

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

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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

| | |
|-------|--|
| ASEAN | Association of South East Asian Nations |
| BCBS | Basel Committee on Banking Supervision |
| FSB | Financial Stability Board |
| FSF | Financial Stability Forum |
| GDP | gross domestic product |
| IASB | International Accounting Standards Board |
| 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 |
| WTO | World Trade Organization |

Preface

This report on the “G20 Summit: Plans for the Third Meeting” 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). Former Canadian prime minister Paul Martin, a founder of the G20 finance forum, had long advocated a “Leaders 20” (L20) forum. With the “special” leaders meeting in Washington in November, this L20 came to life.

1. Introduction

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 meeting will take place in Ontario, Canada, in June 2010 and will be co-hosted by Canada and South Korea.

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 will meet again for their annual meeting on November 6-7, 2009, in St. Andrews, Scotland, which will 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 finance ministers forum.¹

2. Agenda and Priorities

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.² (September 25, 2009, *The Canadian Press*)

Stimulus and Exit Strategies

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.

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

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 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.³ (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."⁴ (October 20, 2009, *Reuters News*)

Regulation and Supervision

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

³ *Reuters News* (October 30, 2009), "IMF sees encouraging signs but stimulus must stay."

⁴ *Reuters News* (October 20, 2009), "EU exit strategies key but recovery is priority – UK."

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."⁵ (October 27, 2009, *Wall Street Journal*)

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."⁶ (October 26, 2009, *Associated Press Newswires*)

Accounting

France is dissatisfied with proposed changes to accounting rules. They have taken issue with plans put forward by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), which draws up rules that are mandatory in the EU, to fast-track changes to its IAS39 fair value rule. The proposal was made as part of global efforts to try and modify mark-to-market accounting rules that are likely to look similar on both sides of the Atlantic. In a hearing in the lower house of parliament, or National Assembly, 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

⁵ *Wall Street Journal* (October 27, 2009), "Regulators Prepare for the Next 'Big One.'"

⁶ *Associated Press Newswires* (October 26, 2009), "Canadian central banks rebukes global bankers."

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.⁷ (October 14, 2009, *Reuters News*)

Offshore Jurisdictions and Tax Havens

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 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.⁸ (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

⁷ *Reuters News* (October 14, 2009), “France’s Lagard dissatisfied with accounting rule plan.”

⁸ *The Wall Street Journal Online* (October 30, 2009), “U.K. Treasury Report: Offshore Centres Must Up Regulation Standards.”

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.⁹ (October 19, 2009, *Reuters News*)

Executive Compensation

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.¹⁰ (October 14, 2009, *Reuters News*)

Currencies and Exchange Rates

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."¹¹ (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

⁹ *Reuters News* (October 19, 2009), "Singapore passes tax law to improve transparency."

¹⁰ *Reuters News* (October 14, 2009), "Eleven major investment banks agree G20 pay rules – UK minister."

¹¹ *Reuters News* (October 30, 2009), "Russia does not see dollar debate at fin min G20."

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 Ocaso 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.¹² (October 20, 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 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.¹³ (October 27, 2009, *Indo-Asian News Service*)

¹² *Reuters News* (October 20, 2009), "France, China worry about U.S. dollar weakness."

¹³ *Indo-Asian News Service* (October 27, 2009), "India, Russia, China for bigger voting power in global economic bodies."

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 2010.¹⁴ (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.¹⁵ (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 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.”¹⁶ (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)

¹⁴ *Asia Pulse* (October 26, 2009), “Asian Leaders Call for Continued Fight Against Economic Crisis.”

¹⁵ *Reuters News* (October 23, 2009), “IMF boss: G20 would benefit from 2-3 more members.”

¹⁶ *Agence France Presse* (October 27, 2009), “Forum seeks ways to assess world well-being rather than wealth.”

- 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

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.¹⁷ (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.¹⁸ (October 26, 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%.¹⁹ (October 30, 2009, *South African Press Association*)

¹⁷ *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."

¹⁸ *Reuters News* (October 26, 2009), "Japan finance minister to skip G20 next week-sources."

¹⁹ *South African Press Association* (October 30, 2009), "SA to Host G20 Tourism Summit."

5. Site

Next Summit

The port city of Incheon on the west coast of South Korea is seeking to host the next G20 summit meeting. It will request the Korean government's cooperation to hold the meeting if the country is chosen as the next 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.²⁰ (August 15, 2009, *KBS World News — English Edition*)

6. Civil Society and Other G20 Related Activities

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
- November 20-21, 2004: Meeting of G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, Berlin, Germany

²⁰ *KBS World News – English Edition* (August 15, 2009), “Incheon Seeks to Host G20 Summit.”

- 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

G20 Leaders' Experience

(as of September 1, 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 Marmar 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: | 3.00% (7 Apr. 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) |
|----------------|----------------------|

% 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 |
|------------------|----------------------|

| | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 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) |

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|---|--|
| 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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