



# *Office Memorandum*

To: Members of the African Caucus

August 30, 2006

From: S. Rouai

Subject: **World map representing countries' voting share in the Fund**

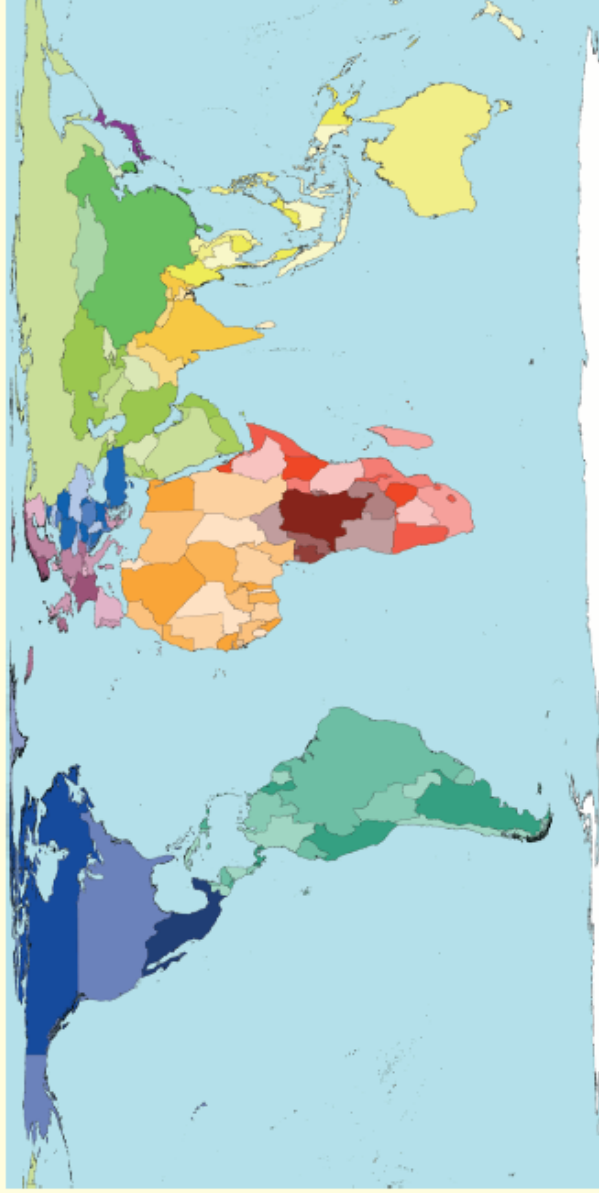
Please find a set of “worldmapper” designed by the SASI group (University of Sheffield, UK) and Mark Newman (University of Michigan, USA). A worldmapper is a collection of world maps, where territories are re-sized on each map according to the subject of interest.

- The first map is a traditional land-area;
- The second is a world map re-sized using population;
- The third map is world map re-sized using voting shares in the Fund.

For further details and other worldmappers, please visit ([www.worldmapper.org](http://www.worldmapper.org))

Attachments

# Land Area



The land area of each territory is shown here.

The total land area of these 200 territories is 13056 million hectares. Divided up equally that would be 2.1 hectares for each person. A hectare is 100 metres by 100 metres.

However, population is not evenly spread: Australia's land area is 21 times bigger than Japan's, but Japan's population is more than six times bigger than Australia's.

Each territory's size on the map is drawn according to its land area.

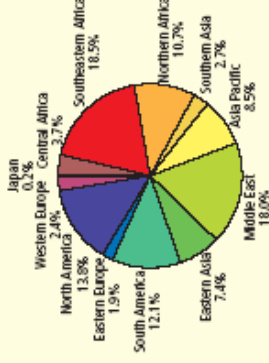
- Technical notes**
- Principal data source: United Nations Environment Programme, 2005
  - Land area includes land covered by major rivers, lakes and the sea
  - Population data used is from 2002.
  - See web site for further information

## MOST AND LEAST LAND

Rank	Territory	Value	Rank	Territory	Value
1	Greenland	821	191	Nauru	0.154
2	Western Sahara	97	192	Barbados	0.143
3	Mongolia	60	193	Bahrain	0.101
4	Namibia	41	194	Maldives	0.100
5	Australia	39	195	Bangladesh	0.091
6	Suriname	39	196	Malta	0.080
7	Mauritania	37	197	Holy See	0.044
8	Iceland	33	198	Singapore	0.016
9	St Vincent & The Grenadines	33	199	Hong Kong (China)	0.015
10	Botswana	31	200	Monaco	0.006

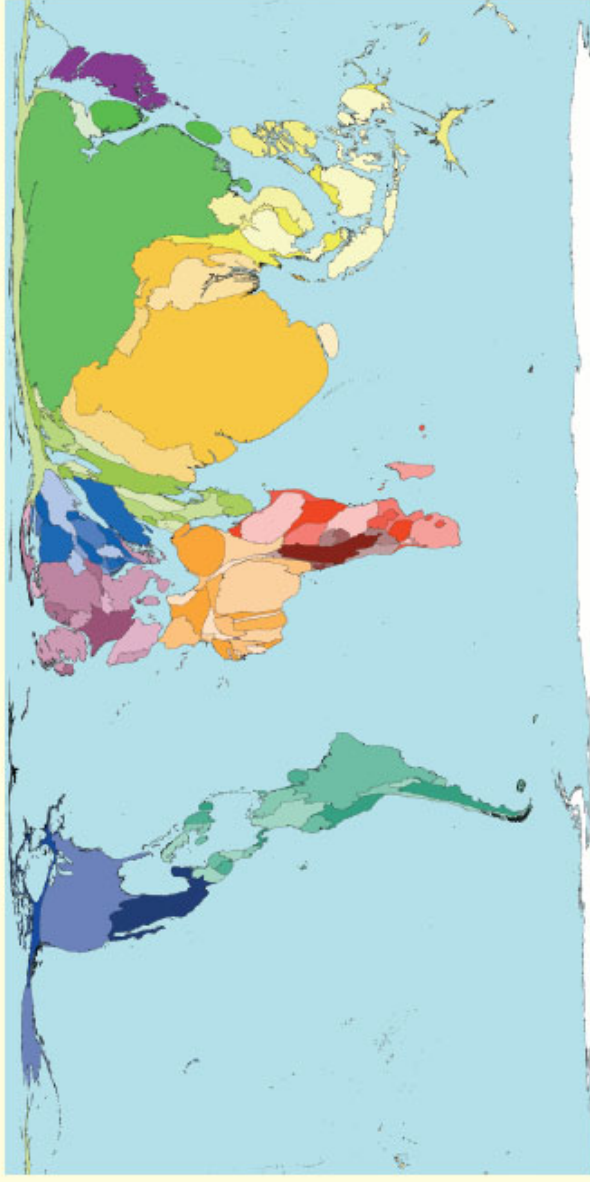
hectares per person

## WORLD LAND DISTRIBUTION



*“Secure access to land remains essential for diverse livelihoods and is a precondition for sustainable agriculture, economic growth and poverty reduction”*

# Total Population



In Spring 2000 world population estimates reached 6 billion; that is 6 thousand million. The distribution of the earth's population is shown in this map.

India, China and Japan appear large on the map because they have large populations. Panama, Namibia and Guinea-Bissau have small populations so are barely visible on the map.

Population is very weakly related to land area. However, Sudan, which is geographically the largest country in Africa, has a smaller population than Nigeria, Egypt, Ethiopia, Democratic Republic of Congo, South Africa or Tanzania.

The size of each territory shows the relative proportion of the world's population living there.



**Technical notes**  
 • Data source: United Nations Development Programme, Human Development Report, population data from 2000.  
 • The population not included is estimated as 2 to 3 million (see Appendix map 2).  
 • See website for further information.

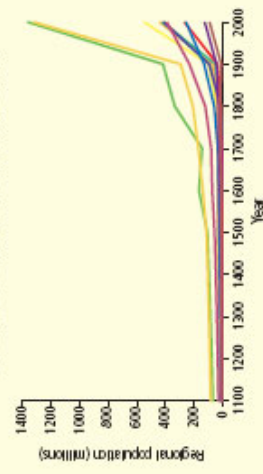
## MOST AND FEWEST PEOPLE

Rank	Territory	Value	Rank	Territory	Value
1	China	1295	191	Saint Kitts & Nevis	42
2	India	1050	192	Monaco	34
3	United States	291	193	Liechtenstein	33
4	Indonesia	217	194	San Marino	27
5	Brazil	176	195	Palau	20
6	Pakistan	150	196	Cook Islands	18
7	Russian Federation	144	197	Nauru	13
8	Bangladesh	144	198	Tuvalu	10
9	Japan	128	199	Niue	2
10	Nigeria	121	200	Holy See	1

millions

thousands

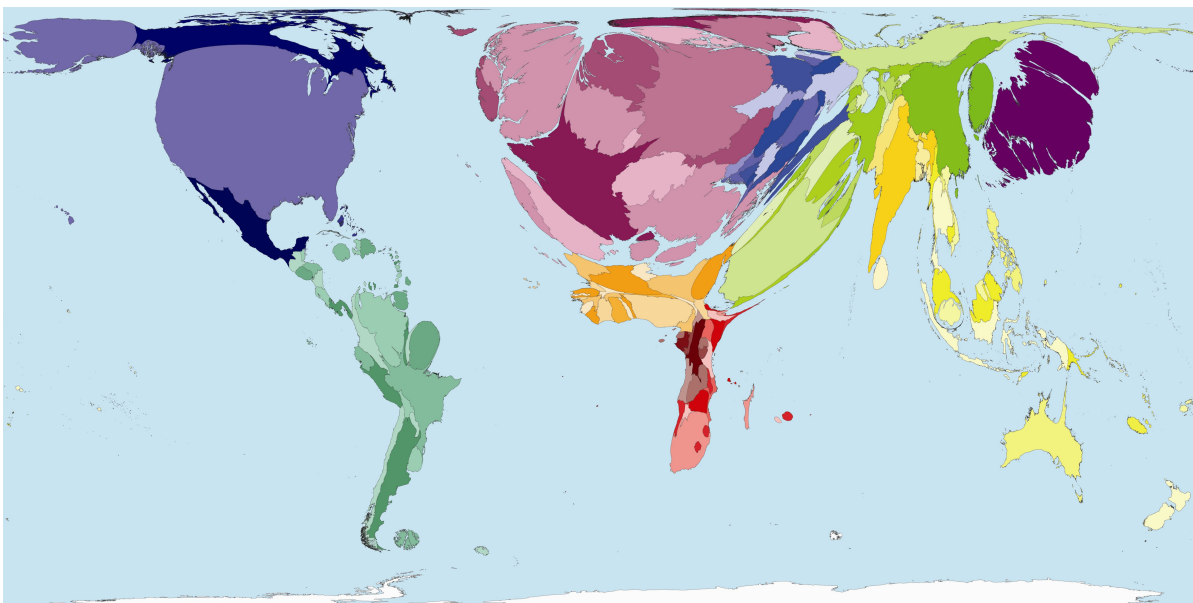
## WORLD POPULATION BY REGION



*“Out of every 100 persons added to the population in the coming decade, 97 will live in developing countries.”*

Hania Zlotnik, 2005  
Map 002

# IMF Voting Power



© Copyright 2006 SASI Group (University of Sheffield) and Mark Newman (University of Michigan)

This map represents a re-sized world map on the basis of each country voting share in the Fund. The data used are from the IMF website <http://www.imf.org/external/np/sec/memdir/eds.htm>

10 highest voting shares		Distribution of Actual Quotas	
USA	17.08	Advanced economies	61.6
Japan	6.13	Major advanced economies	46.0
Germany	5.99	Of which: United States	17.4
France	4.95	Other advanced economies	15.6
UK	4.95	Developing countries	30.9
Italy	3.25	Africa	5.5
Saudi Arabia	3.22	Asia	10.3
Canada	2.94	Middle East, Malta and Turkey	7.6
China	2.94	Western Hemisphere	7.5
Russia	2.74	Transition economies	7.5
		Total	100.0

## How does the IMF determine a member country's quota and voting power?

A [member's quota](#) is broadly determined by its economic position relative to other members. Various economic factors are considered in determining changes in quotas, including GDP, current account transactions, and official reserves. When a country joins the IMF, it is assigned an initial quota in the same range as the quotas of existing members considered by the IMF to be broadly comparable in economic size and characteristics.

## What are the functions of quotas?

A member's quota delineates basic aspects of its financial and organizational relationship with the IMF, including: **Subscriptions.** A member's quota subscription determines the maximum amount of [financial resources](#) the member is obliged to provide to the IMF. A member must pay its subscription in full upon joining the Fund: up to 25 percent must be paid in SDRs or widely accepted currencies (such as the U.S. dollar, the euro, the yen, or the pound sterling), while the rest is paid in the member's own currency.

**Voting power.** The quota largely determines a member's voting power in IMF decisions. Each IMF member has 250 basic votes plus one additional vote for each SDR 100,000 of quota. Accordingly, the United States has 371,743 votes (17.1 percent of the total), and Palau has 281 votes (0.013 percent of the total).

**Access to financing.** The amount of financing a member can obtain from the IMF (its access limit) is based on its quota. Under [Stand-By and Extended Arrangements](#), for instance, a member can borrow up to 100 percent of its quota annually and 300 percent cumulatively. However, access may be higher in exceptional circumstances.

**SDR allocations.** A members' share of general SDR allocations is established in proportion to its quota.

Details about this project can be found at : <http://www.worldmapper.org>