

International Monetary Fund



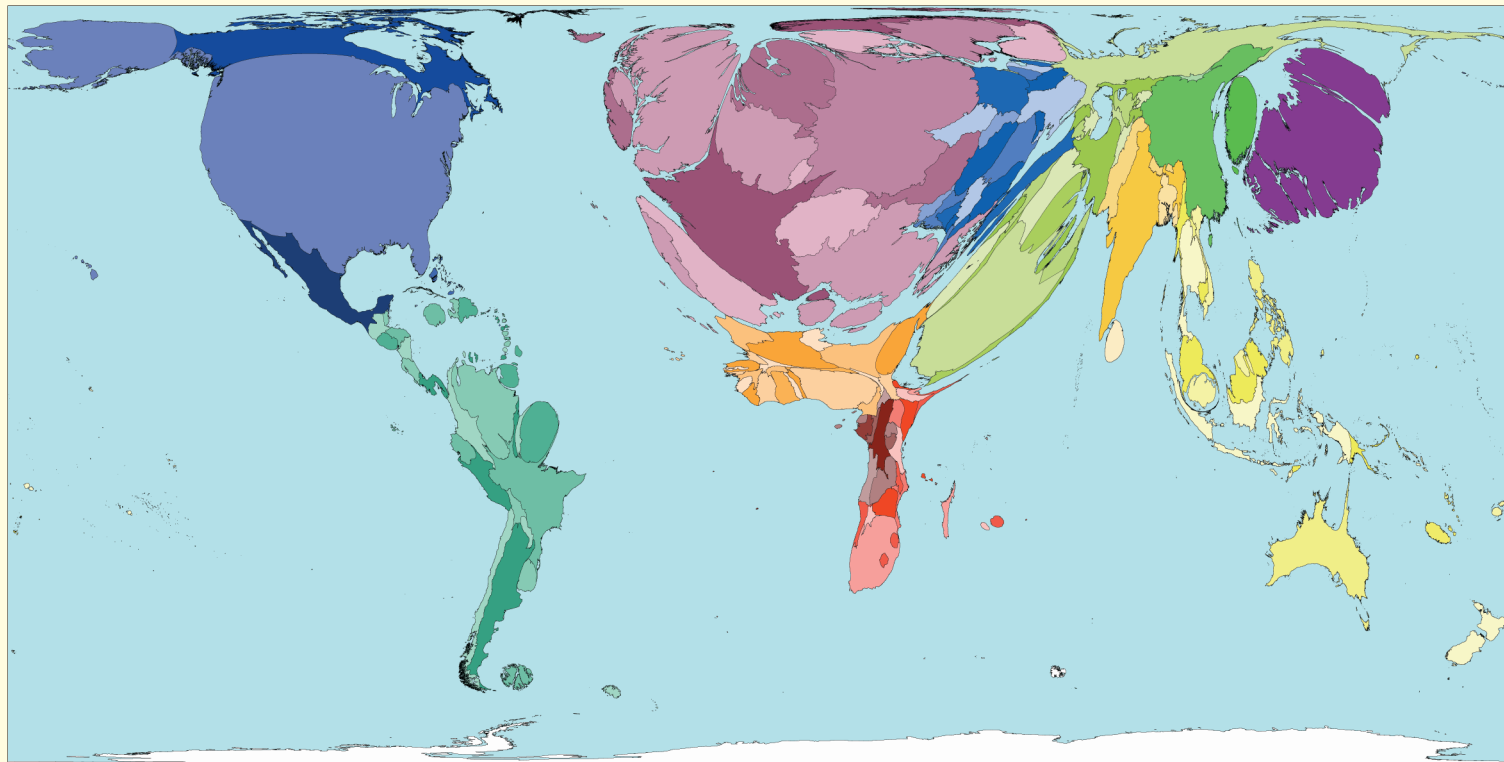
The University of Sheffield



The Leverhulme Trust



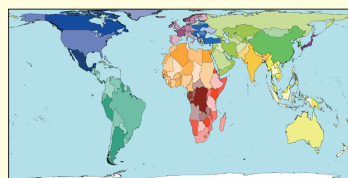
Produced by the SASI group (Sheffield) and Mark Newman (Michigan)



In 2006 the International Monetary Fund (IMF) had 184 members. The IMF aims to 'promote monetary cooperation', 'foster economic growth and high levels of employment' and provide loans.

This map shows votes per territory in August 2006, prior to a vote redistribution. The most votes were cast by the United States, which had as many as the next three biggest voters combined; these were Japan, Germany and the United Kingdom. The total votes allocated to Central Africa were less than 1% of all votes; Southeastern Africa had just under 2% of all IMF votes. The redistribution of votes did not noticeably increase the share of African territories.

Territory size shows the proportion of all votes in the International Monetary Fund that were allocated to that territory.



Land area

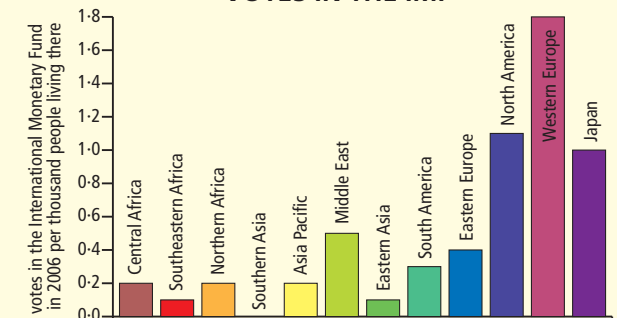
- Technical notes**
- Data were provided by the International Monetary Fund in August 2006.
 - *15 territories had no effective votes. There is an extra territory ranked here because Worldmapper treats China and Hong Kong as two. 185 territories ranked here because Hong Kong is enumerated separately from the rest of China (the IMF counted 184 members in August 2006).
 - See website for further information.

MOST AND FEWEST VOTES AT THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

Rank	Territory	Value	Rank	Territory	Value
1	San Marino	15.6	176	United Republic of Tanzania	0.06
2	Palau	14.1	177	Sudan	0.06
3	Saint Kitts & Nevis	8.1	178	Myanmar	0.06
4	Brunei Darussalam	8.0	179	China	0.05
5	Luxembourg	7.6	179	Hong Kong (China)	0.05
6	Kuwait	5.9	181	Viet Nam	0.04
7	Marshall Islands	5.5	182	India	0.04
8	Bahamas	5.2	183	Nepal	0.04
9	Switzerland	4.8	184	Bangladesh	0.04
10	Qatar	4.8	185	Ethiopia	0.02

votes in the International Monetary Fund in 2006 per thousand people*

VOTES IN THE IMF



“Go tell the International Monetary Fund that privatisation is a big disaster in Zambia ... I challenge them to point at a success story - it is being forced down our throats and is highly undemocratic.” Joyce Nonde, 2004