

# Reforming the world's financial institutions

Britain will lead the calls at the G20 summit in London for a reform of international financial institutions, with some members demanding a major increase in the funding of the IMF and others calling for a change in governance to include greater representation from the developing world

## Who pays for the IMF?

Each country's **IMF quota** determines how much it contributes, how much it can borrow, and how many votes it has

EU member states **32%**

U.S. **17%**

Japan **6.1%**

China **3.7%**

Saudi Arabia **3.2%**

Canada **2.9%**

Russia **2.7%**

India **1.9%**

Switzerland **1.6%**

Australia **1.5%**

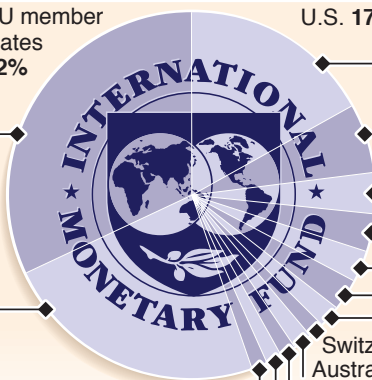
Mexico **1.5%**

Brazil **1.4%**

Korea **1.4%**

Others **23.2%**

Total resources/  
loans made



## INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

Provides loans to countries temporarily unable to pay debts

## WORLD BANK GROUP

### International Bank for Reconstruction and Development: Loans to public sector for infrastructure, backed by World Bank bonds

**Loans: \$13.5bn**

### International Development Association: Supports growth in poorest nations

**Grants, interest-free loans: \$11.9bn**

### International Finance Corporation: Private sector project finance for developing countries

**Loans, investments: \$7.7bn**

**Total resources  
\$352bn**

**Available for loans: \$265bn**  
EU, U.S. and India calling for increase in emergency funds to \$500bn to support countries starved of credit by financial crisis

**\$41.5bn**

**\$41.6bn**

**\$14.6bn**