency funding plans and information needed to quickly settle financial contracts. Such plans have come to be known as “living wills.” But efforts to change the current system have fallen short in the past. David Green, the former head of international policy at the UK’s Financial Services Authority, said policy makers worked for a long time on tightening cross-border coordination following the collapse of the Bank of Credit and Commerce International in 1992. Ultimately these efforts foundered, in large part because in the event of a global bank failure, U.S. insolvency law dictates that most of the liquidity and capital in the U.S. stays there. “This issue has been understood for a very long time,” Green said. “But every time this issue has been looked at, it’s been put back into the ‘too difficult to handle’ box.” Problems arising from complex financial institutions can be compounded by unilateral policy responses in different countries as authorities seek to carry out their responsibilities to protect domestic taxpayers. An example from the current financial crisis was the UK’s use of antiterrorism laws to seize the assets of a failing Icelandic bank last October, which deepened the crisis in that country’s financial system. “What is being tested out now is how far different countries are willing to get into specifics, where that involves sensitive information and to some degree involves pre-commitment on how they will act,” said John Gieve, a former Bank of England deputy governor. And as time goes by, the tougher it could be. “Everyone worries a little bit that memories will be short, and that the longer we go without actually making some real progress here, the harder it will get,” said former Bank of Canada governor David Dodge. “At least historically, that’s been the case.”¹⁷ (October 27, 2009, *Wall Street Journal*)

¹⁶ *Globe and Mail* (November 3, 2009), “Canada warns on G20 proposal: Financial leaders criticize plan to designate some institutions as too big to fail.”

¹⁷ *Wall Street Journal* (October 27, 2009), “Regulators Prepare for the Next ‘Big One.’”

Canada's central bank governor Mark Carney has said that the global financial industry is in danger of becoming arrogant by resisting regulatory change and handing out bonuses that would not be there if governments had not intervened during the financial crisis. Carney warned bankers not to underestimate the determination of G20 countries to enforce new rules on executive pay and bank capitalization. He said large financial institutions benefited disproportionately from government intervention. The response has profoundly shifted risk from the private to the public sector. Carney said all G20 countries agree that bonuses should be tied to long-term performance. Banks would be well advised to make sure they have the sufficient capital rather than pay themselves handsome bonuses. "Relief is in danger of giving way to hubris," Carney said. Carney said the industry should not have blind faith in the security blanket of excess capital. He said financial institutions need to demonstrate an awareness of their broader responsibilities. This approach requires a sensitivity from the industry, which has been absent in recent months. "The financial system must transition from its self-appointed role as the apex of economic activity to once again be the servant of the real economy. ... Stronger institutions and a system that can withstand failure are necessary conditions. But full realization of this objective also requires a change in attitude."¹⁸ (October 26, 2009, *Associated Press Newswires*)

Debts

The G20 admit that they have a debt problem. The UK has promised to legalize its promise to halve its budget deficit in four years. U.S. president Barack Obama said that he understands the failure that will result if they do not control expenditure risks. The U.S. is still considering tax cuts to encourage companies to hire, but Obama said "it is important to recognize if we keep on adding to the debt, even in the midst of this recovery, that at some point, people could lose confidence in the U.S. economy in a way that could actually lead to a double-dip recession." Obama's willingness to concede publicly that there are limits to how much he can spend is an example of how governments are trying to earn credibility with the investors underwriting their legislative agendas. If purchasers of sovereign debt lost confidence in countries' ability to pay, they will demand higher yields on the bonds they buy, making it even more difficult for governments to square their obligations. With the global economic recovery underway, investors, voters, credit rating agencies and the leaders themselves are starting to get a clearer picture of the bill for that unprecedented spending. Creditability is important because the economies of most G20 countries remain too fragile for finance ministers to begin unwinding stimulus measures. Canadian finance minister Jim Flaherty has not yet pledged in writing to pay down the debt like the British or Germans have done. Others are also questioning whether the Americans will keep their promise. "They have fiscal responsibility on the cover of the budget, but nothing inside the budget," said Phillip Swagel, former chief economist at the treasury department.¹⁹ (November 19, 2009, *Globe and Mail*)

¹⁸ *Associated Press Newswires* (October 26, 2009), "Canadian central banks rebukes global bankers."

¹⁹ *Globe and Mail* (November 19, 2009), "The next crisis: National debts."

Accounting

The European Commission said it will not endorse a new accounting rule that EU finance ministers had called for to relieve pressure on banks and insurers from the credit crunch. The International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) published the first of a three-part revision to its IAS 39 “fair value” rule to simplify how companies classify and measure assets on their books. The G20 agreed in April that major standard setters should simplify the “fair value” or mark to market accounting rule by the end of this year. The change must be endorsed by the European Commission to take effect in the EU but the executive body said the revision was only the first of three sections. “Accordingly the Commission has decided that it would examine the adoption of IFRS [International Financial Reporting Standards] 9 in conjunction with the remaining two phases of the revision of IAS 39, which are expected in 2010,” the commission said. Consequently EU banks and insurers will not be able to apply the change in their 2009 annual reports as called for by the G20.²⁰ (November 12, 2009, *Reuters News*)

France is dissatisfied with changes to accounting rules proposed by the IASB to fast-track changes to its IAS 39 fair value rule. The proposal was made as part of global efforts to modify mark-to-market accounting rules that are likely to look similar on both sides of the Atlantic. French finance minister Christine Lagarde bemoaned different approaches to regulations in the United States and Europe despite eventual plans to converge. She said she would discuss the subject with the head of the London-based IASB, David Tweedie, in Luxembourg. “I will tell him in as firm a manner as possible that the revision of norm IAS39 should not be revised in a sense that accelerates fair value but in a sense that conforms with ... financial stability which is not the case today,” she said. Lagarde has said previously that plans by the IASB to ease the impact of the credit crunch on banks would make their situation worse. Banks have been forced to make huge writedowns on some assets as accounting rules require them to be valued at the going rate, a process known as fair value or mark-to-market. Some assets have slumped in value or become untradable in the credit crunch. Policymakers say accounting rules amplified the crisis and must be changed. In comments that largely focused on France’s position at the recent G20 summit in Pittsburgh, Lagarde noted the need to shore up regulation with regards to the global commodities market.²¹ (October 14, 2009, *Reuters News*)

Offshore Jurisdictions and Tax Havens

Offshore financial services are still a development option for some Caribbean states, despite unwelcome pressure from the G20 to target tax havens. “There is no doubt there is much pressure on the offshore financial services sector, but there is still an opportunity for the region,” said Irwin LaRocque, Caricom assistant secretary general for trade and economic integration said. Caribbean leaders argue that the G20 and OECD’s focus on their members is unfair and discriminatory and say there are offshore financial jurisdictions within the United States, Britain and Europe that fail to apply the same transparency standards being demanded of their countries. Nevertheless, several

²⁰ *Reuters News* (November 12, 2009), “EU executives won’t endorse accounting rule for now.”

²¹ *Reuters News* (October 14, 2009), “France’s Lagarde dissatisfied with accounting rule plan.”

Caribbean territories and states have scrambled to sign the 12 bilateral tax information exchange agreements required to get off the OECD grey list.²² (December 10, 2009, *Reuters News*)

Elena Salgado, Spain's minister of economy and financial affairs, and Didier Reynders, Belgium minister of financial affairs, signed a modification of the agreement between their two countries to prevent double taxation and tax evasion in the Income Tax and the Property Increment Tax as well as to prevent fraud and tax evasion in general. Belgium was one of a few EU states with legislation that recognizes bank secrecy. Following the efforts carried out by the G20, Belgium undertook to adapt its legislation to the current OECD standards as far as information exchange is concerned. The new agreement involves a considerable progress for tax fraud prevention and will play an important deterrent role as far as transactions involving international tax fraud are concerned. In Spain, the law enables the regularization of tax payers who have not met their fiscal duties within the legal period established.²³ (December 4, 2009, *States News Service*)

The Swiss government has asked its parliament to approve five new tax treaties as part of its effort to counter the stigma of being an international tax haven and said the deals should be subject to an optional referendum. The Swiss finance department said the initial batch of five revised double taxation agreements (DTAs) were with the United States, Denmark, France, Mexico and Britain. "The revised DTAs meet international standards relating to administrative assistance in tax matters. They provide numerous benefits for the Swiss economy," the department said. "The Federal Council is of the opinion that they should all be made subject to an optional referendum." The Swiss government had initially suggested only the first revised treaty should be voted upon in a referendum but this was met with a storm of criticism by those who oppose the weakening of strict banking secrecy. The finance department said the lower chamber should consider the agreements next spring and the government expected to submit a second batch of five agreements for approval before the end of January 2010.²⁴ (November 27, 2009, *Reuters News*)

The UK's overseas territories and crown dependencies must improve standards on financial regulation and tax information-sharing and should broaden their tax base or face possible consequences, a UK treasury commissioned report said. The report also said that the UK government should discuss what its relationship and responsibilities will be to them in the future, including what financial assistance it will provide in times of crisis, and how their risks exposures will be managed. The report was commissioned by the Treasury because of concerns raised by the financial crisis about the UK's ties with offshore centers, including tensions between the UK and the Isle of Man over the UK's decision to freeze the assets of Icelandic banks in the UK, including the Isle of Man branches. It also comes amid efforts by the G20 leading economies to tighten financial regulation and crack down on tax havens. Stephen Timms, financial secretary to the Treasury, welcomed the report. "This report sends a strong signal to overseas financial

²² *Reuters News* (December 10, 2009), "Caribbean finance to survive G20 pressure-Caricom."

²³ *States News Service* (December 4, 2009), "Spain and Belgium Sign an Amended Double Taxation Agreement to Prevent Fiscal Fraud."

²⁴ *Reuters News* (November 27, 2009), "Swiss to consider referendums for all new tax deals."

centers that they must ensure they have the correct regulation and supervision in place, whilst also ensuring their tax bases are more diverse and sustainable to withstand economic shocks,” he said.²⁵ (October 30, 2009, *Wall Street Journal Online*)

Singapore, under pressure from the G20 to improve banking transparency, passed a bill in parliament amending its income tax law to comply with OECD standards to fight cross-border tax evasion. The bill enables the Singapore government to ask banks for client information in potential cases of foreign tax evasion, and moves the city-state a step closer to being taken off the OECD’s “grey list” of uncooperative tax countries. Private bankers say the greater transparency could attract more clients from the Middle East and Europe who are looking to diversify away from scandal-hit banks and to gain exposure to fast-growing Asian markets. “Singapore did the right thing in signing up to the OECD standards — it avoids an influx of money coming for the wrong reasons,” said Pierre Baer, Société Générale’s head of private banking for Singapore and South Asia. “People come to Singapore because it’s a natural draw to emerging markets,” he said, adding Singapore had also adapted well to cater to the region’s growing millionaires. The wealth of high net worth individuals in Asia Pacific, or those with over \$1 million to invest, is expected to grow 8.8% a year for the next 10 years, despite last year’s setbacks, according to a Merrill Lynch/Capgemini report. Private bankers in Singapore discount the possibility of greater transparency driving some clients away, since they say all financial centres are moving in the same direction and there will soon be a level playing field. Singapore endorsed the OECD’s standard for the exchange of information for tax purposes in March and has been renegotiating existing agreements with various countries since then. It only needs to sign one more treaty to get off the OECD grey list. However, much of Singapore’s wealth under management comes from Asian countries such as Indonesia, and so far Singapore has yet to sign new treaties with its neighbouring countries. Experts said that if Indonesia, which has recently taken a tougher stance against tax evasion, was to successfully push for a new tax deal, it would worry banks and their clients.²⁶ (October 19, 2009, *Reuters News*)

Executive Compensation

The head of Germany’s biggest bank, Deutsche Bank’s Josef Ackermann, said that the banking sector would adhere to self-regulation on salaries and bonuses similar to G20 recommendations. “They will be in fundamental accordance with the rules that the G20 nations aim to implement,” he said. He added that the bonuses would be “more strongly linked to the sustainable success of the bank and take the risks of the bank business better into account.”²⁷ (December 11, 2009, *Agence France Presse*)

France and Germany have backed the UK’s push for a special tax on executive bonuses. The momentum building up in Europe behind the clampdown on bonuses followed conversations between officials in the G7, after the UK’s pre-budget report outlined the

²⁵ *The Wall Street Journal Online* (October 30, 2009), “U.K. Treasury Report: Offshore Centres Must Up Regulation Standards.”

²⁶ *Reuters News* (October 19, 2009), “Singapore passes tax law to improve transparency.”

²⁷ *Agence France Presse* (December 11, 2009), “German bank chief says sector to follow G20 on bonuses.”

50% tax on bankers' bonuses of more than £25,000. French president Nicolas Sarkozy decided to follow the UK in imposing the one-off penalties on bonuses over €27,000 after weeks of feuding between London and Paris over the regulation of European markets. He met British prime minister Gordon Brown in Brussels on the fringes of an EU summit. German chancellor Angela Merkel was also sympathetic to the British initiative, calling it a "charming idea" and saying that others could "learn from the City of London." While a UK officials were optimistic that Germany would follow suit, senior German sources cautioned that Merkel would not, for legal reasons, be able to replicate the banker bashing. Brown said that "there is a one-off national insurance premium to be paid by the City, and that will happen in France as well. I believe other countries will now want to look at it and we have also an agreement in the international community to look at the relationship between banks and the service they owe to society. France is very supportive on that. The debate in the international community will move forward." Merkel apparently prefers a Tobin-style tax on financial transactions, which Brown is attempting to persuade major leaders to endorse. In a letter to the other 26 EU heads of government, Brown said: "The EU should work actively with our international partners to develop proposals to ensure a better balance of risks, rewards and responsibility between society and the financial sector." The U.S. administration is opposed to a Tobin tax.²⁸ (December 11, 2009, *Guardian Unlimited*)

France is considering following Britain's lead and taxing bank bonuses for 2009. French government sources said officials were examining the technical details of a levy. "We're still working on the ways and means ... The British have set a level of 50%. We need to do technical work to see what the impact would be. It's too early to say it would be such-and-such a percent," an official said. "In any case, it shouldn't be much of a surprise. [Sarkozy] said in his speech on August 25 that all G20 countries should implement a policy on bonuses. This is part of that."²⁹ (December 10, 2009, *Reuters News*)

Canadian bankers are set to receive large bonuses. Special compensation at Canada's six largest banks will reach an estimated C\$8.3 billion for fiscal 2009, an increase of 18% from 2008 and approximately 4% from 2007. The higher pay comes as other countries are trying to restrict compensation in the financial sector. One reason for the pay increase is the strong performance of the banks' corporate, investment banking and trading divisions, which benefited from a major rally in the equity and credit markets. Each of the major Canadian banks has changed the way it pays investment bankers in the wake of the credit crisis, shifting toward more deferred compensation and introducing new tools such as clawbacks that give employers the right to reclaim a bonus in the case of a loss because of something the employee did. Regulators and the G20 have asked banks around the world to ensure that their pay schemes do not encourage employees to take on too much risk. And regulators have said that their concern lies in the methods used to determine bonuses, not the amounts. Bank executives said they have not felt pressure from the federal government to keep bonuses at a certain level, but they acknowledged

²⁸ *Guardian Unlimited* (December 10, 2009), "France and Germany back UK bonus tax."

²⁹ *Reuters News* (December 10, 2009), "France considering tax on bank bonuses-sources."

that there is global pressure not to hand out massive cheques.³⁰ (December 10, 2009, *Globe and Mail*)

Bank profits will become distorted and harder to scrutinize and compare as a result of the G20 changes to banker remuneration, according to analysts and accountants. Analysts at Credit Suisse published a note highlighting the “potential accounting confusion” arising from moves to defer about half of bankers’ bonuses following the September decision by the G20 countries to order a global shift in pay structures. The changes are expected to be implemented in some countries, notably the UK, by the end of 2009. The key G20 policy is that 40-60% of variable pay should be deferred for at least three years. France, Switzerland and the Netherlands are adopting pay standards that in some respects are stricter than the G20 recommendations. All the moves come in response to the financial crisis and fears that excessive rewards upfront, for doing risky long-term business, contributed to bank blow-ups. However, experts now warn that the way the new bonus packages are structured could lead to huge disparities between banks and the way they account for staff compensation, under IFRS2, the international accounting standard governing the issue. The IASB said there was little scope for confusion, or an uneven playing field. Only if there was doubt whether an employee would get a bonus in future should the accounting treatment be deferred. Banks would be obliged to account for total compensation costs upfront — as at present — unless a certain portion of pay could be clawed back, either because an employee leaves the bank or because it is subject to a claw-back provision.³¹ (November 12, 2009, *Financial Times*)

Eleven major foreign investment banks operating in London have agreed to implement G20 rules on remuneration. “We secured very amicably and constructively (an) agreement with them,” British treasury minister Paul Myners said. “They will fully enforce the G20 agreement on remuneration with effect from current year — it is a major step forward.” He said it represents recognition by banks that they should show restraint at a time when the financial industry is being supported by taxpayers and the government. The deal follows an announcement last month that major UK banks would sign up to pay agreements made at the G20 summit in Pittsburgh in September.³² (October 14, 2009, *Reuters News*)

Levies on Banks

The IMF is conducting a wide-ranging study of financial sector taxation with the intent of presenting an initial analysis to the G20 finance ministers in April 2010. For the review, the IMF hopes to obtain external stakeholders’ views on the potential usefulness and impact of various approaches to financial sector taxation.³³ (December 28, 2009, *All Africa*)

³⁰ *Globe and Mail* (December 10, 2009), “Bankers to reap record bonus haul.”

³¹ *Financial Times* (November 12, 2009), “Rules on bankers’ pay will ‘distort profits.’”

³² *Reuters News* (October 14, 2009), “Eleven major investment banks agree G20 pay rules – UK minister.”

³³ *All Africa* (December 28, 2009), “IMF Upgrades Income Estimates for Fy2010.”

At the request of the G20, the IMF is studying possible ways to impose a levy on banks, including taxes on profits, assets and financial transactions. But IMF chief economist Olivier Blanchard stressed that any levy should not hinder a recovery in lending by financial institutions. Some possible levies could recoup part of the billions of dollars of taxpayers' money put into banks to prevent failure during the global financial crisis. "We are working on many options and these include a Tobin-like tax on transactions and taxes looking at the past to see if there is any way of getting the money back: taxes on past profits or taxes on assets," said Blanchard. However, IMF managing director Dominique Strauss-Kahn said a so-called Tobin tax on financial transactions risked being unworkable. The IMF is also looking at the possibility of levying insurance fees on banks that could be used to build up funds that would conduct future bank rescues, relieving taxpayers of the burden. "Then there is the much more important question of how do we do it in the future. Basically, taxing firms for the risk they impose: some form of 'insurance premia'," Blanchard said. "Whether we call these insurance premia or taxes is only a matter of semantics." The IMF is due to present its first report on bank levies to the G20 in April. A lack of consensus among governments on how to structure and apply taxes may still prevent the G20 from adopting any levy.³⁴ (November 13, 2009, *Reuters News*)

Currencies and Exchange Rates

China is not giving in to foreign demands for its currency to strengthen. Chinese premier Wen Jiabao said some of the demands for China to appreciate its currency was an effort to contain the country's development. "We will not yield to any pressure of any form forcing us to appreciate. As I have told my foreign friends: on the one hand, you are asking for the renminbi to appreciate; and on the other hand, you are taking all kinds of protectionist measures." By keeping the renminbi stable against the U.S. dollar, China was contributing to the global economy's recovery, he said. "The purpose [of these calls for appreciation] is to hold back China's development," he added. Demands for China to appreciate its currency to help rebalance the global economy have come from the U.S., European Union and developing nations such as Brazil and Russia.³⁵ (December 28, 2009, *Financial Times Asia*)

China has signalled that it will allow its currency to appreciate against the U.S. dollar. The move to allow the yuan to rise against the greenback would provide much-needed relief to countries trying to compete against Chinese exports and put further downward pressure on an already battered U.S. dollar. China's latest quarterly monetary policy report said its foreign exchange policy will now consider "capital flows and changes in major currencies," indicating China will carefully expose the yuan's value to fluctuations in global markets. The rise in the yuan is expected to be gradual and is not likely to occur until 2010.³⁶ (November 11, 2009, *Globe and Mail*)

³⁴ *Reuters News* (November 13, 2009), "IMF studies range of possible levies on banks."

³⁵ *Financial Times Asia* (December 28, 2009), "Beijing dismisses currency pressure."

³⁶ *Globe and Mail* (November 11, 2009), "China sets plan to let currency move higher; Under pressure from trading partners, Beijing signals new policy on yuan."

The G20 finance ministers and central bankers meeting on November 6-7 will discuss foreign exchange rates and the perils of designating some banks as “too big to fail,” Canadian finance minister Jim Flaherty said. “We usually have some discussion about the currencies in the world, the downward pressure on the U.S. dollar, the relative inflexibility of some of the Asian currencies, so I expect it’s going to come up.” Other sources in the G20 have said that foreign exchange rates were not expected to be a major topic at the meeting, but said the issue may be discussed in relation to rebalancing the world economy.³⁷ (November 2, 2009, *Reuters News*)

The dollar is unlikely to be a major topic at the November meeting of G20 finance ministers. The dollar has sunk to its lowest levels in comparison to the euro in over a year and has also fallen versus most other currencies, including the ruble, over the past two months. This has prompted some concerns that export competitiveness could be hurt, potentially threatening a fragile economic recovery from the recession. “There are no plans [to discuss dollar weakness],” the a source said. “I am not at all sure the Americans would be ready to discuss this topic in this format. So far the only format in which they are ready to discuss it is the G7.”³⁸ (October 30, 2009, *Reuters News*)

France said the euro was a disaster for Europe and joined China in worrying that the weak U.S. currency would stoke inflation. The latest comments from officials and companies around the world added to the debate about imbalances between currencies that is likely to continue at the meeting of G20 finance ministers and central bankers in Scotland in November. France has been pushing for an international exchange rate discussion and has led European complaints about the euro. He said at some point the euro’s strength against the U.S. currency would become unbearable and Europe would have to react, most likely by printing euros that would also lead to inflation. France was disappointed that G20 leaders discussed world economic imbalances without touching on currencies when they met in Pittsburgh in September. There are also growing signs that China is concerned about the domestic implications of the yuan. “In the circumstances of a falling U.S. dollar exchange rate, net capital inflows may intensify, adding to excessive liquidity pressure at home and increasing inflation risks,” Ma Delun, a vice-governor of the People’s Bank of China said. Within the euro zone, the impact of the dollar’s weakness is a subject for debate although there is no general agreement over how big a problem it might be. Finnish finance minister Jyrki Katainen said the strong euro was a problem but others are less concerned. Spanish treasury secretary Carlos Ocana said the euro was trading at normal levels. European Central Bank president Jean-Claude Trichet stuck to his line that excessive volatility in currency markets was bad for the economy and repeated his attachment to comments from U.S. officials supporting a strong dollar.³⁹ (October 20, 2009, *Reuters News*)

³⁷ *Reuters News* (November 2, 2009), “G20 to talk currencies, ‘moral hazard’ – Canada.”

³⁸ *Reuters News* (October 30, 2009), “Russia does not see dollar debate at fin min G20.”

³⁹ *Reuters News* (October 20, 2009), “France, China worry about U.S. dollar weakness.”

Hedge Funds

Europe is moving towards tighter regulation of hedge funds. The European Parliament and member states are coming up with their own responses to a European Commission proposal from April. The European Central Bank last month warned that EU plans to regulate hedge funds and private equity groups could tilt the playing field against EU companies. That followed an accusation by Britain's financial services minister that fellow EU partners were seeking to make "political capital" from the issue. This stance on hedge funds is being echoed by the EU's current Swedish presidency, which is trying to conclude a range of financial supervisory proposals before Spain takes over at the end of December. However, plans for supervision seem doomed, at least in their existing form, because of British opposition, particularly concerning watchdogs that the commission wants be introduced, to police banks, insurers and markets.⁴⁰ (November 25, 2009, *Agence France Presse*)

The EU is considering new regulations for hedge funds and others that include imposing tough borrowing limits. So far the industry has avoided any clampdown on pay despite an international consensus that remuneration for bankers should be controlled. Sweden plans to propose a law to European countries to restrict pay at hedge funds and other investment firms such as private equity. The Swedish plans follow a surprise announcement this week by financial services minister Mats Odell on pay rules for the funds referred to by one politician as locusts and that are known for making reverse bets on company stocks rising or falling. Although the funds did not play a central role in the global financial crisis, many politicians have long been suspicious of their activity, prompting the European Commission to draft rules to keep close tabs on them. There has been a general drive to clamp down on financial services. The G20 agreed to guidelines on banker pay drawn up by the Financial Stability Board, a global regulatory body. These lay down how remuneration should be structured and outline, for example, when a banker's bonus should be paid. The Alternative Investment Management Association, a hedge fund lobby, said it supported the G20 remuneration measures but cautioned against wider application of bank pay curbs. "Hedge fund managers earn their fees only if they are successful, that is if they increase the value of their clients' investments," AIMA executive director Florence Lombard said. "Much of the concern expressed on banking bonuses relates to the fact that many banks have been bailed out by governments. There is no single hedge fund in the world that has either been bailed out or received a handout."⁴¹ (November 12, 2009, *Reuters News*)

Reform of the International Financial Institutions

Ahead of G20 finance ministerial in Scotland in early November, India, Russia and China are pooling their collective economic weight to push for greater voting power and representation of developing and emerging countries in global economic bodies. "They stressed that the future of global economic governance should feature in balanced representation, equality and result-orientedness, and ensure the voice and representation

⁴⁰ *Agence France Presse* (November 25, 2009), "Europe moves to tighten hedge fund regulation."

⁴¹ *Reuters News* (November 12, 2009), "EU to consider pay limits for hedge funds."

of emerging market and developing countries,” a joint communiqué said at the end of the ninth trilateral meeting of the foreign ministers of India, China and Russia. The three countries also made a pitch for holding future G20 summits in developed countries and in emerging market and developing countries “by rotation based on the principle of transparency and equity.” The ministers emphasized that one of the ultimate goals of governance structure reform for international financial institutions is equitable distribution of voting power between developed countries and developing ones, said the joint declaration. Alluding to key decisions taken at the Pittsburgh Summit, the three foreign ministers called for “speedy shift” in quota share in IMF of at least 5% to emerging market and developing countries and a significant increase of at least 3% of voting power in the World Bank for developing and transition countries. The common stance of the three major emerging economies is expected to push the ongoing process of recasting the international economic order to accommodate developing countries in economic governance.⁴² (October 27, 2009, *Indo-Asian News Service*)

Trade

Although the Global Trade Alert has described protectionist pressures as unrelenting, with dozens of new measures announced in the past three months and more coming, a recent WTO review concludes there had been no breakdown in the international trading system and its 153 members had resisted falling into protectionism. Richard Eglin, director of the trade policies review division of the WTO, which produces monitoring reports before G20 summits, said such claims encouraged companies to press politicians to restrict imports from foreign competitors. “Governments in our view have done a great job this year in holding the line — this sort of thing undermines them,” said Eglin. “Our view was that governments, in the trade area, reacted in a mature and cooperative fashion.” As unemployment continues to rise in many countries despite a fragile recovery, policy makers must remain vigilant against protectionism. He said inevitably governments had taken some trade-restrictive measures as the political price for generally resisting protectionism. “The nature of the [financial] crisis was of such momentous proportions that it would be naive to believe that governments could act in a completely text-book sense.” A previous WTO report found that trade measures announced since the end of October 2008 had covered at most 1% of world trade. Overall decreased demand and a shortage of credit were bigger factors in curtailing trade. Measures were concentrated in the automobile and iron and steel sectors, which in developed countries had been facing problems. In other sectors the impact was marginal. After an initial knee-jerk tendency to raise tariffs or limit imports, most recent measures have taken the form of anti-dumping duties against imports deemed unfairly priced. In many countries such remedies are not a sign of government protectionism, according to Eglin. In the U.S., for instance, if a company makes a good case for an anti-dumping investigation, trade regulators are bound to initiate a probe and politicians cannot stop or interfere with the due process. The number of anti-dumping investigations in 2009 was less than half the 400 forecast by WTO analysts, Eglin said. Measures taken by different countries had

⁴² *Indo-Asian News Service* (October 27, 2009), “India, Russia, China for bigger voting power in global economic bodies.”

virtually no impact on world trade flows and could not be argued to have made the crisis worse. In some cases they had hit bilateral trade relations, where a particular supplier was targeted, but such bilateral measures had not led to a 1930s-style tit-for-tat cycle. “The danger at the bilateral level was that it would lead to retaliation,” said Eglin. “It didn’t.”⁴³ (December 18, 2009, *Reuters News*)

Canadian prime minister Stephen Harper urged the G20 to avoid protectionism, taking aim specifically at China’s restrictions on imports of Canadian canola oil. “Now more than ever, as tentative signs of recovery are emerging, Canada and China will need to keep our voices strong and united at the G20 table,” Harper said. “The messages we must impart during this critical period will be threefold: first, we must urge fellow members to follow through on committed stimulus. Second, we must develop exit strategies to avoid inflation and asset bubbles. And third, perhaps most importantly, we must insist that all leaders stand firm against protectionist pressures. We have seen movements towards protectionism, albeit modest, since this global recession began. But modest or otherwise, protectionism is the single greatest threat to long-term recovery for Canada, for China and for the entire world economy.”⁴⁴ (December 4, 2009, *Reuters News*)

Climate Change

EU leaders have urged the IMF to consider a global tax on financial transactions. In a communiqué after their two-day summit, the EU’s 27 national leaders stopped short of a formal appeal for a Tobin tax, but they made it clear that they regarded it as a potentially useful revenue-raising instrument. Separately, UK prime minister Gordon Brown and French president Nicolas Sarkozy suggested that revenues from such a tax could be devoted to fighting climate change, especially in developing countries. They said funding from 2020 could come from “a global financial transactions tax, and the reduction of aviation and maritime emissions and the auctioning of national emissions permits.” U.S. treasury secretary Timothy Geithner previously told the G20 that the U.S. was unwilling to back a tax on daily financial market activity. IMF managing director Dominique Strauss-Kahn said the Tobin tax was “a very old idea that is not really possible today.” However, Brown recently commented that “global taxes will not be introduced unless all global financial centres are able to come behind them. But I believe there’s growing support for that ... We’re trying to make a global supervisory system that makes sense for all the financial centres in the world.”⁴⁵ (December 12, 2009, *Financial Times Asia*)

Canadian finance minister Jim Flaherty said there were still no specific numbers for climate financing on the table during high-level discussions at the November G20 finance ministers meeting. “At the G20 meeting in Scotland we talked about financing options but we did not talk about numbers.” The G20 finance ministers made very little progress during their talks on climate funding in Scotland, with heated arguments over who should pay what. Developing countries, where per-capita emissions are a fraction of those in the

⁴³ *Reuters News* (December 18, 2009), “INTERVIEW-WTO warns on protectionism scare-mongering.”

⁴⁴ *Reuters News* (December 4, 2009), “Canadian PM warns G20 on protectionism, cites China.”

⁴⁵ *Financial Times Asia* (December 12, 2009), “European leaders push case for Tobin tax.”

developed world, say rich countries are responsible for most greenhouse gas emissions and so must help them adapt.⁴⁶ (November 13, 2009, *Reuters News*)

Development

The World Bank has approved \$1.3 billion in crisis response measures for the poorest countries. The funds, requested by the G20 to explore the benefits of a new crisis response mechanism to protect low-income countries from crises, were allocated to the International Development Association (IDA). The duration for the crisis response window will be 18 months, ending in June 2011. “With the new financial support mechanism approved today, IDA will be able to provide additional financial support to mitigate the impact of this crisis on poor countries,” said World Bank Group president Robert B. Zoellick.⁴⁷ (December 10, 2009, *Xinhua News Agency*)

3. Participants

At a meeting with ASEAN leaders, South Korean president Lee Myung-bak said that he is considering inviting Vietnam, the chair of ASEAN next year, as a special guest to the G20 summit that will be held in South Korea in November 2010.⁴⁸ (October 26, 2009, *Asia Pulse*)

IMF managing director Dominique Strauss-Kahn said the G20 would have a more global reach if it included a few new members. “We could add two or three countries.” He did not name any countries that he believes should be added but said that, for example, Scandinavian countries did not have a seat at the G20, nor did African states.⁴⁹ (October 23, 2009, *Reuters News*)

4. Implementation and Preparations

Implementation

International experts debated ways to measure the world’s well-being, in line with G20 calls for statisticians to take into account people’s happiness and not just their economic output. The global economic crisis “has revealed the growing gap between official statistics and people’s perceptions of their standards of living,” said Angel Gurría, OECD secretary-general. The forum was investigating ways of “going beyond GDP” to produce a new set of data to better measure the quality of life. Gurría told experts on the environment, development, business and social issues that without such new indicators, a “crisis of confidence” could erode trust in institutions and in democracy itself. The

⁴⁶ *Reuters News* (November 13, 2009), “Rich nations’ climate cash offers still not clear.”

⁴⁷ *Xinhua News Agency* (December 10, 2009), “World Bank approves crisis response funds for poorest countries.”

⁴⁸ *Asia Pulse* (October 26, 2009), “Asian Leaders Call for Continued Fight Against Economic Crisis.”

⁴⁹ *Reuters News* (October 23, 2009), “IMF boss: G20 would benefit from 2-3 more members.”

OECD's forum followed a call by G20 leaders at Pittsburgh for statistics "to better take into account the social and environmental dimensions of economic development."⁵⁰ (October 27, 2009, *Agence France Presse*)

Preparatory Meetings

- October 11, 2008: G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Meeting (Washington, DC)
- November 8-9, 2008: G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Meeting (Sao Paulo, Brazil)
- November 14-15, 2008: G20 Leaders Summit (Washington, DC)
- April 24, 2009: G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Meeting (Washington)
- June 12-13, 2009: G8 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Meeting (Lecce, Italy)
- September 4-5, 2009: G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Meeting
- September 24-25, 2009: G20 Leaders Summit (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania)
- November 6-7, 2009: G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Meeting (St. Andrews, Scotland)

Preparations

G20 vice-finance ministers will convene in Korea in February, followed by meetings between finance ministers and vice-ministers scheduled in June and September. Finance ministers will gather again in November just before the G20 summit in Seoul. Of the eight G20-related meetings scheduled to take place in 2010, Korea will hold five, all of which will help to fine-tune the agenda of the November summit.⁵¹ (December 28, 2009, *BBC Monitoring Newfile*)

The Korean government launched the Presidential Committee for the G20 Summit on November 9, 2009, and held its first meeting. The committee agreed that the November G20 Summit would be held in Seoul, considering that it requires a large convention center and lodging facilities that could accommodate the representatives from 35 countries and other international organizations. Over 10,000 people are expected to visit Korea for the summit.⁵² (November 11, 2009, *Korea.net news*)

British finance minister Alistair Darling put the following agenda together for the November 6-7 G20 finance ministers meeting taking place in Scotland. Friday evening: international financial institutions, ensuring that the IFIs can fulfill their role in strengthening the financial system and restoring growth and focusing on the role they have in supporting the framework, addressing the challenges of climate change and

⁵⁰ *Agence France Presse* (October 27, 2009), "Forum seeks ways to assess world well-being rather than wealth."

⁵¹ *BBC Monitoring Newsfile* (December 28, 2009), "South Korea to host five high-ranking G20 meetings in 2010."

⁵² *Korea.net news* (November 11, 2009), "Seoul launches G20 preparation committee."

combating macroeconomic shocks. Saturday: discussing a range of possible options for climate change finance in advance of Copenhagen, as an input into the UNFCCC; making substantive progress on governance and institutional arrangements where there are signs of convergence, as well as building on Friday's discussions on the role of the IFIs; launching the Framework for Strong, Sustainable and Balanced Growth and initiating a cooperative process of mutual assessment of policy frameworks, by reaffirming common objectives for the assessment process, agreeing on country inputs and determining how the IFIs can support the implementation of the framework; agreeing on a set of principles to manage the withdrawal from support in a cooperative and coordinated way; and strengthening financial regulation and supervision, including meeting agreed upon deadlines. Finally, South Korean finance minister Yoon Jeung-Hyun and Canadian finance minister Jim Flaherty will set out their plans for the G20 work program in 2010.⁵³ (November 3, 2009, *Reuters News*)

Canadian prime minister Stephen Harper will visit South Korea in December for summit talks with president Lee Myung-bak. Harper will arrive on December 6 and meet with Lee on December 7. The two leaders will discuss developing a "special partnership" between their countries and share views on trade, energy and resources cooperation. The leaders, who have already met twice in 2009, will also discuss ways to cooperate in hosting the upcoming G20 summit meetings in June in Canada and November in Korea.⁵⁴ (November 2, 2009, *Organisation of Asia-Pacific News Agencies*)

Canadian prime minister Stephen Harper will travel to Singapore, India and China in the fall of 2009. He will be in Singapore on November 14 to attend the annual summit of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation leaders. He will travel to India on November 16-18. Harper will travel to China from December 2 to 6. "I personally believe it is important for Canada's interests for the prime minister to get to [China] as quickly as possible," said Peter Harder, a former deputy minister at the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade and now president of the Canada China Business Council.⁵⁵ (October 29, 2009, *Ottawa Citizen*)

Japanese finance minister Hirohisa Fujii will not attend the G20 finance ministers in St. Andrews, Scotland, at the beginning of November. He is skipping the meeting partly because of Japan's extraordinary parliamentary session. Senior vice finance minister Yoshihiko Noda is expected to take part in the meeting on behalf of Fujii.⁵⁶ (October 26, 2009, *Reuters News*)

The G20 finance ministers will meet in early June 2010. "It's possible we might have another meeting around the spring IMF meetings in Washington ... as [the] G20 because

⁵³ *Reuters News* (November 3, 2009), "TEXT – Letter to G20 delegates from UK's Darling."

⁵⁴ *Organisation of Asia-Pacific News Agencies* (November 2, 2009), "Canadian PM to visit S. Korea next month."

⁵⁵ *Ottawa Citizen* (October 29, 2009), "Harper adds China to busy list of fall trips; Observers say stop is an important one ahead of G8, G20."

⁵⁶ *Reuters News* (October 26, 2009), "Japan finance minister to skip G20 next week-sources."

all the ministers will be there,” Canadian finance minister Jim Flaherty said.⁵⁷ (October 7, 2009, *Reuters News*)

Other Meetings

South Africa will host the first meeting of G20 tourism ministers in February 2010 as part of the global response to unprecedented economic changes, tourism minister Marthinus van Schalkwyk said. “I can today announce that this meeting will take place from 22 to 24 February 2010 in Gauteng under the theme of travel and tourism: stimuli for G20 economies.” Van Schalkwyk said the G20 had played a central role in discussing the strengthening of economic co-operation on a range of issues affecting the global economy. “Though not immune to the global economic downturn, tourism has so far resisted the financial crisis better than many other sectors, such as construction, real estate and car manufacturing,” he said. “South Africa recorded 9.5 million arrivals in 2008, which constitutes an increase of 5.5% compared to 2007.” This was better than the global average of 2%.⁵⁸ (October 30, 2009, *South African Press Association*)

5. Site

Canadian prime minister Harper and Korean president Lee announced that the next G20 summit will take place in Toronto, Ontario on June 26-27, 2010. The exact location has yet to be confirmed, but officials have suggested that the leaders will meet at the Metro Toronto Convention Centre. The Metro convention centre is centrally located in Toronto and has experience with hosting top-security events, including the 1988 G7 summit and a meeting of NATO defence ministers in 1999.⁵⁹ (December 8, 2009, *Globe and Mail*)

At the end of November, the location for the June G20 summit had not yet been announced. Officials in Toronto were considering whether they could accommodate the event. Sources said plans were in the works to hold the summit in Toronto, but Prime Minister Harper had not announced or confirmed the location. Toronto was already planning to host three conferences of 10,000 attendees or more in June and the Metro Toronto Convention Centre, one possible location, was already booked for the entire month. Exhibition Place, where the Pope’s 2002 visit took place, was another option. “Obviously we would bend over backwards,” Exhibition Place chair Joe Pantalone said about the prospect of hosting the G20. “No decision has been made on the location,” said Sarah MacIntyre, a spokesperson for Harper. The G20 summit will be preceded by the G8 summit, which will take place in Huntsville, Ontario. Tony Clement, minister of industry, was still trying to push the government to host the G20 in the same location. However, RCMP commissioner William Elliot said that hosting the G20 in Huntsville would be “difficult if not impossible.”⁶⁰ (November 19, 2009, *Globe and Mail*)

⁵⁷ ⁵⁷ *Reuters News* (October 7, 2009), “Canada to host G7 finance ministers early February.”

⁵⁸ *South African Press Association* (October 30, 2009), “SA to Host G20 Tourism Summit.”

⁵⁹ *Globe and Mail* (December 8, 2009), “Security is summit’s big challenge: Law enforcement agencies already have been working together for months.”

⁶⁰ *Globe and Mail* (November 19, 2009), “Seven months to go, G20 site still up in the air.”

Next Summit

Korea's hosting of the G20 summit in 2010 is expected to be a turning point for the country. Policymakers call the hosting a diplomatic triumph as the summit will provide a venue for major economies to set the future course for the global economy. It also provides Korea with a crucial opportunity to reflect voices from developing countries in reforming the global financial sector and creating a new economic landscape. At the Pittsburgh Summit in late September, Korea gained unanimous support from participating countries as the host of the fifth summit, slated for November 2010. Canada will host the fourth on June 26-27 in Toronto. Korea is the first Asian country to host the forum. In early November 2009, Seoul was selected as the host city and launched a presidential panel to prepare for the summit, aiming to make it the biggest and most successful premier economic forum. "The hosting is a remarkable achievement for Korea and the Korean people. I will propose diverse solutions to help the world achieve sustainable growth following the economic crisis and address the issues of climate change, poverty and energy crisis," said President Lee Myung-bak. The administration will focus on developing the agenda in close cooperation with Canada, global organizations and economists. "I feel a great deal of responsibility," said Sakong Il, chair of the Presidential Committee for the G20 Summit. "At the Seoul summit, we will play a leading role in forming key global economic policies. I hope it will create momentum for the country in becoming a global economic power." The summit will be the largest international forum ever held in Korea, drawing an estimated 10,000 participants, including the leaders of more than 25 countries and major international organizations. Korea will also hold meetings for economic ministers, business leaders and working-level officials at various locations nationwide to ensure effective policy coordination among countries. The committee includes the minister of strategy and finance, the minister of foreign affairs and trade, the chair of the Financial Services Commission and most senior presidential secretaries. An advisory group of foreign economists and business leaders will also be formed soon. Former Financial Services Commission vice-chair Lee Chang-yong will serve as the panel's secretary general, leading working-level policy coordination with participating countries. As the host, Korea has the right to invite some non-G20 members to the summit. The countries will be selected in early 2010. Nothing has been decided yet on the topics on the agenda. Those will be formed following consultations with countries and global organizations. Lee may propose a global deal to stop the downward spiral of the global economy and tackle surging unemployment rates. "The president will urge the world to lower trade barriers, saying removing barriers for trade and investment is key to overcoming the global crisis and spurring economic growth," said presidential spokesman Park Sun-kyu. The country is upbeat about the prospect of the G20 becoming the world's premier economic forum, replacing the more elite G8, which has excluded major emerging economies. "The G20 gathering became a regular forum and adopted an institutional framework through the Pittsburgh Summit. The shift to G20 from G8 is now occurring," said Shin Je-yoon, deputy finance minister. "We will also try to strengthen the role of the International Monetary Fund to more effectively stabilize financial and macroeconomic conditions. The World Bank will be given more power to coordinate the development agenda in the developing world." At the upcoming talks, Korea aims to play a leading role in mapping out post-crisis global

economic programs and represent the interests of emerging economies to help the world achieve a more balanced growth.⁶¹ (December 9, 2009, *Korea Times*)

The government may pick the Convention and Exhibition Center (COEX) in southern Seoul as the main venue for the November G20 summit. The source said organizers gave COEX high marks mainly due to the high standard of accommodation that can be offered to visiting leaders, although there were some concerns about security and traffic control. The convention centre is located in the busy Gangnam district. The official said the Korea International Exhibition Centre northwest of Seoul was dropped because of various construction works nearby and a lack of good hotels in the immediate vicinity. “A proposal to hold the summit on an artificial islet on the Han River was not examined because of security considerations,” he said, adding that plans are being considered to hold official dinners in one of Seoul’s palaces. In addition to the selection of venues, the government is looking to host a “Business 20” meeting on the sidelines of the G20 so top CEOs can meet and discuss outstanding issues. Insiders said exact details on the official name or other aspects of the proposed business meeting have not been decided, but heads of top 20 business group of each G20 country may be invited.⁶² (December 5, 2009, *Yonhap English News*)

The port city of Incheon on the west coast of South Korea is seeking to host the G20 summit. It will request the Korean government’s cooperation to hold the meeting if the country is chosen as the host country. A city official said that the Songdo region is an optimal venue with its cutting-edge convention facilities and proximity to Incheon International Airport.⁶³ (August 15, 2009, *KBS World News — English Edition*)

6. Civil Society and Other G20 Related Activities

A gathering of business leaders from the G20 is being planned to coordinate with the summit in Seoul in November. The forum of the powerful business officials will be titled “B20,” a senior government official said. “President Lee already discussed the plan with other leaders of the G20 nations when he attended the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation summit in Singapore last month ... The discussion produced a plan for a global gathering of CEOs.” The plan to hold the B20 conference on the sidelines of the G20 summit is aimed at examining the exit strategy from the stimulus packages used to counteract the global economic slowdown. “By November of next year, the world will mostly have escaped from the economic crisis, and the governments will begin implementing exit strategies from emergency measures taken to protect their economies,” he said. “In the post-crisis days, investments and job creation by companies will become more important than fiscal stimulus plans to achieve stable development of the world economy.” It remains unclear how many companies will be invited to attend the conference. “The G20 Seoul Summit preparation committee will consult with member nations on which companies will be invited ... A plan to invite 20 companies each from

⁶¹ *Korea Times* (December 9, 2009), “Korea Gears Up For G20 Seoul Summit.”

⁶² *Yonhap English News* (December 5, 2009), “COEX likely to become for next year’s G20 summit: source.”

⁶³ *KBS World News – English Edition* (August 15, 2009), “Incheon Seeks to Host G20 Summit.”

the member nations was once discussed, but some said the discussions would be more efficient and substantial with fewer participants.” Lee confirmed plans for the B20. “The world’s 400 largest companies will visit Korea for the G20 [next year],” he said. “The top 20 companies of each G20 member nation will be invited for the gathering.”⁶⁴ (December 7, 2009, *BBC Monitoring Asia Pacific*)

The Arab Society of Certified Accountants is organizing the “Arab Financial and Accounting Forum: The G20 Resolutions and Their Financial, Economic and Accounting Implications” in Beirut on December 22-23. The forum is an initiative of Talal Abu-Ghazaleh & Co. International and the Arab Society of Certified Accountants, in cooperation with the Bank of Lebanon, the Union of Arab Banks, the Association of Certified Accountants in Lebanon and the International Union of Arab Bankers. It will discuss various topics, including corporate governance, transparency test, stress test, cash flow test, fair value and hedging, securities, derivatives, investments and forensic accounting.⁶⁵ (December 2, 2009, *Al-Bawaba News*)

7. Appendices

List of Meetings

Leaders

- November 14-15, 2008: Summit on Financial Markets and the World Economy, Washington, DC
- April 1-2, 2009: London Summit, London, UK
- September 24-25, 2009: Pittsburgh Summit, Pittsburgh, U.S.
- June 2010: Canadian-Korean Summit, Ontario, Canada
- November 2010: Korean Summit, South Korea

Ministerials

- December 15-16, 1999: Meeting of G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, Berlin, Germany
- October 25, 2000: Meeting of G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, Montreal, Canada
- November 16-17, 2001: Meeting of G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, Ottawa, Canada
- November 23, 2002: Meeting of G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, New Delhi, India
- October 26-27, 2003: Meeting of G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, Morelia, Mexico

⁶⁴ *BBC Monitoring Asia Pacific* (December 7, 2009), “Top business leaders plan to meet in South Korea on G-20 summit sidelines.”

⁶⁵ *Al-Bawaba News* (December 2, 2009), “The Arab Financial and Accounting Forum to be held in Beirut to discuss the ‘G20 Resolutions.’”

- November 20-21, 2004: Meeting of G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, Berlin, Germany
- October 15-16, 2005: Meeting of G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, Xianghe, Hebei, China
- November 18-19, 2006: Meeting of G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, Melbourne, Australia
- November 17-18, 2007: Meeting of G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, Kleinmond, Cape Town, South Africa
- October 11, 2008: Meeting of G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, Washington, DC
- November 8-9, 2008: Meeting of G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, Sao Paulo, Brazil
- March 14-15, 2009: Meeting of G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, Horsham, UK
- April 14, 2009: Meeting of G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, Washington, DC
- November 6-7, 2009: Meeting of G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, St. Andrews, Scotland, UK
- June 2010: Meeting of G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors

G20 Leaders' Experience

(as of September 27, 2009)

Country	Leader	Most Recent Election	Next Election	# of G8 summits attended	# of G20 summit attended
Argentina	Cristina Fernández de Kirchner	28 Oct 2007	2011	0	3
Australia	Kevin Rudd	24 Nov 2007	By 16 April 2011	2	3
Brazil	Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva	29 Oct 2006	3 October 2010	6	3
Canada	Stephen Harper	14 Oct 2008	By 15 October 2012	4	3
China	Hu Jintao	15 Mar 2008	2013	6	3
France	Nicolas Sarkozy	22 Apr /6 May 2007	2012	3	3
Germany	Angela Merkel	18 Sep 2005	27 September 2009	4	3
India	Manmohan Singh	May 2009	By 2014	5	3
Indonesia	Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono	8 Jul 2009	2014	2	3
Italy	Silvio Berlusconi	13-14 Apr 2008	Variable	12	3
Japan	Yukio Hatoyama	30 Aug 2009	By 2014	0	1
Korea	Lee Myung-bak	19 Dec 2007	2012	2	3
Mexico	Felipe de Jesús Calderón Hinjosa	2 Jul 2006	2012	3	3
Russia	Dmitry Medvedev	2 Mar 2008	2012	2	3
Saudi Arabia	Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz Al Saud	NA	NA	0	3
South Africa	Jacob Zuma	22 Apr 2009	2014	1	1
Turkey	Tayyip Erdoğan	22 Jul 2007	Variable	1	3
UK	Gordon Brown	5 May 2005	By 3 June 2010	2	3
U.S.	Barack Obama	4 Nov 2008	November 2012	1	2
EU	José Manuel Barroso	4-7 June 2009	June 2014	5	3
Average				3.05	2.75

Members of G20, Gleneagles Dialogue and Major Economies Forum

G20 Leaders/Finance	Gleneagles Dialogue	Major Economies Forum
Argentina		
Australia	Australia	Australia
Brazil	Brazil	Brazil
Canada	Canada	Canada
China	China	China
France	France	France
Germany	Germany	Germany
India	India	India
Indonesia	Indonesia	Indonesia
Italy	Italy	Italy
	Iran	
Japan	Japan	Japan
Mexico	Mexico	Mexico
	Nigeria	
	Poland	
Russia	Russia	Russia
Saudi Arabia		
South Africa	South Africa	South Africa
South Korea		South Korea
	Spain	
Turkey		
United Kingdom	United Kingdom	United Kingdom
United States	United States	United States
European Union	European Union	European Union

The managing director of the International Monetary Fund and the president of the World Bank also participate. The chairs of the International Monetary and Financial Committee and Development Committee of the IMF and World Bank also participate on an ex-officio basis.

G20 Leaders' Biographies

Argentina's Cristina Fernández de Kirchner became president of Argentina on December 10, 2007 after winning the general election in October. She replaced her husband, Néstor Kirchner, who was president from May 2003 to December 2007. She is Argentina's second female president, but the first to be elected. Prior to her current position, she was a senator for Buenos Aires province and Santa Cruz province. She was first elected to the Senate in 1995, and in 1997 to the Chamber of Deputies. In 2001 she won a seat in the Senate again. Born on February 19, 1954, in La Plata, Buenos Aires, she studied law at the National University of La Plata. She and her husband were married in March 1975 and have two children.

Australia's Kevin Rudd became prime minister of Australia on December 3, 2007, replacing John Howard, who had held the position since 1996. Before entering into politics, Rudd worked for the Department of Foreign Affairs, where he held posts in Stockholm, Sweden and China. He also spent time as a political staffer and held positions that included chief of staff for the premier of Queensland and director general of the office of the Queensland cabinet. Rudd first ran for office in 1996, but was not

successfully elected until 1998. Since then he has served in various positions including shadow minister of foreign affairs and leader of the opposition. He was born in Nambour, Queensland, on September 21, 1957. He earned a bachelor's degree Asian studies at Australian National University in 1981, where he focused on Chinese language and history. He and his wife, Thérèse Rein, have three children.

Brazil's Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva first assumed the office of the president on January 1, 2003, after being successfully elected in October 2002. He was re-elected in October 2006, extending his term until January 2011. "Lula" first ran for office in 1982 in the state of Sao Paulo, but it was not until 1986 that he was first elected to congress. He did not run for re-election in 1990. Instead, he became more involved in the Workers' Party, where he continued to run for the office of the president. He was born in Caetés, Pernambuco, Brazil, on October 27, 1945. He received no formal education and began working in a copper pressing factory at the age of 14. He became heavily involved in the workers unions at a young age. He is married to Marisa Leticia and has five children.

Canada's Stephen Harper was first elected prime minister of Canada in January 2006, assuming office from Paul Martin in February and leading a minority government. He later ran for re-election in October 2008 and returned to the House of Commons with a stronger minority. Before running for politics he served as a policy advisor for the Reform Party. Harper first ran for a seat in the House of Commons in 1988, but was not successfully elected until 1993. He served as leader of the opposition for a number of years before becoming prime minister. He was born in Toronto, Ontario, on April 30, 1959. He did studied economics at the University of Toronto and the University of Calgary, later returning to the University of Calgary to earn his master's degree in economics in 1991. He and his wife, Laureen Harper, have two children.

China's Hu Jintao has been president of the People's Republic of China since March 15, 2003. He replaced Jiang Zemin, who had held the position since 1989. Hu also serves as general secretary of the Communist Party of China's (CPC) Central Committee and chair of the Central Military Commission. Before entering into politics he worked as an engineer. He joined the CPC in April 1964, and began working with the party in 1968. In 1992, he was elected to the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and re-elected in 1997. He became vice-president of China in March 1998 and vice-chair of the Central Military Commission in 1999. In November 2002, Hu was elected general secretary of the CPC Central Committee. He was born in Jiangyan, Jiangsu, on December 21, 1942. In 1965 he received his engineering degree from Tsinghua University. He is married to Lui Yongqing and they have two children.

France's Nicolas Sarkozy became president of France on May 16, 2007, taking over from Jacques Chirac, who had held the position since 1995. He worked as a lawyer while he pursued politics. From 1983 to 2002, he was mayor of Neuilly-sur-Seine. He has been president of the Union pour un Mouvement Populaire, France's major right-wing party, since 2004. During his time in parliament he has held a number of cabinet portfolios including minister of state of economy, finance and industry, minister of the budget and minister of the interior. He was born in Paris on January 28, 1955. In 1978, he received

his law degree from the Université de Paris. He is married to Carla Bruni and has three children from his two previous marriages.

Germany's Angela Merkel became the first female chancellor of Germany on November 22, 2005, replacing Gerhard Schröder who had been in power since 1998. Before entering into politics Merkel worked as a researcher and physicist. She was first elected to the Bundestag in 1990 and has held the cabinet portfolios of women and youth, environment, nature conservation and nuclear safety. She was born in Hamburg on July 17, 1956. In 1978, she received her doctorate in physics from the University of Leipzig. She is married to Joachim Sauer and has no children.

India's Manmohan Singh was re-elected prime minister of India in May 2009. He was first elected in 2004 when he replaced Atal Bihari Vajpayee. Before entering into politics, Singh worked as an economist, including for the International Monetary Fund. He was governor of the Reserve Bank of India from 1982 to 1985. Singh was first elected to the upper house of Indian parliament in 1995. He was re-elected in 2001 and 2007 and held cabinet positions including minister of finance and minister for external affairs. Singh also served as minister of finance from November 2008 to January 2009. He was born in Gah, Punjab (now known as Chakwal district, Pakistan), on September 26, 1932. He received his bachelor's and master's degrees from Punjab University in 1952 and 1954. He also received an additional undergraduate degree from Cambridge University in 1957 and a PhD from Oxford University in 1962. He and his wife, Gursharan Kaur, have three children.

Indonesia's Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono re-elected president in July 2008. He first became president on October 20, 2004, after winning the election in September, replacing the incumbent Megawato Sukarnoputri. Before entering into politics, he served as a lecturer and a military general. His first experience in politics came when he was appointed minister of mines and energy in 1999. He later served as co-ordinating minister for politics and security. He was born on September 9, 1949, in Pacitan, East Java. He received his doctorate in agricultural economics from the Bogor Institute of Agriculture in 2004. He and his wife, Kristiani Herawati, have two children.

Italy's Silvio Berlusconi became prime minister of Italy for the fourth time after winning the April 2008 election. Before entering politics, he started his career as a building contractor. In 1980, he established Canale 5, the first private national television network in Italy. He also became a leading Italian publisher with Mondadori. In 1994 he resigned from all his posts at Gruppo Fininvest in order to establish the political movement Forza Italia and, in the same year, he became president of the Council of Ministers for the first time. In June 2001 Berlusconi became premier again, an office he held until 2006. In 2009, for the third time, he chairs the presidency of the G8. Born in Milan on September 29, 1936, he received his law degree from the University of Milan. He is married to Veronica Lario and has five children.

Japan's Yukio Hatoyama was elected prime minister of Japan on August 30, 2009, replacing Taro Aso, who held the position since September 24, 2008. Before entering into

politics, he worked as a professor. In 1998 he was instrumental in the merging of several parties to create the 'new' Democratic Party of Japan and led the party from 1999 to 2002 began again assuming the leadership in May 2009. Hatoyama was first elected to the House of Representatives in 1986 and has been re-elected seven times since then. He was born in Tokyo on February 11, 1947. He studied engineering at Tokyo University and went on to complete his PhD at Stanford University. He and his wife, Miyuki Hatoyama, have one son.

Mexico's Felipe Calderón Hinojosa became president of Mexico on December 1, 2006, replacing Vicente Fox, who held the position from 2000 to 2006. In his early twenties Calderón was president of the youth movement of the National Action Party. He later served as a local representative in the legislative assembly in the federal chamber of deputies. In 1995 he ran for governor of Michoacán. He served as secretary of energy from 2003 to 2004. Born in Morelia, Michoacán, on August 18, 1962, he received his bachelor's degree in law from Escuela Libre de Derecho in Mexico City. He later received a master's degree in economics from the Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México as well as a master's degree in public administration from Harvard University. He and his wife, Margarita Zavala, have three children.

Russia's Dmitry Medvedev became president of Russia on May 7, 2008, after winning the presidential election in March, replacing Vladimir Putin, whose term in office had expired. Before entering politics, Medvedev worked as a legal expert and lawyer. He was officially endorsed as a presidential candidate on December 17, 2007, by Russia's largest political party, United Russia, as well as by Putin. Medvedev served as deputy prime minister from 2005 to 2008. He was born in Leningrad (now St. Petersburg) on September 14, 1965. He earned a degree in law in 1987 and a doctorate in private law in 1990 from Leningrad State University. He is married to Svetlana Medvedeva and they have one child.

Saudi Arabia's King Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz Al Saud has been in power since August 2005. He replaced Fahd bin Abdul Aziz Al Saud, who had reigned since June 1982. As crown prince since 1987, King Abdullah had previously acted as *de facto* regent and thus ruler since January 1, 1996, after Fahd had been debilitated by a stroke. He was formally enthroned on August 3, 2005. He also serves as prime minister of Saudi Arabia and commander of the National Guard. King Abdullah is chair of the supreme economic council, president of the High Council for Petroleum and Minerals, president of the King Abdulaziz Centre for National Dialogue, chair of the Council of Civil Service and head of the Military Service Council. He was born August 1, 1924, in Riyadh and has a number of wives and children.

South Africa's Jacob Zuma became president of South Africa on May 9, 2009, succeeding Petrus Kgalema Motlanthe, who had held the position since September 2008. Zuma joined the ANC in 1958 and started serving in the National Executive committee of the African National Congress (ANC) in 1977. In 1994, Zuma was elected National Chair of the ANC and chair of the ANC in KwaZulu-Natal. He was re-elected to the latter position in 1996 and selected as the deputy president of the ANC in December 1997.

Zuma was appointed executive deputy president of South Africa in 1999. He held that position until 2005 and was elected ANC president at the end of 2007. He was born April 12, 1949, in Inkandla, KwaZulu-Natal Province. He has three wives and several children.

South Korea's Lee Myung-bak became president on February 25, 2008, replacing Roh Moo-hyun, who had occupied the position since 2003. Lee joined the Hyundai Construction company in 1965 and eventually became chief executive officer of the Hyundai Group before being elected to the Korean National Assembly in 1992. In 2002 he was elected mayor of Seoul, a position he held until 2006. He was born in Kirano, Osaka, Japan on December 19, 1941. He received a degree in business administration from Korea University in 1965. Lee and his wife, Kim Yun-ok, have four children.

Turkey's Recep Tayyip Erdoğan became prime minister of Turkey on March 14, 2003, replacing Abdullah Gül, who had occupied the office since 2002. Before becoming prime minister, Erdoğan was mayor of Istanbul from 1994 to 1998. He was born on February 26, 1954, in Rize, Turkey, and studied management at Marmara University's faculty of economics and administrative sciences. He is married to Emine Erdoğan and has two children.

The **United Kingdom's Gordon Brown** became prime minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on June 27, 2007, three days after becoming leader of the Labour Party. He was first elected to parliament in 1983 as representative for Dunfermline East. Since 2005 he has been the representative for Kirkcaldy and Cowdenbeath, both in Scotland. Before entering politics he worked as a lecturer and journalist. He served as chancellor of the exchequer from 1997 to 2007. As the United Kingdom holds the chair of the G20 for 2009, Brown will host the London Summit on April 1–2, 2009. He was born in Govan, Glasgow, on February 20 1951. He studied history at the University of Edinburgh and completed his doctorate in 1982. He and his wife, Sarah, have two children.

The **United States' Barack Obama** became president-elect on November 4, 2008, and was inaugurated January 20, 2009, replacing George W. Bush. In 2005 Obama was elected to the Senate, having previously worked as a community organizer, a civil rights lawyer and a state legislator for Illinois. The first black president of the United States, he was born on August 4, 1961, in Honolulu, Hawaii, to a Kenyan father and American mother. He received his bachelor's degree from Columbia University in 1983 and a law degree from Harvard University in 1991. He is married to Michelle Obama and they have two children.

The **European Union's John Fredrik Reinfeldt** has been prime minister of Sweden since October 6, 2006. Sweden assumed the six-month presidency of the European Council from the Czech Republic on July 1, 2009. Reinfeldt has been a member of the Swedish parliament since 1991. Born in Osterhaninge, Stockholm County, he graduated from Stockholm University with a degree in business and economics. He is married to Filippa Reinfeldt and has three children.

The **European Union's José Manuel Barroso** became president of the European Commission on November 23, 2004. Previously he was prime minister of Portugal from 2002 to 2004. Before entering politics Barroso was an academic. He studied law at the University of Lisbon, holds a master's degree in economics and social sciences from the University of Geneva and received his doctorate from Georgetown University in 1998. He is married to Maria Margarida Pinto Ribeiro de Sousa Uva and has three children.

Statistical Profiles

(as of April 2009)

Argentina

Polity

Political party:	Frente para la Victoria (FV)/Justicialist Party
Most recent election:	28 Oct 2007
Government:	Lower House — Majority; Upper House — Majority
Political system:	Presidential
Legislature:	Bicameral, elected Chamber of Deputies, elected Senate
Capital:	Buenos Aires
Official language:	Spanish

Economy

Currency:	Peso (P)
GDP (real):	\$338.7 billion (2008 est.)
Predicted change:	-1.5% (Q1 2009); 0.7% (2009)
Composition by sector:	9.2%-agriculture; 34.1%-industry; 56.7%-services (2008 est.)
Central Bank interest rate:	NA
Official reserve assets:	\$46,509.03 million (Mar. 2009)
Foreign currency reserves:	\$44,071.50 million (Mar. 2009) [in convertible foreign currencies]
Securities:	\$8,567.77 million (Mar. 2009)
IMF reserve position:	\$0.29 million (Mar. 2009)
Special Drawing Rights:	\$479.85 million (Mar. 2009)
Gold:	\$1,622.02 million (Mar. 2009) [including gold deposits and, if appropriate, gold swapped]
Financial derivatives:	\$204.81 million (Mar. 2009)
Loans to nonbank residents:	\$128.41 million (Mar. 2009)
Other reserve assets:	\$2.15 million (Mar. 2009)
Commercial Bank prime lending rate:	28.0% (28 Nov. 2008)
Stock of money:	\$33.93 billion (31 Dec. 2007)
Stock of quasi money:	\$45.92 billion (31 Dec. 2007)
Stock of domestic credit:	\$72.55 billion (31 Dec. 2007)
Household income or consumption by % share:	1.0%-lowest 10%; 35.0%-highest 10% (Jan.-Mar. 2007)
Inflation rate (consumer prices):	22.0% (2008 est.) [based on non-official estimates]
Investment (gross fixed):	24.0% of GDP (2008 est.)
Current account balance:	\$7.6 billion (latest year, Q4 2008)
Budget:	\$86.3 billion-revenues; \$80.4 billion-expenditures (2008 est.)
Budget balance:	-0.8% of GDP (2009 forecast)

Public debt:	48.5% of GDP (Q4 2008) [cumulative debt of all government borrowing]
Exchange rates (per USD):	3.70 (6 May 2009); 3.18 (6 May 2008)
Economic aid-recipient:	\$99.66 million (2005)
Debt-external:	\$135.5 billion (31 Dec. 2008 est.)
Stock of direct foreign investment:	\$69.1 billion-at home; \$26.81 billion-abroad (2008 est.)
Market value of publicly traded shares:	\$86.68 billion (31 Dec. 2007)
Distribution of family income-Gini index:	49.0 (Jan-Mar. 2007)
Unemployment rate:	7.8% (Sep. 2008)
Labour force:	16.27 million (2008 est.) [urban areas only]

Markets

MERV index:	1,409,9 (7 May. 2009)
% change on 31 Dec. 2008:	+30.6 (local currency); +21.8 (\$ terms)

Trade

Trade balance:	\$13.6 billion (last 12 months, May. 2009)
Trade to GDP ratio:	44.7 (2005-2007)
Exports:	\$73.0 billion f.o.b. (2008 est.)
Top export partners:	Brazil (19.1%); China (9.4%); U.S. (7.9%); Chile (7.6%) (2007)
Imports:	\$59.9 billion f.o.b. (2008 est.)
Top import partners:	Brazil (34.6%); U.S. (12.6%); China (12.0%); Germany (5.0%) (2007)

Australia

Polity

Political party:	Australian Labour Party
Most recent election:	24 Nov 2007
Government:	Lower House — Majority; Upper House — Minority
Political system:	Parliamentary
Legislature:	Bicameral, elected House of Representatives, elected Senate
Capital:	Canberra
Official language:	English

Economy

Currency:	Australian dollar (A\$)
GDP (real):	\$1.069 trillion (2008 est.)
Predicted change:	-2.1% (Q1 2009); -0.7% (2009)
Composition by sector:	2.5%-agriculture; 26.4%-industry; 71.1%-services (2008 est.)
Central Bank interest rate:	3.50% (4 Nov. 2009)
Official reserve assets:	\$32,529.26 million (Mar. 2009)
Foreign currency reserves:	\$28,603.05 million (Mar. 2009) [in convertible foreign currencies]
Securities:	\$20,980.64 million (Mar. 2009)
IMF reserve position:	\$628.38 million (Mar. 2009)
Special Drawing Rights:	\$167.89 million (Mar. 2009)
Gold:	\$2,352.93 million (Mar. 2009) [including gold deposits and, if appropriate, gold swapped]
Financial derivatives:	\$-443.36 million (Mar. 2009)
Loans to nonbank residents:	\$0.00 (Mar. 2009)
Other reserve assets:	\$333.65 million (Mar. 2009)
Commercial Bank prime	

lending rate:	10.02% (31 Dec. 2007)
Stock of money:	\$298.5 billion (31 Dec. 2007)
Stock of quasi money:	\$667.2 billion (31 Dec. 2007)
Stock of domestic credit:	\$1.312 trillion (31 Dec. 2007)
Household income or consumption by % share:	2.0%-lowest 10%; 25.4%-highest 10% (1994)
Inflation rate (consumer prices):	4.7% (2008 est.)
Investment (gross fixed):	27.6% of GDP (2008 est.)
Current account balance:	\$-44.1 billion (latest year, Q4 2008)
Budget:	\$343.6 billion-revenues; \$340.7 billion-expenditures (2008 est.)
Budget balance:	-3.3% of GDP (2009)
Public debt:	15.4% of GDP (2008 est.) [gross debt]
Exchange rates (per USD):	1.34 (6 May. 2009); 1.06 (6 May. 2008)
Economic aid-donor:	\$2.9899 billion (2006-2007 expected) [ODA]
Debt-external:	\$1.032 trillion (31 Dec. 2008 est.)
Stock of direct foreign investment:	\$333.1 billion-at home; \$301.1 billion-abroad (2008 est.)
Market value of publicly traded shares:	\$1.298 trillion (31 Dec. 2007)
Distribution of family income-Gini index:	30.5 (2006)
Unemployment rate:	4.5% (Dec. 2008)
Labour force:	11.21 million (2008 est.)

Markets

All Ord. index:	3,840.1 (6 May. 2009)
% change on 31 Dec. 2008:	+4.9 (local currency); +11.2 (\$ terms)

Trade

Trade balance:	\$+5.2 billion (latest year, Mar. 2009)
Trade to GDP ratio:	44.7 (2005-2007)
Exports:	\$178.9 billion (2008 est.)
Top export partners:	Japan (18.9%); China (14.2%); South Korea (8.0%); U.S. (6.0%); New Zealand (5.6%); India (5.5%); UK (4.2%) (2007)
Imports:	\$187.2 billion (2008 est.)
Top import partners:	China (15.5%); U.S. (12.8%); Japan (9.6%); Singapore (5.6%); Germany (5.2%); UK (4.3%); Thailand (4.2%) (2007)

Brazil

Polity

Political party:	Workers' Party (PT)
Most recent election:	29 Oct 2006
Government:	Lower House — Minority; Upper House — Minority
Political system:	Presidential
Legislature:	Bicameral, elected Chamber of Deputies, elected Senate
Capital:	Brasilia
Official language:	Portuguese

Economy

Currency:	Real (R)
GDP (real):	\$1.665 trillion (2008 est.)

Predicted change:	-13.6% (Q1 2009); -1.5% (2009)
Composition by sector:	5.5%-agriculture; 28.5%-industry; 66.0%-services (2008 est.)
Central Bank interest rate:	10.25% (29 Apr. 2009)
Official reserve assets:	\$190,387.84 million (Mar. 2009)
Foreign currency reserves:	\$187,833.02 million (Mar. 2009) [in convertible foreign currencies]
Securities:	\$184,654.56 million (Mar. 2009)
IMF reserve position:	\$0.38 million (Mar. 2009)
Special Drawing Rights:	\$0.46 million (Mar. 2009)
Gold:	\$990.25 million (Mar. 2009) [including gold deposits and, if appropriate, gold swapped]
Financial derivatives:	\$0.80 million (Mar. 2009)
Loans to nonbank residents:	\$69.17 million (Mar. 2009)
Other reserve assets:	\$1,493.77 million (Mar. 2009)
Commercial Bank prime lending rate:	43.72% (31 Dec. 2007)
Stock of money:	\$131.1 billion (31 Dec. 2007)
Stock of quasi money:	\$792.8 billion (31 Dec. 2007)
Stock of domestic credit:	\$1.377 trillion (31 Dec. 2007)
Household income or consumption by % share:	0.9%-lowest 10%; 44.8%-highest 10% (2004)
Inflation rate (consumer prices):	5.8% (2008 est.)
Investment (gross fixed):	18.6% of GDP (2008 est.)
Current account balance:	\$-23.0 billion (latest year, Mar. 2009)
Budget:	NA
Budget balance:	-2.0% of GDP (2009 est.)
Public debt:	40.7% of GDP (2008 est.) [cumulative debt of all government borrowing]
Exchange rates (per USD):	2.12 (6 May 2009); 1.67 (6 May 2008)
Economic aid-recipient:	\$191.9 million (2005)
Debt-external:	\$236.6 billion (31 Dec. 2008 est.)
Stock of direct foreign investment:	\$280.9 billion-at home; \$119.1 billion-abroad (2008 est.)
Market value of publicly traded shares:	\$1.377 trillion (31 Dec. 2007)
Distribution of family income-Gini index:	56.7 (2005)
Unemployment rate:	8.5% (Feb. 2008)
Labour force:	100.9 million (2008 est.)

Markets

BVSP index:	51,499.0 (6 May 2009)
% change on 31 Dec. 2008:	+37.1 (local currency); +50.7 (\$ terms)

Trade

Trade balance:	\$27.0 billion (latest year, Apr. 2009)
Trade to GDP ratio:	25.8 (2005-2007)
Exports:	\$200.0 billion f.o.b. (2008 est.)
Top export partners:	U.S. (16.1%); Argentina (9.2%); China (6.8%); Netherlands (5.6%); Germany (4.6%) (2007)
Imports:	\$176.0 billion f.o.b. (2008 est.)
Top import partners:	U.S. (15.7%); China (10.5%); Argentina (8.6%); Germany (7.2%); Nigeria (4.4%) (2007)

Canada

Polity

Political party:	Conservative Party of Canada
Most recent election:	14 Oct 2008
Government:	Lower House — Minority; Upper House — Minority
Political system:	Parliamentary
Legislature:	Bicameral, elected House of Commons, appointed Senate
Capital:	Ottawa
Official language:	English, French

Economy

Currency:	Canadian dollar (C\$)
GDP (real):	\$1.564 trillion (2008 est.)
Predicted change:	-0.7% (Q4 2008); -2.3% (2009)
Composition by sector:	2.0%-agriculture; 28.4%-industry; 69.6%-services (2008 est.)
Central Bank interest rate:	0.25% (21 April. 2009)
Official reserve assets:	\$43,524.00 million (Mar. 2009)
Foreign currency reserves:	\$40,910.00 million (Mar. 2009) [in convertible foreign currencies]
Securities:	\$40,176.00 million (Mar. 2009)
IMF reserve position:	\$1,550.00 million (Mar. 2009)
Special Drawing Rights:	\$964.00 million (Mar. 2009)
Gold:	\$100.00 million (Mar. 2009) [including gold deposits and, if appropriate, gold swapped]
Financial derivatives:	\$0.00 (Mar. 2009)
Loans to nonbank residents:	\$0.00 (Mar. 2009)
Other reserve assets:	\$0.00 (Mar. 2009)
Commercial Bank prime lending rate:	6.1% (31 Dec. 2007)
Stock of money:	\$391.6 billion (31 Dec. 2007)
Stock of quasi money:	\$1.381 trillion (31 Dec. 2007)
Stock of domestic credit:	\$2.382 trillion (31 Dec. 2007)
Household income or consumption by % share:	2.6%-lowest 10%; 24.8%-highest 10% (2000)
Inflation rate (consumer prices):	1.0 % (Jan. 2009 est.)
Investment (gross fixed):	22.6% of GDP (2008 est.)
Current account balance:	\$11.3 billion (latest year, Q4 2008)
Budget:	\$608.3 billion-revenues; \$606.0 billion-expenditures (2008 est.)
Budget balance:	-2.5% of GDP (2009)
Public debt:	62.3% of GDP (2008 est.) [cumulative debt of all government borrowing]
Exchange rates (per USD):	1.18 (6 May 2009); 1.02 (May 2008)
Economic aid-donor:	\$ 4. 079 billion (2007) [ODA]
Debt-external:	\$758.6 billion (30 Jun. 2007)
Stock of direct foreign investment:	\$586.6 billion-at home; \$547.2 billion-abroad (2008 est.)
Market value of publicly traded shares:	\$2.187 trillion (31 Dec. 2007)
Distribution of family income-Gini index:	32.1 (2005)
Unemployment rate:	8.0% (Mar. 2009)
Labour force:	18.18 million (2008 est.)

Markets

S&P TSX index:	10, 143.4 (May 2009)
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% change on 31 Dec. 2008: +12.9 (local currency); +18.5 (\$ terms)

Trade

Trade balance:	\$37.1 billion (latest year, Feb. 2009)
Trade to GDP ratio:	71.2 (2005-2007)
Exports:	\$461.8 billion f.o.b. (2008 est.)
Top export partners:	U.S. (78.9%); UK (2.8%); China (2.1%) (2007)
Imports:	\$436.7 billion f.o.b. (2008 est.)
Top import partners:	U.S. (54.1%); China (9.4%); Mexico (4.2%) (2007)

China

Polity

Political party:	Communist Party of China
Most recent election:	15 Mar 2008
Government:	Single House — Majority
Political system:	Presidential
Legislature:	Unicameral, elected National Congress
Capital:	Beijing
Official language:	Mandarin

Economy

Currency:	Yuan (¥)
GDP (real):	\$4.222 trillion (2008 est.)
Predicted change:	6.1% (Q1 2009); 6.5% (2009)
Composition by sector:	10.6%-agriculture; 49.2%-industry; 40.2%-services (2008 est.)
Central Bank interest rate:	5.31% (22 Dec. 2008)
Official reserve assets:	NA
Foreign currency reserves:	1, 953.7 billion (Mar. 2009)
Securities:	NA
IMF reserve position:	\$1,286.78 million (Feb. 2009)
Special Drawing Rights:	NA
Gold:	\$14,969.06 million (Nov. 2007)
Financial derivatives:	NA
Loans to nonbank residents:	NA
Other reserve assets:	NA
Commercial Bank prime lending rate:	5.58% (17 Dec. 2007)
Stock of money:	\$2.30 trillion (31 Oct. 2008)
Stock of quasi money:	\$4.331 trillion (31 Oct. 2008)
Stock of domestic credit:	\$5.316 trillion (31 Oct. 2008)
Household income or consumption by % share:	1.6%-lowest 10%; 34.9%-highest 10% (2004)
Inflation rate (consumer prices):	6.0% (2008 est.)
Investment (gross fixed):	40.2% of GDP (2008 est.)
Current account balance:	\$400.7 billion (latest year, Q2 2008)
Budget:	\$868.6 billion-revenues; \$850.5 billion-expenditures (2008 est.)
Budget balance:	-3.5% of GDP (2009)
Public debt:	15.7% of GDP (2008 est.) [cumulative debt of all government borrowing]
Exchange rates (per USD):	6.82 (May 2009); 6.99 (Mar. 2008)
Economic aid-recipient:	\$1.331 billion (2007) [ODA]
Debt-external:	\$420.8 billion (31 Dec. 2008 est.)

Stock of direct foreign investment:	\$758.9 billion-at home (2007 est.); \$139.3 billion-abroad (2008 est.)
Market value of publicly traded shares:	\$6.226 trillion (31 Dec. 2007)
Distribution of family income-Gini index:	47.0 (2007)
Unemployment rate:	9.0% (2008)
Labour force:	807.7 million (2008 est.)

Markets

SSEA index:	2,721.4 (6 May 2009)
% change on 31 Dec. 2008:	+42.3 (local currency); +42.4 (\$ terms)
SSEB index (\$ terms):	168.6 (6 May. 2009)
% change on 31 Dec. 2008:	+52.0 (local currency); +52.0 (\$ terms)

Trade

Trade balance:	\$316.9 billion (latest year, Mar. 2009)
Trade to GDP ratio:	71.3 (2005-2007)
Exports:	\$1.465 trillion f.o.b. (2008 est.)
Top export partners:	U.S. (19.1%); Hong Kong (15.1%); Japan (8.4%); South Korea (4.6%); Germany (4.0%) (2007)
Imports:	\$1.156 trillion f.o.b. (2008 est.)
Top import partners:	Japan (14.0%); South Korea (10.9%); Taiwan (10.5%); U.S. (7.3%); Germany (4.7%) (2007)

France

Polity

Political party:	Union for a Popular Movement (UMP)
Most recent election:	22 Apr and 6 May 2007
Government:	Lower House — Majority; Upper House — Majority
Political system:	Semi-presidential
Legislature:	Bicameral, elected National Assembly, elected Senate
Capital:	Paris
Official language:	French

Economy

Currency:	Euro (€)
GDP (real):	\$2.978 trillion (2008 est.)
Predicted change:	-1.0% (Q4 2008); -1.9% (2009)
Composition by sector:	2.2%-agriculture; 20.3%-industry; 77.4%-services (2008 est.)
Central Bank interest rate:	1.0% (Mar. 2009) [European Monetary Union]
Official reserve assets:	\$97,596.88 million (Mar. 2009)
Foreign currency reserves:	\$21,741.28 million (Mar. 2009) [in convertible foreign currencies]
Securities:	\$18,603.25million (Mar. 2009)
IMF reserve position:	\$2,484.60million (Mar. 2009)
Special Drawing Rights:	\$ 939.54 million (Mar.2009)
Gold:	\$72,431.45 million (Mar. 2009) [including gold deposits and, if appropriate, gold swapped]
Financial derivatives:	\$0.00 (Mar. 2009)
Loans to nonbank residents:	\$0.00 (Mar. 2009)
Other reserve assets:	\$0.00 (Mar. 2009)
Commercial Bank prime	

lending rate:	6.6% (2008)
Stock of money:	NA
Stock of quasi money:	NA
Stock of domestic credit:	\$5. 739 trillion (Apr. 2008)
Household income or consumption by % share:	3.0%-lowest 10%; 24.8%-highest 10% (2004)
Inflation rate (consumer prices):	
	1.0% (2008 est.)
Investment (gross fixed):	21 .0% of GDP (2008 est.)
Current account balance:	\$-54.4 billion (latest year, Feb. 2009)
Budget:	\$1.439 trillion-revenues; \$1.525 trillion-expenditures (2008 est.)
Budget balance:	-6.6% of GDP (2009)
Public debt:	67.0% of GDP (2008 est.) [cumulative debt of all government borrowing]
Exchange rates (per USD):	0.75 (6 May 2009); 0.65 (May 2008)
Economic aid-donor:	\$9. 883 billion (2007) [ODA]
Debt-external:	\$5.37 trillion (30 Sept. 2008)
Stock of direct foreign investment:	\$1.234 trillion-at home; \$1.889 trillion-abroad (2008 est.)
Market value of publicly traded shares:	\$2.771 trillion (31 Dec. 2007)
Distribution of family income-Gini index:	32.7 (2008)
Unemployment rate:	8.8% (Nar. 2009)
Labour force:	28.5 million (2008 est.)

Markets

CAC 40 index:	3, 283.5 (Mar. 2009)
% change on 31 Dec. 2008:	+2.0 (local currency); -2.4 (\$ terms)

Trade

Trade balance:	\$-79.1 billion (latest year, Mar. 2009)
Trade to GDP ratio:	54.7 (2005-2007)
Exports:	\$761.0 billion f.o.b. (2008 est.)
Top export partners:	Germany (14.9%); Spain (9.3%); Italy (8.9%); UK (8.1%); Belgium (7.3%); U.S. (6.1%); Netherlands (4.1%) (2007)
Imports:	\$833.0 billion f.o.b. (2008 est.)
Top import partners:	Germany (18.9%); Belgium (11.4%); Italy (8.4%); Spain (7.1%); Netherlands (7.0%); UK (5.6%); U.S. (4.4%); China (4.0%) (2007)

Germany

Polity

Political party:	Christian Democratic Union (CDU-CSU)
Most recent election:	18 Sep 2005
Government:	Lower House — Majority (coalition); Upper House — Majority (coalition)
Political system:	Parliamentary
Legislature:	Bicameral, elected Federal Assembly, elected Federal Council
Capital:	Berlin
Official language:	German

Economy

Currency:	Euro (€)
GDP (real):	\$3.818 trillion (2008 est.)

Predicted change:	-1.7% (Q4 2008); -5.2% (2009)
Composition by sector:	0.9%-agriculture; 30.1%-industry; 69.0%-services (2008 est.)
Central Bank interest rate:	1.0% (May 2009) [European Monetary Union]
Official reserve assets:	\$143,472.22 million (Mar. 2009)
Foreign currency reserves:	\$38,087.50 million (Mar. 2009) [in convertible foreign currencies]
Securities:	\$33,598.71 million (Mar. 2009)
IMF reserve position:	\$2,473.96 million (Mar. 2009)
Special Drawing Rights:	\$2,135.93 (Mar. 2009)
Gold:	\$100,776.16 million (Mar. 2009) [including gold deposits and, if appropriate, gold swapped]
Financial derivatives:	\$0.00 (Mar. 2009)
Loans to nonbank residents:	\$0.00 (Mar. 2009)
Other reserve assets:	\$0.00 (Mar. 2009)
Commercial Bank prime lending rate:	5.96% (31 Dec. 2007)
Stock of money:	NA
Stock of quasi money:	NA
Stock of domestic credit:	\$5.081 trillion (31 Dec. 2007)
Household income or consumption by % share:	3.2%-lowest 10%; 22.1%-highest 10% (2000)
Inflation rate (consumer prices):	2.8% (2008 est.)
Investment (gross fixed):	18.9% of GDP (2008 est.)
Current account balance:	\$206.2 billion (latest year, Feb. 2009)
Budget:	\$1.614 trillion-revenues; \$1.579 trillion-expenditures (2008 est.)
Budget balance:	-4.4% of GDP (2009)
Public debt:	62.6% of GDP (2008 est.) [cumulative debt of all government borrowing]
Exchange rates (per USD):	0.75 (May 2009); 0.65 (May. 2008)
Economic aid-donor:	\$12.290 billion (2007) [ODA]
Debt-external:	\$4.489 trillion (30 Jun. 2007)
Stock of direct foreign investment:	\$924.7 billion-at home; 1.36 trillion-abroad (2008 est.)
Market value of publicly traded shares:	\$2.106 trillion (31 Dec. 2007)
Distribution of family income-Gini index:	27.0 (2006)
Unemployment rate:	8.1% (Mar. 2009)
Labour force:	43.62 million (2008 est.)

Markets

DAX index:	4,880.7 (6 May 2009) [total return index]
% change on 31 Dec. 2008:	+1.5 (local currency); -2.9 (\$ terms)

Trade

Trade balance:	\$234.6 billion (latest year, Feb. 2009)
Trade to GDP ratio:	83.6 (2005-2007)
Exports:	\$1.53 trillion f.o.b. (2008 est.)
Top export partners:	France (9.7%); U.S. (7.5%); UK (7.3%); Italy (6.7%); Netherlands (6.4%); Austria (5.4%); Belgium (5.3%); Spain (5.0%) (2007)
Imports:	\$1.202 trillion f.o.b. (2008 est.)
Top import partners:	Netherlands (12.0%); France (8.6%); Belgium (7.8%); China (6.2%); Italy (5.8%); UK (5.6%); U.S. (4.5%); Austria (4.4%) (2007)

India

Polity

Political party:	Indian National Congress
Most recent election:	April-May 2009
Government:	Lower House — Majority (coalition); Upper House — Majority
Political system:	Parliamentary
Legislature:	Bicameral, elected Assembly, indirectly elected Council of States
Capital:	Delhi
Official language:	Hindi

Economy

Currency:	Indian rupee (Rs)
GDP (real):	\$1.237 trillion (2008 est.)
Predicted change:	5.3% (Q4 2008); 5.0% (2009)
Composition by sector:	17.2%-agriculture; 29.1%-industry; 53.7%-services (2008 est.)
Central Bank interest rate:	4.75% (21 Apr. 2009)
Official reserve assets:	\$251,985.00 million (Mar. 2009)
Foreign currency reserves:	\$241,426.00 million (Mar. 2009) [in convertible foreign currencies]
Securities:	\$134,792.00 million (Mar. 2009)
IMF reserve position:	\$981.00 million (Mar. 2009)
Gold:	\$9,577.00 million (Mar. 2009) [including gold deposits and, if appropriate, gold swapped]
Financial derivatives:	\$0.00 (Mar. 2009)
Loans to nonbank residents:	\$0.00 (Mar. 2009)
Other reserve assets:	\$0.00 (Mar. 2009)
Commercial Bank prime lending rate:	8.5% (31 Jan. 2009)
Stock of money:	\$250.9 billion (31 Dec. 2007)
Stock of quasi money:	\$647.3 billion (31 Dec. 2007)
Stock of domestic credit:	\$769.3 billion (31 Dec. 2007)
Household income or consumption by % share:	3.6%-lowest 10%; 31.1%-highest 10% (2004)
Inflation rate (consumer prices):	7.8% (2008 est.)
Investment (gross fixed):	39% of GDP (2008 est.)
Current account balance:	-\$37.5 billion (latest year, Q4 2008)
Budget:	\$153.5 billion-revenues; \$205.3 billion-expenditures (2008 est.)
Budget balance:	-7.7% of GDP (2009)
Public debt:	78.0% of GDP (2008 est.) [cumulative debt of all government borrowing]
Exchange rates (per USD):	49.6 (7 May 2009); 41.4 (May. 2008)
Economic aid-recipient:	\$903.19 million (2007)
Debt-external:	\$163.8 billion (31 Dec. 2008 est.)
Stock of direct foreign investment:	\$142.9 billion-at home; \$54.21 billion-abroad (2008 est.)
Market value of publicly traded shares:	\$650 billion (31 Dec. 2008)
Distribution of family income-Gini index:	36.8 (2004)
Unemployment rate:	6.8% (Dec. 2008)
Labour force:	523.5 million (2008 est.)

Markets

BSE index:	11,952.8 (6 May 2009)
% change on 31 Dec. 2008:	+23.9 (local currency); +21.7 (\$ terms)

Trade

Trade balance:	\$-109.0 billion (latest year, Mar. 2009)
Trade to GDP ratio:	44.9 (2005-2007)
Exports:	\$175.7 billion f.o.b. (2008 est.)
Top export partners:	U.S. (15.0%); China (8.7%); UAE (8.7%); UK (4.4%) (2007)
Imports:	\$287.5 billion f.o.b. (2008 est.)
Top import partners:	China (10.6%); U.S. (7.8%); Germany (4.4%); Singapore (4.4%) (2007)

Indonesia

Polity

Political party:	Democratic Party
Most recent election:	9 Apr. 2009
Government:	Lower House — Minority; Upper House — None
Political system:	Presidential
Legislature:	Bicameral, elected House of People's Representatives, elected House of Regional Representatives
Capital:	Jakarta
Official language:	Indonesian

Economy

Currency:	Rupiah (Rp)
GDP (real):	\$510.8 billion (2008 est.)
Predicted change:	5.2% (Q4 2008); -1.4% (2009)
Composition by sector:	13.5%-agriculture; 45.6%-industry; 40.8%-services (2008 est.)
Central Bank interest rate:	7.25% (May 2009)
Official reserve assets:	\$54,840.18 million (Mar. 2009)
Foreign currency reserves:	\$52,234.68 million (Mar. 2009) [in convertible foreign currencies]
Securities:	\$50,773.78 million (Mar. 2009)
IMF reserve position:	\$216.80 (Mar. 2009)
Special Drawing Rights:	\$32.08 million (Mar. 2009)
Gold:	\$2,178.06 million (Mar. 2009) [including gold deposits and, if appropriate, gold swapped]
Financial derivatives:	\$0.00 (Mar. 2009))
Loans to nonbank residents:	\$0.00 (Mar. 2009)
Other reserve assets:	\$178.56 million (Mar. 2009)
Commercial Bank prime lending rate:	15.13% (31 Dec. 2007)
Stock of money:	\$41.8 billion (31 Dec. 2007)
Stock of quasi money:	\$120.0 billion (31 Dec. 2007)
Stock of domestic credit:	\$134.8 billion (31 Dec. 2007)
Household income or consumption by % share:	3.6%-lowest 10%; 28.5%-highest 10% (2002)
Inflation rate (consumer prices):	11.1% (2008 est.)
Investment (gross fixed):	23.6% of GDP (2008 est.)
Current account balance:	\$7.3 billion (latest year, Mar 2009)
Budget:	\$101.1 billion-revenues; \$101.6 billion-expenditures (2008 est.)
Budget balance:	-2.9% of GDP (2009)
Public debt:	30.1% of GDP (2008 est.) [cumulative debt of all government borrowing]
Exchange rates (per USD):	10,410.0 (6 May 2009); 9,225.0 (May. 2008)
Economic aid-recipient:	\$362.09 million (2007 est.) [ODA]
Debt-external:	\$143.5 billion (31 Dec. 2008 est.)

Stock of direct foreign investment:	\$63.46 billion-at home; \$4.277 billion-abroad (2008 est.)
Market value of publicly traded shares:	\$111.5 billion (31 Dec. 2007)
Distribution of family income-Gini index:	39.4 (2005)
Unemployment rate:	8.4% (Aug. 2008)
Labour force:	112.0 million (2008 est.)

Markets

JSX index:	1,798.3 (6 May 2009)
% change on 31 Dec. 2008:	+32.7 (local currency); +38.9 (\$ terms)

Trade

Trade balance:	\$7.3 billion (latest year, Mar. 2009)
Trade to GDP ratio:	60.4 (2005-2007)
Exports:	\$136.8 billion f.o.b. (2008 est.)
Top export partners:	Japan (20.7%); U.S. (10.2%); Singapore (9.2%); China (8.5%); South Korea (6.6%); Malaysia (4.5%) India (4.3%) (2007)
Imports:	\$128.8 billion f.o.b. (2008 est.)
Top import partners:	Singapore (13.2%); China (11.5%); Japan (8.8%); Malaysia (8.6%); U.S. (6.4%); Thailand (5.8%); Saudi Arabia (4.5%); South Korea (4.3%); Australia (4.0%) (2007)

Italy

Polity

Political party:	People of Freedom (coalition)
Most recent election:	13-14 Apr 2008
Government:	Lower House — Majority (coalition); Upper House — Majority (coalition)
Political system:	Parliamentary
Legislature:	Bicameral, elected Chamber of Deputies, elected Senate
Capital:	Rome
Official language:	Italian

Economy

Currency:	Euro (€)
GDP (real):	\$2.399 trillion (2008 est.)
Predicted change:	-2.9% (Q4 2008); -4.0% (2009)
Composition by sector:	2.0%-agriculture; 26.7%-industry; 71.3%-services (2008 est.)
Central Bank interest rate:	1.0% (May 2009) [European Monetary Union]
Official reserve assets:	\$108,905.54 million (Mar. 2009)
Foreign currency reserves:	\$33,757.35 million (Mar. 2009) [in convertible foreign currencies]
Securities:	\$30,615.08 million (Mar. 2009)
IMF reserve position:	\$1,716.91 million (Mar. 2009)
Special Drawing Rights:	\$278.15 million (Mar. 2009)
Gold:	\$73,153.12 million (Mar. 2009) [including gold deposits and, if appropriate, gold swapped]
Financial derivatives:	\$0.00 (Mar. 2009)
Loans to nonbank residents:	\$0.00 (Mar. 2009)
Other reserve assets:	\$0.00 (Mar. 2009)
Commercial Bank prime lending rate:	10.93% (31 Dec. 2007)

Stock of money:	NA
Stock of quasi money:	NA
Stock of domestic credit:	\$3.084 trillion (31 Dec. 2007)
Household income or consumption by % share:	2.3%-lowest 10%; 26.8%-highest 10% (2000)
Inflation rate (consumer prices):	
	3.6% (2008 est.)
Investment (gross fixed):	20.5% of GDP (2008 est.)
Current account balance:	\$-72.9 billion (latest year, Feb. 2009)
Budget:	\$1.139 trillion-revenues; \$1.203 trillion-expenditures (2008 est.)
Budget balance:	-4.3% of GDP (2009)
Public debt:	103.7% of GDP (2008 est.) [cumulative debt of all government borrowing]
Exchange rates (per USD):	0.75 (6 May 2009); 0.76 (May 2008)
Economic aid-donor:	\$3.970 billion (2007) [ODA]
Debt-external:	\$1.06 trillion (31 Dec. 2008 est.)
Stock of direct foreign investment:	\$374.8 billion-at home; \$547.7 billion-abroad (2008 est.)
Market value of publicly traded shares:	\$1.073 trillion (31 Dec. 2007)
Distribution of family income-Gini index:	32.0 (2006)
Unemployment rate:	6.9% (Q4 2008)
Labour force:	25.09 million (2008 est.)

Markets

S&P/MIB index:	20,104.0 (6 May 2009)
% change on 31 Dec. 2008:	+3.3 (local currency); -1.2 (\$ terms)

Trade

Trade balance:	\$-15.7 billion (latest year, Feb. 2009)
Trade to GDP ratio:	55.8 (2005-2007)
Exports:	\$566.1 billion f.o.b. (2008 est.)
Top export partners:	Germany (12.9%); France (11.4%); Spain (7.4%); U.S. (6.8%); UK (5.8%) (2007)
Imports:	\$566.8 billion f.o.b. (2008 est.)
Top import partners:	Germany (16.9%); France (9.0%); China (5.9%); Netherlands (5.5%); Belgium (4.3%); Spain (4.2%) (2007)

Japan

Polity

Political party:	Democratic Party of Japan
Most recent election:	30 Aug 2009
Government:	Lower House — Majority; Upper House — Minority
Political system:	Parliamentary with Constitutional Monarchy
Legislature:	Bicameral, elected House of Representatives, elected House of Councilors
Capital:	Tokyo
Official language:	Japanese

Economy

Currency:	Yen (¥)
GDP (real):	\$4.844 trillion (2008 est.)
Predicted change:	-4.3% (Q4 2008); -6.4% (2009)

Composition by sector:	1.4%-agriculture; 26.4%-industry; 72.1%-services (2008 est.)
Central Bank interest rate:	0.1% (19 Dec. 2008)
Official reserve assets:	\$1,018.549 billion (Mar. 2009)
Foreign currency reserves:	\$989,730.00 million (Mar. 2009) [in convertible foreign currencies]
Securities:	\$905,526.00 million (Mar. 2009)
IMF reserve position:	\$2,954.00 million (Mar. 2009)
Special Drawing Rights:	\$2,951.00 million (Mar. 2009)
Gold:	\$22,548.00 million (Mar. 2009) [including gold deposits and, if appropriate, gold swapped]
Financial derivatives:	\$0.00 (Mar. 2009)
Loans to nonbank residents:	\$0.00 (Mar. 2009)
Other reserve assets:	\$366.00 million (Mar. 2009)
Commercial Bank prime lending rate:	1.68% (Nov. 2008)
Stock of money:	\$4.37 trillion (31 Dec. 2007)
Stock of quasi money:	\$4.783 trillion (31 Dec. 2007)
Stock of domestic credit:	\$9.653 trillion (31 Dec. 2007)
Household income or consumption by % share:	4.8%-lowest 10%; 21.7%-highest 10% (1993)
Inflation rate (consumer prices):	1.8% (2008 est.)
Investment (gross fixed):	22.5% of GDP (2008 est.)
Current account balance:	\$131.8 billion (latest year, Feb. 2009)
Budget:	\$1.672 trillion-revenues; \$1.823 trillion-expenditures (2008 est.)
Budget balance:	-6.3% of GDP (2009)
Public debt:	170.4% of GDP (2008 est.) [cumulative debt of all government borrowing]
Exchange rates (per USD):	98.7 (6 May 2009); 105 (May 2008)
Economic aid-donor:	\$7.678 billion (2007) [ODA]
Debt-external:	\$1.492 trillion (30 Jun. 2007)
Stock of direct foreign investment:	\$139.7 billion-at home; \$587.0 billion-abroad (2008 est.)
Market value of publicly traded shares:	\$4.453 trillion (31 Dec. 2007)
Distribution of family income-Gini index:	38.1 (2002)
Unemployment rate:	4.8% (Mar. 2009)
Labour force:	66.15 million (2008 est.)

Markets

Nikkei 225 index:	8,977.4 (6 May 2009)
% change on 31 Dec. 2008:	+1.3 (local currency); -7.0 (\$ terms)
Topix index:	846.9 (6 May 2009)
% change on 31 Dec. 2008:	-1.4 (local currency); -9.5 (\$ terms)

Trade

Trade balance:	\$21.0 billion (latest year, Feb. 2009)
Trade to GDP ratio:	31.5 (2005-2007)
Exports:	\$776.8 billion f.o.b. (2008 est.)
Top export partners:	U.S. (20.4%); China (15.3%); South Korea (7.6%); Taiwan (6.3%); Hong Kong (5.4%) (2007)
Imports:	\$696.2 billion f.o.b. (2008 est.)
Top import partners:	China (20.5%); U.S. (11.6%); Saudi Arabia (5.7%); UAE (5.2%); Australia (5.0%); South Korea (4.4%); Indonesia (4.2%) (2007)

Mexico

Polity

Political party:	National Action Party
Most recent election:	2 Jul 2006
Government:	Lower House — Minority; Upper House — Minority
Political system:	Presidential
Legislature:	Bicameral, elected Federal Chamber of Deputies, elected Senate
Capital:	Mexico City
Official language:	Spanish

Economy

Currency:	Mexican peso (PS)
GDP (real):	\$1. 143 trillion (2008 est.)
Predicted change:	-1.6% (Q4 2008); -4.4% (2009)
Composition by sector:	3.7%-agriculture; 34.1%-industry; 62.2%-services (2008 est.)
Central Bank interest rate:	6.0% (Apr. 2009)
Official reserve assets:	NA
Foreign currency reserves:	\$88,867 million (Mar. 2009)
Securities:	NA
IMF reserve position:	\$433.86 million (Feb. 2009)
Special Drawing Rights:	\$496 million (Mar. 2009)
Gold:	175 million (Mar. 2009)
Financial derivatives:	NA
Loans to nonbank residents:	NA
Other reserve assets:	637 Million (Mar 2009)
Commercial Bank prime lending rate:	7.56% (31 Dec. 2007)
Stock of money:	\$103.5 billion (31 Dec. 2007)
Stock of quasi money:	\$168.4 billion (31 Dec. 2007)
Stock of domestic credit:	\$349.1 billion (31 Dec. 2007)
Household income or consumption by % share:	1.2%-lowest 10%; 37.0%-highest 10% (2006)
Inflation rate (consumer prices):	6.2% (2008 est.)
Investment (gross fixed):	22.9% of GDP (2008 est.)
Current account balance:	-\$17.2 billion (latest year, Mar. 2008)
Budget:	\$256.7 billion-revenues; \$256.8 billion-expenditures (2008 est.)
Budget balance:	-5.3% of GDP (2009)
Public debt:	20.3% of GDP (2008 est.) [cumulative debt of all government borrowing]
Exchange rates (per USD):	14.2 (Mar. 2009); 10.7 (Mar. 2008)
Economic aid-recipient:	\$78.95 million (2007)
Debt-external:	\$181.2 billion (31 Dec. 2008 est.)
Stock of direct foreign investment:	\$278.9 billion-at home; 43.01 billion-abroad (2008 est.)
Market value of publicly traded shares:	\$397.7 billion (31 Dec. 2007)
Distribution of family income-Gini index:	47.9 (2006)
Unemployment rate:	4.8% (Mar. 2009 est.)
Labour force:	45.5 million (2008 est.)

Markets

IPC index:	23,906.1 (6 May 2009)
% change on 31 Dec. 2008:	+6.8 (local currency); +11.7 (\$ terms)

Trade

Trade balance:	\$-16.0 billion (latest year, Feb. 2009)
Trade to GDP ratio:	64.5 (2005-2007)
Exports:	\$294.0 billion f.o.b. (2008 est.)
Top export partners:	U.S. (82.2%); Canada (2.4%); Germany (1.5%) (2007)
Imports:	\$305.9 billion f.o.b. (2008 est.)
Top import partners:	U.S. (49.6%); China (10.5%); Japan (5.8%); South Korea (4.5%) (2007)

Russia

Polity

Political party:	United Russia
Most recent election:	2 Mar 2008
Government:	Lower House — Majority; Upper House — None
Political system:	Semi-presidential
Legislature:	Bicameral, elected Duma, appointed Federation Council
Capital:	Moscow
Official language:	Russian

Economy

Currency:	Rouble (Rb)
GDP (real):	\$1.757 trillion (2008 est.)
Predicted change:	1.2% (Q4 2008); -3.0% (2009)
Composition by sector:	4.1%-agriculture; 41.1%-industry; 54.8%-services (2008 est.)
Central Bank interest rate:	12.0% (May 2009)
Official reserve assets:	\$383,888.65 million (May 2009)
Foreign currency reserves:	\$333,558.27 million (May 2009) [in convertible foreign currencies]
Securities:	\$296,965.63 million (May 2009)
IMF reserve position:	\$1,187.08 million (May 2009)
Special Drawing Rights:	\$2.08 million (May 2009)
Gold:	\$15,743.21 million (May 2009) [including gold deposits and, if appropriate, gold swapped]
Financial derivatives:	\$0.00 (May 2009)
Loans to nonbank residents:	\$0.00 (May 2009)
Other reserve assets:	33,398.02 million (May 2009)
Commercial Bank prime lending rate:	13.0% (31 Dec. 2008)
Stock of money:	\$166.4 billion (Oct. 2008)
Stock of quasi money:	\$343.0 billion (Oct. 2008)
Stock of domestic credit:	\$503.7 billion (1 Oct. 2008)
Household income or consumption by % share:	1.9%-lowest 10%; 30.4%-highest 10% (Sep. 2007)
Inflation rate (consumer prices):	13.9% (2008 est.)
Investment (gross fixed):	24.7% of GDP (2007 est.)
Current account balance:	\$65.4 billion (latest year, Q1 2009)
Budget:	\$383.5 billion-revenues; \$273.5 billion-expenditures (2008 est.)
Budget balance:	-8.0% of GDP (2009)
Public debt:	6.8% of GDP (2008 est.) [cumulative debt of all government borrowing]
Exchange rates (per USD):	32.8 (6 May 2009); 23.8 (May 2008)
Economic aid-recipient:	\$982.7 million (FY 2006) [from U.S.]
Debt-external:	\$527.1 billion (Jun. 2008 est.)
Stock of direct foreign	

investment:	\$491.2 billion-at home; \$370.2 billion-abroad (2007)
Market value of publicly traded shares:	\$450.0 billion (15 Dec. 2008 est.)
Distribution of family income-Gini index:	41.5 (Sep. 2008)
Unemployment rate:	10.0% (Mar. 2009)
Labour force:	75.7 million (2008 est.)

Markets

RTS index (\$ terms):	897.1 (6 May 2009)
% change on 31 Dec. 2008:	+52.7 (local currency); +42.0 (\$ terms)

Trade

Trade balance:	\$151.6 billion (latest year, Mar. 2009)
Trade to GDP ratio:	54.1 (2005-2007)
Exports:	\$476.0 billion (2008 est.)
Top export partners:	Netherlands (12.2%); Italy (7.8%); Germany (7.5%); Turkey (5.2%); Belarus (5.0%); Ukraine (4.7%); China (4.5%) (2007)
Imports:	\$302.0 billion f.o.b. (2008 est.)
Top import partners:	Germany (13.3%); China (12.2%); Ukraine (6.7%); Japan (6.4%); U.S. (4.8%); Belarus (4.4%); South Korea (4.4%) Italy (4.3%) (2007)

Saudi Arabia

Polity

Political party:	None
Most recent election:	None
Government:	None
Political system:	Absolute monarchy
Legislature:	Monarchy
Capital:	Riyadh
Official language:	Arabic

Economy

Currency:	Riyal (SR)
GDP (real):	\$467.7 billion (2008 est.)
Predicted change:	4.2% (2008); -1.0% (2009)
Composition by sector:	3.1%-agriculture; 61.6%-industry; 35.4%-services (2008 est.)
Central Bank interest rate:	2.0% (Jan. 2009)
Official reserve assets:	NA
Foreign currency reserves:	NA
Securities:	NA
IMF reserve position:	SDR 1,136.61 million (Feb. 2009)
Special Drawing Rights:	NA
Gold:	NA
Financial derivatives:	NA
Loans to nonbank residents:	NA
Other reserve assets:	NA
Commercial Bank prime lending rate:	NA
Stock of money:	\$113.2 billion (31 Dec. 2008)
Stock of quasi money:	\$134.3 billion (31 Dec. 2008)
Stock of domestic credit:	\$66.94 billion (31 Dec. 2007)

Household income or consumption by % share:	NA
Inflation rate (consumer prices):	10.3% (2008 est.)
Investment (gross fixed):	19.5% of GDP (2008 est.)
Current account balance:	\$124.0 billion (latest year, 2008)
Budget:	\$293.0 billion-revenues; \$136.0 billion-expenditures (2008 est.)
Budget balance:	-9.0% of GDP (2009)
Public debt:	13.5% of GDP (2008 est.) [cumulative debt of all government borrowing]
Exchange rates (per USD):	3.75 (May 2009); 3.75 (May 2008)
Economic aid:	NA
Debt-external:	\$63.2 billion (31 Dec. 2008 est.)
Stock of direct foreign investment:	NA
Market value of publicly traded shares:	\$246.4 billion (31 December 2008)
Distribution of family income-Gini index:	NA
Unemployment rate:	8.8 (local bank estimate 2008; other estimates vary significantly)
Labour force:	6.74 million (2008 est.) [about 1/3 of the population aged 15-64 is non-national]

Markets

Tadawul index:	5,802.1 (6 May 2009)
% change on 31 Dec. 2008:	+20.8 (local currency); +20.9 (\$ terms)

Trade

Trade balance:	\$197.4 billion (latest year, 2008)
Trade to GDP ratio:	86.7 (2005-2007)
Exports:	\$311.1 billion f.o.b. (2008 est.)
Top export partners:	U.S. (17.1%); Japan (16.3%); South Korea (9.7%); China (8.1%); Taiwan (4.7%); Singapore (4.0%) (2007)
Imports:	\$92.4 billion f.o.b. (2008 est.)
Top import partners:	U.S. (12.6%); China (9.4%); Germany (8.8%); Japan (8.1%); Italy (5.0%); South Korea (4.9%); UK (4.5%) (2007)

South Africa

Polity

Political party:	African National Congress
Most recent election:	22 April 2009
Government:	Lower House — Majority; Upper House — Majority
Political system:	Parliamentary
Legislature:	Bicameral, elected National Assembly, elected National Council of Provinces
Capital:	Pretoria
Official language:	Afrikaans, English

Economy

Currency:	Rand (R)
GDP (real):	\$300.4 billion (2008 est.)
Predicted change:	1.0% (Q4 2008); -1.8% (2009)
Composition by sector:	3.4%-agriculture; 31.3%-industry; 65.3%-services (2008 est.)
Central Bank interest rate:	8.5% (30 Apr. 2009)
Official reserve assets:	\$34,108.00 million (Mar. 2009)

Foreign currency reserves:	\$30,071.00 million (Mar. 2009) [in convertible foreign currencies]
Securities:	\$1,492.00 million (Mar. 2009)
IMF reserve position:	\$0.00 (Mar. 2009)
Special Drawing Rights:	\$332.00 million (Mar. 2009)
Gold:	\$3,705.00 million (Mar. 2009) [including gold deposits and, if appropriate, gold swapped]
Financial derivatives:	\$0.00 (Mar. 2009)
Loans to nonbank residents:	\$0.00 (Mar. 2009)
Other reserve assets:	\$0.00 (Mar. 2009)
Commercial Bank prime lending rate:	13.17% (31 Dec. 2007)
Stock of money:	\$58.49 billion (31 Dec. 2007)
Stock of quasi money:	\$141.9 billion (31 Dec. 2007)
Stock of domestic credit:	\$254.9 billion (31 Dec. 2007)
Household income or consumption by % share:	1.4%-lowest 10%; 44.7%-highest 10% (2000)
Inflation rate (consumer prices):	11.3% (2008 est.)
Investment (gross fixed):	20.1% of GDP (2008 est.)
Current account balance:	-\$21.0 billion (latest year, Q4 2008)
Budget:	\$83.85 billion-revenues; \$83.3 billion-expenditures (2008 est.)
Budget balance:	-4.0% of GDP (2009)
Public debt:	29.9% of GDP (Jun. 2008) [cumulative debt of all government borrowing]
Exchange rates (per USD):	8.47 (May 2009); 7.52 (May 2008)
Economic aid-recipient:	\$597.18 million (2007)
Debt-external:	\$39.69 billion (31 Dec. 2008 est.)
Stock of direct foreign investment:	\$99.61 billion-at home; \$57.08 billion-abroad (2008 est.)
Market value of publicly traded shares:	\$842.0 billion (Jan. 2008)
Distribution of family income-Gini index:	65.0 (2005)
Unemployment rate:	23.5% (May 2008)
Labour force:	18.22 million (2008 est.) [economically active]

Markets

JSE AS index:	21,783.4 (6 May 2009)
% change on 31 Dec. 2008:	+1.3 (local currency); -10.6 (\$ terms)

Trade

Trade balance:	-\$7.4 billion (latest year, Mar. 2009)
Trade to GDP ratio:	62.1 (2005-2007)
Exports:	\$81.47 billion f.o.b. (2008 est.)
Top export partners:	U.S. (11.9%); Japan (11.1%); Germany (8.0%); UK (7.7%); China (6.6%); Netherlands (4.5%) (2007)
Imports:	\$87.3 billion f.o.b. (2008 est.)
Top import partners:	Germany (10.9%); China (10.0%); Spain (8.2%); U.S. (7.2%); Japan (6.1%); UK (4.5%); Saudi Arabia (4.2%) (2007)

South Korea

Polity

Political party:	Grand National Party
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Most recent election: 19 Dec 2007
 Government: Single House — Majority
 Political system: Presidential
 Legislature: Unicameral, elected National Assembly
 Capital: Seoul
 Official language: Korean

Economy

Currency: Won (W)
 GDP (real): \$857.5 billion (2008 est.)
 Predicted change: -4.3% (Q4 2009); -5.9% (2009)
 Composition by sector: 3%-agriculture; 39.5%-industry; 57.6%-services (2008 est.)
 Central Bank interest rate: 2.0% (Feb. 2009)
 Official reserve assets: \$206,340.00 million (Mar. 2009)
 Foreign currency reserves: \$206,427.00 million (Mar. 2009) [in convertible foreign currencies]
 Securities: \$183,891.00 million (Mar. 2009)
 IMF reserve position: \$556.00 million (Mar. 2009)
 Special Drawing Rights: \$84.00 million (Mar. 2009)
 Gold: \$76.00 million (Mar. 2009) [including gold deposits and, if appropriate, gold swapped]
 Financial derivatives: \$0.00 (Mar. 2009)
 Loans to nonbank residents: \$0.00 (Mar. 2008)
 Other reserve assets: \$-803.00 million (Mar. 2009)
 Commercial Bank prime lending rate: 7.0% (31 Dec. 2007)
 Stock of money: \$80.66 billion (31 Dec. 2008)
 Stock of quasi money: \$478.0 billion (31 Dec. 2008)
 Stock of domestic credit: \$937 billion (31 Dec. 2008)
 Household income or consumption by % share: 2.7%-lowest 10%; 24.2%-highest 10% (2007 est.)
 Inflation rate (consumer prices): 4.6% (2008 est.)
 Investment (gross fixed): 27.1% of GDP (2008 est.)
 Current account balance: \$+7.4 billion (latest year, Mar.. 2009)
 Budget: \$222.9 billion-revenues; \$221.8 billion-expenditures (2008 est.)
 Budget balance: -6.5% of GDP (2009)
 Public debt: 32.7% of GDP (2008 est.) [cumulative debt of all government borrowing]
 Exchange rates (per USD): 1,277.0 (May 2009); 1,026 (May 2008)
 Economic aid-donor: \$699.06 million (2007) [ODA]
 Debt-external: \$250.4 billion (31 Dec. 2008 est.)
 Stock of direct foreign investment: \$103.7 billion-at home (2008 est.); \$74.6 billion-abroad (30 June 2008)
 Market value of publicly traded shares: \$623 billion (31 Dec. 2008)
 Distribution of family income-Gini index: 31.3 (2006)
 Unemployment rate: 3.7% (Mar. 2009)
 Labour force: 24.35 million (2008 est.)

Markets

KOSPI index: 1,393.5 (6 May 2009)
 % change on 31 Dec. 2008: +23.9 (local currency); +22.2 (\$ terms)

Trade

Trade balance: \$+3.3 (latest year, Apr. 2009)

Trade to GDP ratio:	85.7 (2005-2007)
Exports:	\$419.0 billion f.o.b. (2008 est.)
Top export partners:	China (22.1%); U.S. (12.4%); Japan (7.1%); Hong Kong (5.0%) (2007)
Imports:	\$435.0 billion f.o.b. (2008 est.)
Top import partners:	China (17.7%); Japan (15.8%); U.S. (10.5%); Saudi Arabia (5.9%) (2007)

Turkey

Polity

Political party:	Justice and Development Party (AKP)
Most recent election:	22 Jul 2007
Government:	Single House — Majority
Political system:	Parliamentary
Legislature:	Unicameral, elected Grand National Assembly
Capital:	Ankara
Official language:	Turkish

Economy

Currency:	Turkish lira (YTL)
GDP (real):	\$798.9 billion (2008 est.)
Predicted change:	-6.2.% (Q4 2008); -4.4% (2009)
Composition by sector:	8.5%-agriculture; 28.6%-industry; 62.9%-services (2008 est.)
Central Bank interest rate:	9.25% (15 May 2009)
Official reserve assets:	\$70,587.52 million (Mar. 2009)
Foreign currency reserves:	\$66,982.66 million (Mar. 2009) [in convertible foreign currencies]
Securities:	\$63,144.78 million (Mar. 2009)
IMF reserve position:	\$168.00 million (Mar. 2009)
Special Drawing Rights:	\$12.00 million (Mar. 2009)
Gold:	\$3,424.86 million (Mar. 2009) [including gold deposits and, if appropriate, gold swapped]
Financial derivatives:	\$0.00 (Mar. 2009)
Loans to nonbank residents:	\$0.00 (Mar. 2009)
Other reserve assets:	\$0.00 (Mar. 2009)
Commercial Bank prime lending rate:	NA
Stock of money:	\$64.43 billion (31 Dec. 2007)
Stock of quasi money:	\$254.3 billion (31 Dec. 2007)
Stock of domestic credit:	\$358.1 billion (31 Dec. 2007)
Household income or consumption by % share:	2.0%-lowest 10%; 34.1%-highest 10% (2003)
Inflation rate (consumer prices):	10.2% (2008 est.)
Investment (gross fixed):	21.0% of GDP (2008 est.)
Current account balance:	-\$33.1 billion (latest year, Feb. 2009)
Budget:	\$164.6 billion-revenues; \$176.3 billion-expenditures (2008 est.)
Budget balance:	-4.4% of GDP (2009)
Public debt:	37.1% of GDP (2008 est.) [cumulative debt of all government borrowing]
Exchange rates (per USD):	1.57 (6 May 2009); 1.25 (May 2008)
Economic aid-recipient:	\$237.45 million (2007)
Debt-external:	\$294.3 billion (31 Dec. 2008 est.)
Stock of direct foreign investment:	\$124.8 billion-at home; \$13.97 billion-abroad (2008 est.)
Market value of publicly	

traded shares: \$286.6 billion (31 Dec. 2007)
 Distribution of family income-Gini index: 43.6 (2003)
 Unemployment rate: 10.3% (Q3 2008)
 Labour force: 23.21 million (2008 est.) [about 1.2 million Turks work abroad]

Markets

ISE index: 33,716.9 (6 May 2009)
 % change on 31 Dec. 2008: +25.5 (local currency); +23.6 (\$ terms)

Trade

Trade balance: \$-58.1 billion (latest year, Mar. 2009)
 Trade to GDP ratio: 48.5 (2005-2007)
 Exports: \$141.8 billion f.o.b. (2008 est.)
 Top export partners: Germany (11.2%); UK (8.1%); Italy (7.0%); France (5.6%); Russia (4.4%); Spain (4.3%) (2007)
 Imports: \$204.8 billion f.o.b. (2008 est.)
 Top import partners: Russia (13.8%); Germany (10.3%); China (7.8%); Italy (5.9%); U.S. (4.8%); France (4.6%) (2007)

United Kingdom

Polity

Political party: Labour Party
 Most recent election: 5 Oct 2005
 Government: Lower House — Majority; Upper House — Majority
 Political system: Parliamentary
 Legislature: Bicameral, elected House of Commons, appointed House of Lords
 Capital: London
 Official language: English

Economy

Currency: British pound (£)
 GDP (real): \$2.787 trillion (2008 est.)
 Predicted change: -4.1% (Q1 2009); -3.7% (2009)
 Composition by sector: 0.9%-agriculture; 22.8%-industry; 76.2%-services (2008 est.)
 Central Bank interest rate: 0.5% (5 Mar. 2009)
 Official reserve assets: \$20,881.92 million (Apr. 2009)
 Foreign currency reserves: \$6,762.09 million (Apr. 2009) [in convertible foreign currencies]
 Securities: \$6,463.74 million (Apr. 2009)
 IMF reserve position: \$0.00 million (Apr. 2009)
 Special Drawing Rights: \$0.00 million (Apr. 2009)
 Gold: \$0.00 million (Apr. 2009) [including gold deposits and, if appropriate, gold swapped]
 Financial derivatives: \$-3,407.95 million (Apr. 2009)
 Loans to nonbank residents: \$0.00 (Feb. 2009)
 Other reserve assets: \$14,079.51 million (Apr. 2009)
 Commercial Bank prime lending rate: 5.52% (31 Dec. 2007)
 Stock of money: NA
 Stock of quasi money: NA
 Stock of domestic credit: \$5.278 trillion (31 Dec. 2007)
 Household income or

consumption by % share:	2.1%-lowest 10%; 28.5%-highest 10% (1999)
Inflation rate (consumer prices):	3.8% (2008 est.)
Investment (gross fixed):	16.7% of GDP (2008 est.)
Current account balance:	\$-44.6 billion (latest year, Q4 2008)
Budget:	\$1.107 trillion-revenues; \$1.242 trillion-expenditures (2008 est.)
Budget balance:	-12.3% of GDP (2009)
Public debt:	47.2% of GDP (2008 est.) [cumulative debt of all government borrowing]
Exchange rates (per USD):	0.66 (7 May 2009); 0.51 (May 2008)
Economic aid-donor:	\$9.848 billion (2007) [ODA]
Debt-external:	\$10.45 trillion (30 Jun. 2007.)
Stock of direct foreign investment:	\$1.409 trillion-at home; \$1.841 trillion-abroad (2008 est.)
Market value of publicly traded shares:	\$3.859 trillion (31 Dec. 2007)
Distribution of family income-Gini index:	34.0 (2005)
Unemployment rate:	6.7% (Feb. 2009)
Labour force:	31.2 million (2008 est.)

Markets

FTSE 100 index:	4396.5 (6 May 2009)
% change on 31 Dec. 2008:	-0.8 (local currency); +3.8 (\$ terms)

Trade

Trade balance:	\$-163.1 billion (latest year, Feb. 2009)
Trade to GDP ratio:	57.7 (2005-2007)
Exports:	\$468.7 billion f.o.b. (2008 est.)
Top export partners:	U.S. (14.2%); Germany (11.1%); France (8.1%); Ireland (8.0%); Netherlands (6.8%); Belgium (5.3%); Spain (4.5%); Italy (4.1%) (2007)
Imports:	\$645.7 billion f.o.b. (2008 est.)
Top import partners:	Germany (14.2%); U.S. (8.6%); China (7.3%); Netherlands (7.3%); France (6.9%); Belgium (4.7%); Norway (4.7%); Italy (4.2%) (2007)

United States

Polity

Political party:	Democratic Party
Most recent election:	4 Nov 2008
Government:	Lower House — Minority; Upper House — Minority
Political system:	Presidential
Legislature:	Bicameral, elected House of Representatives, elected Senate
Capital:	Washington DC
Official language:	English

Economy

Currency:	Dollar (\$)
GDP (real):	\$14.33 trillion (2008 est.)
Predicted change:	-2.6% (Q1 2009); -2.9% (2009)
Composition by sector:	1.2%-agriculture; 19.6%-industry; 79.2%-services (2008 est.)
Central Bank interest rate:	0.25% (16 Dec. 2008)
Official reserve assets:	\$75,464.00 million (May. 2009)
Foreign currency reserves:	\$39,306.00 million (May. 2009) [in convertible foreign currencies]
Securities:	\$22,322.00 million (May. 2009)

IMF reserve position:	\$8,217.00 million (May. 2009)
Special Drawing Rights:	\$9,099.00 million (May. 2009)
Gold:	\$11,041.00 million (May. 2009) [including gold deposits and, if appropriate, gold swapped]
Financial derivatives:	\$0.00 (May. 2009)
Loans to nonbank residents:	\$0.00 (May. 2009)
Other reserve assets:	\$7,801.00 million (May. 2009)
Commercial Bank prime lending rate:	3.25% (31 Dec. 2007)
Stock of money:	\$1.596 trillion (31 Dec. 2007)
Stock of quasi money:	\$8.154 trillion (31 Dec. 2007)
Stock of domestic credit:	\$14.15 trillion (31 Dec. 2007)
Household income or consumption by % share:	2.0%-lowest 10%; 30.0%-highest 10% (2007 est.)
Inflation rate (consumer prices):	4.2% (2008 est.)
Investment (gross fixed):	14.6% of GDP (2008 est.)
Current account balance:	-\$761.0 billion (latest year, Q4 2008)
Budget:	\$2.524 trillion-revenues; \$2.979 trillion-expenditures (2008 est.)
Budget balance:	-13.1% of GDP (2009)
Public debt:	60.8% of GDP (2007 est.) [cumulative debt of all government borrowing]
Exchange rates (per USD):	NA
Economic aid-donor:	\$21.786.9 billion (2007)
Debt-external:	\$12.25 trillion (30 Jun. 2007)
Stock of direct foreign investment:	\$2.22 trillion-at home; \$2.751 trillion-abroad (2008 est.)
Market value of publicly traded shares:	\$19.95 trillion (31 Dec. 2007)
Distribution of family income-Gini index:	45.0 (2007)
Unemployment rate:	8.5% (Mar. 2009)
Labour force:	155.2 million (2008 est.) [includes unemployed]

Markets

DJIA index:	8,512.3 (6 May 2009)
% change on 31 Dec. 2008:	-3.0 (local currency); -3.0 (\$ terms)
S&P 500 index:	919.5 (Mar. 2009)
% change on 31 Dec. 2008:	+1.8 (local currency); +1.8 (\$ terms)
NAScomp index:	1,759.1 (Mar. 2009)
% change on 31 Dec. 2008:	+11.5 (local currency); +11.5 (\$ terms)

Trade

Trade balance:	-\$761.0 billion (latest year, Feb. 2009)
Trade to GDP ratio:	27.3 (2005-2007)
Exports:	\$1.377 trillion f.o.b. (2008 est.)
Top export partners:	Canada (21.4%); Mexico (11.7%); China (5.6%); Japan (5.4%); UK (4.3%); Germany (4.3%) (2007)
Imports:	\$2.19 trillion f.o.b. (2008 est.)
Top import partners:	China (16.9%); Canada (15.7%); Mexico (10.6%); Japan (7.4%); Germany (4.8%) (2007)

European Union

Polity

Political party:	European People's Party — European Democrats
Most recent election:	10-13 Jun. 2004
Government:	Lower House — Minority; Upper House — None
Political system:	Parliamentary
Legislature:	Bicameral, elected Parliament, indirectly elected council
Official language:	Bulgarian, Czech, Danish, Dutch, English, Estonian, Finnish, French, German, Greek, Hungarian, Irish, Italian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Maltese, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, Slovak, Slovene, Spanish, Swedish

Economy

Currency:	Euro (€)
GDP (real):	\$18.85 trillion (2008 est.)
Predicted change:	-1.5% (Q4 2008); -3.7% (2009) [Euro Area]
Composition by sector:	2.0%-agriculture; 26.8%-industry; 71.1%-services (2008 est.)
Central Bank interest rate:	1.0% (May 2009) [European Monetary Union]
Official reserve assets:	\$68,126.31 million (Mar. 2009) [European Central Bank]; \$526,750.60 million (Mar. 2009) [Eurosysteem]
Foreign currency reserves:	\$51,698.92 million (Mar. 2009) [in convertible foreign currencies, European Central Bank], \$188,936.34 million (Mar. 2009) [in convertible foreign currencies, Eurosysteem]
Securities:	\$50,179.14 million (Mar. 2009) [European Central Bank], \$172,865.60 million (Mar. 2009) [Eurosysteem]
IMF reserve position:	\$0.0 million (Mar. 2009) [European Central Bank], \$11,129.48 million [Eurosysteem]
Special Drawing Rights:	\$439.16 million (Mar. 2009) [European Central Bank], \$6,423.77 million (Mar. 2009) [Eurosysteem]
Gold:	\$15,821.88 billion (Mar. 2009) [including gold deposits and, if appropriate, gold swapped, European Central Bank], \$319,912.34 million (Mar. 2009) [including gold deposits and, if appropriate, gold swapped, Eurosysteem]
Financial derivatives:	\$166.35 billion (Mar. 2009) [European Central Bank], \$243.54 million (Mar. 2009) [Eurosysteem]
Loans to nonbank residents:	\$0.00 (Mar. 2009) [European Central Bank], \$103.80 million (Mar. 2009) [Eurosysteem]
Other reserve assets:	\$0.00 (Mar. 2009) [European Central Bank], \$1.33 million (Mar. 2009) [Eurosysteem]
Commercial Bank prime lending rate:	8.03% (31 Dec. 2007)
Stock of money:	\$5.679 trillion (31 Dec. 2008) [Euro Area]
Stock of quasi money:	\$11.38 trillion (31 Dec. 2008) [Euro Area]
Stock of domestic credit:	\$20.94 trillion (31 Dec. 2007) [Euro Area]
Household income or consumption by % share:	2.8%-lowest 10%; 25.2%-highest 10% (2001 est.)
Inflation rate (consumer prices):	3.0% (2008 est.)
Investment (gross fixed):	21.0% of GDP (2008 est.)
Current account balance:	-\$150.9 billion (latest year, Feb. 2009) [Euro Area]
Budget:	NA
Budget balance:	-5.7% of GDP (2009) [Euro Area]
Public debt:	NA
Exchange rates (per USD):	0.75 (6 May 2009); 0.65 (May 2008)
Economic aid-donor:	NA
Debt-external:	NA

Stock of direct foreign investment:	NA
Market value of publicly traded shares:	NA
Distribution of family income-Gini index:	31.0 (2005 est.)
Unemployment rate:	8.9% (Mar. 2009) [Euro Area]
Labour force:	224.8 million (2008 est.)

Markets

FTSE Euro 100 index:	753.8 (6 May 2009)
% change on 31 Dec. 2008:	+1.0 (local currency); -3.4 (\$ terms)
DJ STOXX 50 index:	2,437.3 (6 May 2009)
% change on 31 Dec. 2008:	-0.4 (local currency); -4.7 (\$ terms)

Trade

Trade balance:	-\$59.4 billion (latest year, May 2009) [Euro Area]
Trade to GDP ratio:	26.4 (2004-2006)
Exports:	\$1.952 trillion f.o.b. (2007) [external exports, excluding intra-EU trade]
Top export partners:	NA
Imports:	\$1.69 trillion f.o.b. (2007) [external imports, excluding intra-EU trade]
Top import partners:	NA

Egypt

Polity

Political party:	National Democratic Party
Most recent election:	7 and 20 November, 1 December 2005; June 2007
Government:	Republic
Political system:	Presidential
Legislature:	Bicameral — People's Assembly/Majlis al-Sha'b (all but 10 elected by popular vote), Advisory Council (popular vote)
Capital:	Cairo
Official language:	Arabic

Economy

Currency:	Egyptian Pound
GDP (real):	158.3 billion (2008 est.)
Predicted change:	NA (latest quarter), +3.6% (2009)
Composition by sector:	13.4%-Agriculture; 37.6%-Industry; 48.9%-Services (2008 est.)
Central Bank interest rate:	9.5 (17 May 2009)
Official reserve assets:	\$34,163 million (Dec. 2008)
Foreign currency reserves:	NA [in convertible foreign currencies]
Securities:	NA
IMF reserve position:	0.0 (Apr. 2009)
Special Drawing Rights:	\$109 millions (Dec. 2008)
Gold:	[including gold deposits and, if appropriate, gold swapped]
Financial derivatives:	NA
Loans to nonbank residents:	NA
Other reserve assets:	\$108 millions (Dec. 2008)
Commercial Bank prime lending rate:	12.51% (31 Dec. 2007)
Stock of money:	\$27.6 billion (31 Dec. 2007)

Stock of quasi money:	\$102.6 billion (31 Dec. 2007)
Stock of domestic credit:	\$113.9 billion (31 Dec. 2007)
Household income or consumption by % share:	3.7%-lowest 10%; 29.5%-highest 10% (2000)
Inflation rate (consumer prices):	18% (2008 est.)
Investment (gross fixed):	17% of GDP (2008 est.)
Current account balance:	\$-1.3 billion (latest year, Q4 2008)
Budget:	\$40.46 billion-revenues; \$51.38 billion-expenditures (2008 est.)
Budget balance:	-6.9% of GDP (2009)
Public debt:	84.7% of GDP (2008 est.) [cumulative debt of all government borrowing]
Exchange rates (per USD):	5.63 (6 May 2009); 5.36 (May 2008)
Economic aid-recipient:	\$787.04 million (2007)
Debt-external:	\$28.84 billion (31 Dec. 2008 est.)
Stock of direct foreign investment:	\$59.03 billion-at home; \$2.28 billion-abroad (2008 est.)
Market value of publicly traded shares:	\$139.3 billion (31 Dec. 2007)
Distribution of family income-Gini index:	34.4 (2001)
Unemployment rate:	9.4% (May 2009)
Labour force:	24.72 million (2008 est.)

Markets

Case 30 index:	5332.9 (6 May 2009)
% change on 31 Dec. 2008:	+16.0(local currency); +13.6 (\$ terms)

Trade

Trade balance:	\$-26.8 billion (latest year, Q4 2008)
Trade to GDP ratio:	72.6 (2005-2007)
Exports:	\$33.36 billion f.o.b. (2008 est.)
Top export partners:	US (9.7%); Italy (9.5%); Spain (7.6%); Syria (5.5%); Saudi Arabia (4.9%); UK (4.2%) (2007)
Imports:	\$56.43 billion f.o.b. (2008 est.)
Top import partners:	US (11.7%); China (9.7%); Italy (6.4%); Germany (6.3%); Saudi Arabia (4.7%); Russia (4.3%) (2007)

Sweden

Polity

Political party:	Center-right coalition of Moderate, Center, Liberal, and Christian Democrats parties
Most recent election:	17 September 2006
Government:	Single House-Majority
Political system:	Parliamentary with Constitutional Monarchy
Legislature:	Unicameral
Capital:	Stockholm
Official language:	Swedish

Economy

Currency:	Swedish Kronor
GDP (real):	\$512.9 billion (2008 est.)
Predicted change:	-4.9% (Q4 2008); -4.1% (2009)

Composition by sector:	1.5%-Agriculture; 28.9%-industry; 69.6%-services (2008 est.)
Central Bank interest rate:	0.5% (22 Apr. 2009)
Official reserve assets:	\$27,838.00 million (Mar. 2009)
Foreign currency reserves:	\$22,942.00 million (Mar. 2009) [in convertible foreign currencies]
Securities:	\$22,306.00 million (Mar. 2009)
IMF reserve position:	\$630.00 million (Mar. 2009)
Special Drawing Rights:	\$298.00 million (Mar. 2009)
Gold:	\$3,940.00 million (Mar. 2009) [including gold deposits and, if appropriate, gold swapped]
Financial derivatives:	NA
Loans to nonbank residents:	NA
Other reserve assets:	\$28.00 million (Mar. 2009)
Commercial Bank prime lending rate:	4% (2004)
Stock of money:	\$217.1 billion (31 December 2007)
Stock of quasi money:	\$48.49 billion (31 December 2007)
Stock of domestic credit:	\$630.8 billion (31 December 2007)
Household income or consumption by % share:	3.6-lowest 10%; 22.2-highest 10% (2000)
Inflation rate (consumer prices):	1.6% (November 2008 est.)
Investment (gross fixed):	19.6 of GDP
Current account balance:	+\$40.3 billion (latest year, Q4 2008)
Budget:	\$270.5 billion-revenues; \$258.6 billion-expenditures
Budget balance:	-4.7% of GDP
Public debt:	36.5% of GDP (2008 est.) [cumulative debt of all government borrowing]
Exchange rates (per USD):	7.88 (13 May 2009); 602.2 (May 2008)
Economic aid-donor:	\$4.338 billion (2007)
Debt-external:	\$598.2 billion (30 June 2006)
Stock of direct foreign investment:	\$225.9 billion-at home; 289.6 billion-abroad (2008 est.)
Market value of publicly traded shares:	\$612.5 billion (31 December 2007)
Distribution of family income-Gini index:	23 (2005)
Unemployment rate:	8.3% (March 2009)
Labour force:	4.9 million (2008 est.)

Markets

OMXS30 index:	748.1 (13 May 2009)
% change on 31 Dec. 2008:	+12.9 (local currency); +13.4(\$ terms)

Trade

Trade balance:	+13.7 (latest year, Mar. 2009)
Trade to GDP ratio:	94.6 (2005-2007)
Exports:	\$185.1 billion f.o.b. (2008 est.)
Top export partners:	Germany (10.4%); Norway (9.4%); US (7.6%); Denmark (7.4%); UK (7.1%); Finland (6.4%); Netherlands (5.1%); France (5%); Belgium (4.6%) (2007)
Imports:	166.6 billion f.o.b. (2008 est.)
Top import partners:	Germany (18.4%); Denmark (9.2%); Norway (8.3%); UK (6.8%); Finland (6.1%); Netherlands (5.8%); France (5%); China (4.3%); Belgium (4.1%) (2007)

Spain

Polity

Political party:	Spanish Socialist Workers' Party (PSOE)
Most recent election:	9 Mar. 2008
Government:	Lower House-minority; Upper House-minority
Political system:	parliamentary, constitutional monarchy
Legislature:	bicameral, elected Senate (56 seats of 264 appointed by regional legislatures), elected Chamber of Deputies
Capital:	Madrid
Official language:	Spanish

Economy

Currency:	Euro (EMU)
GDP (real):	\$1.683 trillion (2008 est.)
Predicted change:	-2.9% (Q1 2009); -3.3% (2009)
Composition by sector:	3.6%-agriculture, 28.9%-industry, 67.5%-services (2008 est.)
Central Bank interest rate:	1.0% (May 07 2009) [European Monetary Union]
Official reserve assets:	\$20,844.44 million (Mar. 2009)
Foreign currency reserves:	\$11,565.69 million (Mar. 2009) [in convertible foreign currencies]
Securities:	\$11,067.05 million (Mar. 2009)
IMF reserve position:	\$740.52 million (Mar. 2009)
Special Drawing Rights:	\$222.36 million (Mar. 2009)
Gold:	\$8,315.87 million (Mar. 2009) [including gold deposits and, if appropriate, gold swapped]
Financial derivatives:	NA
Loans to nonbank residents:	NA
Other reserve assets:	NA
Commercial Bank prime lending rate:	9.54% (31 December 2008)
Stock of money:	NA
Stock of quasi money:	NA
Stock of domestic credit:	\$3.724 trillion (30 November 2008)
Household income or consumption by % share:	2.6%-lowest 10%; 26.6%-highest 10% (2000)
Inflation rate (consumer prices):	1.4% (2008 est.)
Investment (gross fixed):	of GDP
Current account balance:	-144.9 (latest year, Feb. 2009)
Budget:	\$443.3 billion -revenues; \$535.6 billion-expenditures (2008 est.)
Budget balance:	-9.6% of GDP (2009)
Public debt:	37.5% of GDP (2008) [cumulative debt of all government borrowing]
Exchange rates (per USD):	0.74 (13 May 2009); 0.65 (May 2008)
Economic aid-/donor:	5. 139 billion (2007)
Debt-external:	\$2.478 trillion (30 September 2008 est.)
Stock of direct foreign investment:	\$606.8 billion-at home; \$738.5 billion-abroad (2008 est.)
Market value of publicly traded shares:	\$1.132 trillion (31 December 2008)
Distribution of family income-Gini index:	32 (2005)
Unemployment rate:	17.4% (Mar. 2009)
Labour force:	23.1 million (2008 est.)

Markets

Madrid SE index: 932.7 (13 May 2009)
% change on 31 Dec. 2008: -4.4 (local currency); -6.5 (\$ terms)

Trade

Trade balance: \$-127.3 billion (latest year Feb. 2009)
Trade to GDP ratio: 59.1 (2005-2007)
Exports: \$292.8 billion f.o.b. (2008 est.)
Top export partners: France (18.8%); Germany (10.8%); Portugal (8.6%); Italy (8.5%); UK (7.6%); US (4.2%) (2007)
Imports: \$444.9 billion f.o.b. (2008 est.)
Top import partners: Germany (15.7%); France (12.7%); Italy (8.4%); China (5.8%); UK (4.8%); Netherlands (4.6%) (2007)

Netherlands

Polity

Political party:
Most recent election: 29 May 2007 and 22 Nov. 2006 (for first and second chamber)
Government: upper house-minority; lower house-minority
Political system: Parliamentary, Constitutional Monarchy
Legislature: Bicameral, First Chamber elected, Second chamber elected
Capital: Amsterdam
Official language: Dutch, Frisian

Economy

Currency: Euro (European Monetary Union)
GDP (real): \$909.5 billion (2008 est.)
Predicted change: -0.6% (Q4 2008); -3.1% (2009)
Composition by sector: 2%-agriculture, 24.4%-industry, 73.6%-services (2008 est.)
Central Bank interest rate: NA (EMU)
Official reserve assets: \$29,031.00 millions (Apr. 2009)
Foreign currency reserves: \$8,649.00 millions (Apr. 2009) [in convertible foreign currencies]
Securities: \$7,953.00 millions (Apr. 2009)
IMF reserve position: \$1,245.00 millions (Apr. 2009)
Special Drawing Rights: \$1,021.00 millions (Apr. 2009)
Gold: \$18,041.00 millions (Apr. 2009) [including gold deposits and, if appropriate, gold swapped]
Financial derivatives: \$75.00 millions (Apr. 2009)
Loans to nonbank residents: 0.0 (Apr. 2009)
Other reserve assets: 0.0 (Apr. 2009)
Commercial Bank prime lending rate: 8.72% (31 December 2007)
Stock of money: NA
Stock of quasi money: NA
Stock of domestic credit: \$1.876 trillion (31 December 2007)
Household income or consumption by % share: 2.5%-lowest 10%; 22.9%-highest 10% (1999)
Inflation rate (consumer prices): 1.5% (2008 est.)
Investment (gross fixed): 20.3% of GDP (2008 est.)
Current account balance: \$+65.3 billion (latest year, Q4 2008)
Budget: \$408.5 billion-revenues; \$398.8 billion-expenditures (2008 est.)
Budget balance: %-3.1 of GDP (2009)

Public debt:	43% of GDP (2008 est.) [cumulative debt of all government borrowing]
Exchange rates (per USD):	0.74 (13 May 2009); 0.65 (May 2008)
Economic aid-donor:	6.224 billion (2007)
Debt-external:	\$2.277 trillion (30 June 2007)
Stock of direct foreign investment:	\$726.9 billion-at home; \$872.5 billion-abroad (2008 est.)
Market value of publicly traded shares:	\$456.2 billion (31 December 2008)
Distribution of family income-Gini index:	30.9 (2007)
Unemployment rate:	4.1 (Mar. 2009)
Labour force:	7.75 million (2008 est.)

Markets

AEX index:	250.2 (13 May 2009)
% change on 31 Dec. 2008:	+1.7 (local currency); -0.4 (\$ terms)

Trade

Trade balance:	+\$50.2 billion (latest year, Feb 2009)
Trade to GDP ratio:	133.5 (2005-2007)
Exports:	\$537.5 billion f.o.b. (2008 est.)
Top export partners:	Germany (24.4%); Belgium (13.6%); UK (9.1%); France (8.5%); Italy (5.1%); US (4.3%) (2007)
Imports:	\$485.3 billion f.o.b. (2008 est.)
Top import partners:	Germany (17.7%); China (10.5%); Belgium (9.3%); US (7.3%); UK (5.8%); Russia (5.1%); France (4.4%) (2007)

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