



G20 Seoul Speakers' Consultation & Invited Countries' Legislature Overview



Safe World, Better Future

Welcome

It is an honor and a pleasure for the National Assembly of the Republic of Korea to host the G20 Seoul Speakers' Consultation from May 18 to 20, 2011.

The G20 Speakers' Consultation, Presiding Officers of the Upper and Unicameral Houses of the G20, held under the initiative of the Senate of Canada in September 2010, was the first step in the creation of a new forum.

As chair and host of the G20 Seoul Summit held last November, we have the privilege of hosting the second Speakers' Consultation.

In an effort to advance the spirit of this august gathering, we have invited speakers of unicameral parliaments and speakers of both houses in bicameral parliaments of G20 countries and select non-G20 countries.



I believe the Seoul Consultation will be a unique venue for us to share in-depth views and best practices on global issues on a parliamentary level.

As Speaker of the National Assembly and host of the G20 Seoul Speakers' Consultation, I will be fully committed to making this esteemed assembly into a constructive, fruitful meeting.

Thank you.

Park, Hee Tae
Speaker of the National Assembly
Republic of Korea

A handwritten signature in Korean calligraphy, reading '박희태' (Park Hee Tae).

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PART 01

G20 Seoul Speakers' Consultation



1. Background

- ▶▶ The first of the G20 Speakers' Consultation was held under the initiative of the Senate of Canada in September 2010.
- ▶▶ At the close of the G20 Speakers' Consultation, the Speaker Park of the National Assembly of Republic of Korea delivered the Closing Speech.
- ▶▶ In response to the warm support from the participants for his proposal to make this a regular meeting, he announced his pleasure in considering hosting the second G20 Speakers' Consultation in Seoul, Korea in 2011.

2. Date & Venue

- ▶▶ The G20 Seoul Speakers' Consultation is held from May 18 through 20, 2011 at the Rotunda Hall, located in the Main Building of the Korean National Assembly.

3. Participants

- ▶▶ The participants to the Seoul Consultation include speakers of unicameral and both speakers of bicameral legislatures of countries invited to the G20 Seoul Summit.
- ▶▶ Additionally, the President of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), given this is an international conference of parliaments.

4. Invited Countries

- ▶▶ G20 countries (19 countries): Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Republic of Korea, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America, European Union
- ▶▶ Non-G20 countries (5 countries): Spain, Ethiopia, Singapore, Equatorial Guinea, Algeria
- ▶▶ International Organization: Inter-Parliamentary Union

5. Agenda

- ▶▶ A common response and cooperation among countries around the world are vital in solving the global issues we are facing today, such as global imbalance, poverty, food crisis, climate change, and terrorism.
- ▶▶ This calls for greater sharing of information and closer cooperation not only among governments, but also parliaments of different countries.

- ▶▶ The G20 Seoul Speakers' Consultation focuses on the main theme, "Development and Growth for Common Prosperity," which seeks a way for the entire humankind to live together in peace and lead enriched lives.
- ▶▶ A constructive discussion on the positive coexistence of humanity and world peace will be held among parliamentary leaders of G20 and select non-G20 countries.
- ▶▶ The sub-themes of the forum are as follows;

5. 1. Strategy for inter-parliamentary collaboration for world peace and anti-terrorism

- ▶▶ Leaving behind the Cold War Era, a period which was filled with confrontation and war, today the world is making great leaps toward a new century of cooperation and prosperity.
- ▶▶ In line with the principal founding goals of the United Nations to maintain world peace, humanity has worked ceaselessly to preserve peace throughout the world.
- ▶▶ The ideology of world peace can only be realized when war and violence are eradicated from all corners of the world.
- ▶▶ Yet, conflicts and violence caused by confrontation and hostility continue on the Korean Peninsula and places across the world.
- ▶▶ Despite the international society's efforts in the fight against terrorism since the 9-11-2001 terrorist attacks, the end of terrorism remains a difficult task ahead.
- ▶▶ Building world peace and eradicating terrorism are tasks that require the commitment of more than one country.
- ▶▶ Therefore, the cooperation and gathering of the global community is crucial to the pursuance of common aspirations.
- ▶▶ The G20 Seoul Speakers' Consultation aims to identify ways to build world peace and achieve joint prosperity.
- ▶▶ Additionally, we witnessed a rising frequency of incidents across the world which threatened the safety of humanity.
- ▶▶ In particular, the recent outbreak of large-scale natural disasters are becoming a serious risk to the safety of the world and survival of humankind.
- ▶▶ These risks call for active efforts and participation of world leaders for the safety of the global community and to overcome such disasters under the overarching goal of achieving common prosperity and peace.

- ▶▶▶ Therefore, it is important for the G20 Speakers' Consultation to engage in in-depth discussions on such natural calamities and collectively seek active response measures.
- ▶▶▶ Points of discussion:
 - Parliamentary efforts against new challenges that endanger peace.
 - Efforts for national legislators to integrate international anti-terrorist strategies.
 - Parliamentary role in preventing the weakening of democracy.
 - Parliamentary efforts to mitigate conflicts and military tensions.
 - International coordination strategy for global safety.

5. 2. Strategies for developing economies based on the development experiences of advanced countries

- ▶▶▶ The living standards of developing economies have improved over the years with the help of development assistance programs for low-income countries and the growth of the global economy.
- ▶▶▶ Many countries, however, continually struggle due to the global financial crisis in 2008 and the recent rise in food prices.
- ▶▶▶ In particular, many developing countries are experiencing economic, political and social insecurity, due to the global financial and food crises, ultimately reducing international development aid.
- ▶▶▶ The Republic of Korea rose from the ashes of the Korean War and managed to achieve both economic growth and democracy within a single generation.
- ▶▶▶ The Republic of Korea emerged as an underdeveloped country that relied on international grants, to later become a member of the OECD Development Assistance Committee.
- ▶▶▶ More recently, as chair of the G20 Seoul Summit, the Republic of Korea is seeking measures of collaboration between advanced and developing economies.
- ▶▶▶ Based on the experience of economic growth during the past half-century, The Republic of Korea is well aware of the value of assistance and aid from the international society for the development of a low-income country.
- ▶▶▶ In order to build a global village where everyone can live in harmony, it is imperative to support the development strategies of developing countries in various fields, primarily infrastructure and human resources development.
- ▶▶▶ Such efforts will contribute to correcting global economic imbalances and achieving strong, sustainable and balanced growth.
- ▶▶▶ Points of discussion:
 - Finding a way for common prosperity by learning from sharing experiences of growth.
 - Promotion of efforts and collaboration among parliaments in identifying the

- desirable goals and methods of development.
- Role of parliaments in the establishment of an efficient assistance system of the international society.
- Best parliamentary practices of Official Development Assistance (ODA) for the attainment of Multimillennium Development Goals (MDGs).

5. 3. Post-financial crisis international coordination towards shared growth and the role of parliaments

- ▶▶▶ The global financial crisis which broke out at the end of 2008 is quickly being assuaged by the proactive monetary and financial policies on a national and international level.
- ▶▶▶ Nevertheless, factors of instability in the global economy could still trigger a repetition of the crisis.
- ▶▶▶ Some countries' sluggish recuperation to the crisis have created a dangerous imbalance between economies.
- ▶▶▶ Furthermore, the independent policies implemented by countries, either in a protectionist fashion or without international collaboration, could weaken international cooperation to protect an overall economic recovery.
- ▶▶▶ Today's world has a shared future. As can be seen from the global financial crisis of 2008 and the financial crisis in Southern Europe in 2010, problems in one country inevitably affect its neighbors.
- ▶▶▶ No country can solve its problems solely on its own.
- ▶▶▶ Therefore, international policy coordination for the shared growth of the world must continue and cooperation in a broader dimension, which includes parliaments, is essential.
- ▶▶▶ In the past five G20 Summits, world leaders agreed on the principle to build a world where all countries, be they advanced, developing or low-income economies, to advance in unison.
- ▶▶▶ The Republic of Korea offers its full support to this endeavor.
- ▶▶▶ It is our hope that, on the occasion of the G20 Seoul Speakers' Consultation, such international efforts will lead to a greater interest and assistance by each parliament.
- ▶▶▶ Points of discussion:
 - International policy coordination and economic policy direction in the post-financial crisis era.
 - Legislative policy direction to achieve balanced and shared growth.
 - Best practices and information sharing on solving the issue of unemployment, which continues to show high rates even after the peak of global financial crisis.

▶▶▶ **Table 1 Official Program (Provisional)**

Date & Time	Detailed Program	
Wed. May 18		
18:30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welcome dinner - Venue: Dynasty Hall, Hotel Shilla - Guests: All delegates, spouses and participants - Dress code: Business formal 	
Thu. May 19		
08:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welcome 	
08:30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening ceremony - Venue: Rotunda Hall, Main Building - Guests: Heads of Delegations and up to three delegates - Dress code: Business formal 	* Other delegates and participants should remain in the overflow room.
08:45	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of delegates 	
09:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Session I “Strategies for inter-parliamentary collaboration for world peace and anti-terrorism” 	
10:30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coffee break 	
10:45	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Session II (Continued) “Strategies for inter-parliamentary collaboration for world peace and anti-terrorism.” 	
12:00 ~ 13:30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Luncheon - Venue: Sarangjae, National Assembly - Guests: Heads of Delegations, Delegates (MP) 	* Other delegates and participants will proceed to Sarangjae Gardens (Annex Bldg, in the event of rain)
14:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Session III (Special Session) “Strategies for inter-parliamentary collaboration for world peace and anti-terrorism: International coordination strategy for global safety” 	
15:20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coffee break 	
15:35	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Session IV “Strategies for developing economies based on the development experiences of advanced countries” 	
17:05 ~ 17:40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Official photo session - Venue: Rotunda Hall, Main Building - Invitees: Heads of Delegations 	
18:00 ~ 21:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dinner - Venue: Blue House - Guests: Heads of Delegations, Delegates (MP), Spouses 	* Other delegates and participants will proceed to the Annex Bldg
Fri. May 20		
09:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Session V “Post-financial crisis international coordination towards shared growth and the role of parliaments” 	
10:15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coffee break 	
10:30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Session VI (Continued) “Post-financial crisis international coordination towards shared growth and the role of parliaments” 	
11:40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closing ceremony 	
12:30 ~ 14:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farewell luncheon - Venue: National Assembly Library - Guests: All delegates and participants 	
14:00 ~ 17:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Culture program - Venue: National Museum of Korea - Guests: All delegates 	

PART 02

Speakers of Invited Legislatures



1. G20 countries



Argentina

President of the Senate & Vice President



Julio César Cleto Cobos

President of the Chamber of Deputies



Eduardo Alfredo Fellner



Australia

President of the Senate



John Hogg

Speaker of the House of Representatives

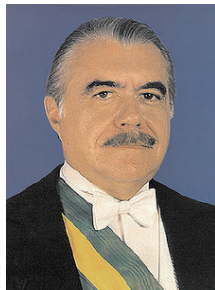


Harry Jenkins



Brazil

President of the Federal Senate



José Sarney

President of the Chamber of Deputies



Marco Aurélio Spall Maia



Canada

Speaker of the Senate



Noël A. Kinsella

Speaker of the House of Commons



Peter Milliken



China

Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress



Wu Bangguo



France

President of the Senate



Gérard Larcher

President of the National Assembly



Bernard Accoyer



Germany

President of the Federal Council & Governor



Hannelore Kraft

President of the German Bundestag

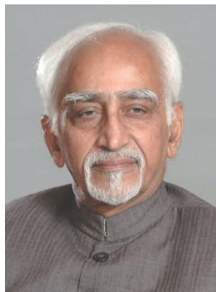


Norbert Lammert



India

Chairman of the Rajya Sabha & Vice president



Shri Mohammad Hamid Ansari

Speaker of the Lok Sabha



Smt. Meira Kumar



Indonesia

Speaker of the House of Representatives



Marzuki Alie



Italy

President of the Senate



Renato Schifani

President of the Chamber of Deputies



Gianfranco Fini



Japan

President of the House of Councillors



Takeo Nishioka

Speaker of the House of Representatives



Takahiro Yokomichi



Mexico

President of the Senate



Manlio Fabio Beltrones Rivera

President of the Chamber of Deputies



Jorge Carlos Ramírez Marín



Republic of Korea

Speaker of the National Assembly



Park, Hee Tae



Russian Federation

Chairman of the Council of the Federation



Sergey Mikhailovich Mironov

Chairman of the State Duma



Boris Vyacheslavovich Gryzlov



Saudi Arabia

Speaker of Shura Council



Abdullah Al Sheikh



South Africa

Chairperson of the National Council of Provinces

Speaker of the National Assembly



Mninwa Johannes Mahlangu

Max Sisulu



Turkey

Speaker of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey



Mehmet Ali Şahin



United Kingdom

Lord Speaker

Speaker of the House of Commons



Helene Hayman

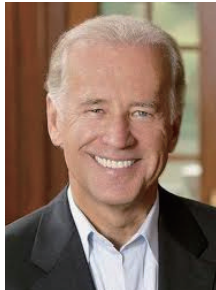
John Bercow



United States of America

President of the Senate

Speaker of the House of Representatives



Joseph R. Biden Jr.

John A. Boehner



European Union

President of the European Parliament



Jerzy K. Buzek

2. Non-G20 countries & IPU



Spain

President of the Senate



Francisco Javier Rojo Garcia

President of the Congress of Deputies



José Bono Martínez



Ethiopia

President of the House of Federation



Kassa Tekleberhan Gebrehiwet

President of the House of People's Representatives



Abadulla Gameda Dago



Singapore

Speaker of Parliament



Abdullah Tarmugi



Equatorial Guinea

Speaker of the House of Representatives
of the People



Angel Serafin-Seriche Dougan Malabo



Algeria

President of the Council of the Nation

President of the Peoples' National Assembly



Abdelkader Bensalah



Abdelaziz Ziari



Inter-Parliamentary Union

President



Theo-Ben Gurirab

PART 03

Legislatures





* Note:

- The sources of Part III are as follows:
 - Inter-Parliamentary Union Database (<http://www.ipu.org/parline>)
 - World Bank (<http://www.worldbank.org>)
 - CIA-The World Factbook (<http://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/>)
 - Invited Countries & International Institutions Webpage
- * The names of legislatures are based on 'PARLINE database.'

1. Argentina

▶▶▶ 1. 1. General Information

Map		National flag	
			
Capital	Buenos Aires		
Population	40,276,376 (2009)		
Land Area	2,736,690 km ² (2009)		
Ethnic Groups	European (mostly Italian and Spanish): 86.4%, Mestizo: 8.5%, Arab: 3.3% Amerindian: 1.6%, Asian and others: 0.4%		
GDP	\$307.15 Billion (current US\$ 2009)		
GNI per capita (Atlas method)	\$7,550 (current US\$ 2009)		
Government	– Presidential System – Federal Republic		

▶▶▶ 1. 2. Legislature

Structure	– Bicameral Senate: 72 (statutory) Chamber of Deputies: 257 (statutory)
Political Parties	Senate: 72 (6 May 2011) – PJ Front for Victory: 30 (41.7%) – Radical Civic Union: 14 (19.4%) – Others: 28 (38.9%)
	Chamber of Deputies: 257 (6 May 2011) – PJ Front for Victory: 87 (33.9%) – Radical Civic Union: 43 (16.7%) – PJ Federal Peronism: 28 (10.9%) – Civic Coalition: 19 (7.4%) – Republican Proposal: 11 (4.3%) – Others: 69 (26.8%)

▶▶▶ 1. 3. Electoral System

1. 3. 1. Senate

Mode of designation	– Directly elected 72
Term of office	– 6 years: One-third of the membership renewed every 2 years
Constituencies	– 24 multi-member (3 seats) constituencies – 23 provinces and the Federal Capital (Buenos Aires)
Voting system	– Majority: Majority vote in one round using party lists
Candidacy eligibility	– At least 30 years old; Argentine citizenship; Birth in province where running or residence there for at least 2 years preceding the elections

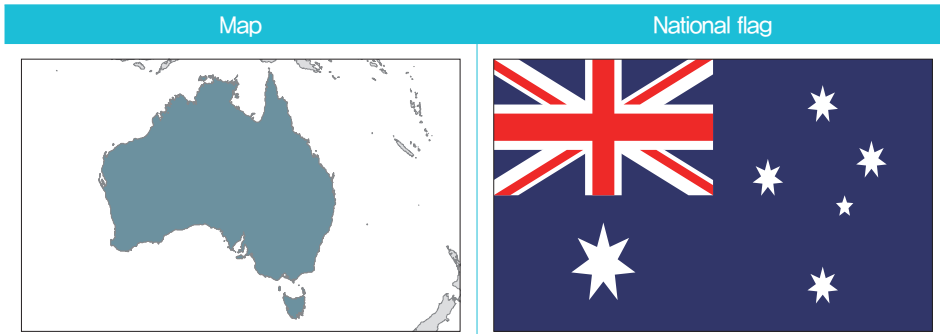
1. 3. 2. Chamber of Deputies

Mode of designation	– Directly elected 257
Term of office	– 4 years: One-half of the membership renewed every 2 years
Constituencies	– 24 multi-member constituencies
Voting system	– Proportional: Party-list system with proportional distribution of seats according to the d'Hondt method.
Candidacy eligibility	– At least 25 years old; Argentine citizenship for at least 2 years; Birth in the district where running or residence there for at least 2 years immediately before elections



2. Australia

▶▶ 2. 1. General Information



Capital	Canberra
Population	21,874,900 (2009)
Land Area	7,682,300 km ² (2009)
Ethnic Groups	White: 92%, Asian: 7%, Aboriginal and others: 1%
GDP	\$924.84 Billion (current US\$ 2009)
GNI per capita (Atlas method)	\$43,770 (current US\$ 2009)
Government	– Parliamentary system – Constitutional Monarchy

▶▶ 2. 2. Legislature

Structure	– Bicameral Senate: 76 (statutory) House of Representatives: 150 (statutory)
Political Parties	Senate: 76 (7 March 2011) – Australian Labor Party: 32 (42,1%) – Liberal Party of Australia: 32 (42,1%) – Australian Greens: 5 (6,6%) – The Nationals: 4 (5,3%) – Country Liberal Party: 1 (1,3%) – Family First Party: 1 (1,3%) – Independent: 1 (1,3%)
	House of Representatives: 150 (28 February 2011) – Australian Labor Party: 72 (48,0%) – Liberal Party of Australia: 60 (40,0%) – The Nationals: 11 (7,3%) – Independent: 4 (2,7%) – Country Liberal Party: 1 (0,7%) – Australian Greens: 1 (0,7%) – The Nationals WA: 1 (0,7%)

▶▶ 2. 3. Electoral System

2. 3. 1. Senate

Mode of designation	– Directly elected 76
Term of office	– 6 years: One half renewed every 3 years, except for the 4 senators representing the federal territories, who are elected for a maximum of 3 years.
Constituencies	– 6 multi-member (12 seats) constituencies corresponding to the states; 2 multi-member (2 seats) constituencies corresponding to the federal territories
Voting system	– Proportional: Direct election according to the single-transferable-vote form of proportional representation
Candidacy eligibility	– At least 18 years old; Australian citizenship; Qualified to be an elector in federal elections



2. 3. 2. House of Representatives

Mode of designation	– Directly elected 150
Term of office	– 3 years
Constituencies	– 148 single-member constituencies spread among the 6 states and 2 territories of Australia according to population
Voting system	– Majority: Direct preferential majority vote
Candidacy eligibility	– At least 18 years old; Australian citizenship



3. Brazil

▶▶▶ 3. 1. General Information

Map		National flag	
			
Capital	Brasilia		
Population	193,733,795 (2009)		
Land Area	8,459,420 km ² (2009)		
Ethnic Groups	White: 53,74%, Mulatto: 38,45%, Black: 6,21%		
GDP	\$1,594.49 Billion (current US\$ 2009)		
GNI per capita (Atlas method)	\$8,070 (current US\$ 2009)		
Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Presidential system – Federal Republic 		

▶▶▶ 3. 2. Legislature

Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Bicameral Federal Senate: 81 (statutory) Chamber of Deputies: 513 (statutory)
Political Parties	Federal Senate: 81 (2 October 2011) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Brazilian Democratic Movement Party: 21 (25,9%) – Workers' Party: 14 (17,3%) – Brazilian Social Democratic Party: 10 (12,4%) – Brazilian Labour Party: 6 (7,4%) – Democrats: 6 (7,4%) – Progressive Party: 5 (6,2%) – Others (under 5 seats): 19 (23,7%)
	Chamber of Deputies: 513 (2 October 2010) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Workers' Party: 87 (17,0%) – Brazilian Democratic Movement Party: 78 (15,2%) – Brazilian Social Democratic Party: 54 (10,5%) – Democrats: 43 (8,4%) – Progressive Party: 42 (8,2%) – Party of the Republic: 40 (7,8%) – Brazilian Socialist Party: 34 (6,6%)

Political Parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Democratic Labour Party: 28 (5,5%) – Brazilian Labour Party: 21 (4,1%) – Social Christian Party: 17 (3,3%) – Green Party: 15 (2,9%) – Communist Party of Brazil: 15 (2,9%) – Others (under 15 seats): 39 (7,6%)
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▶▶▶ 3. 3. Electoral System

3. 3. 1. Federal Senate

Mode of designation	– Directly elected 81
Term of office	– 8 years: One-third and two-thirds renewed alternately every 4 years
Constituencies	– 27 multi-member (3 seats) constituencies corresponding to the country's 26 states and the Federal District;
Voting system	– Majority: Direct election, simple majority vote
Candidacy eligibility	– At least 35 years old; Brazilian citizenship by birth; Full possession of political rights; Membership of recognized political party; Residence in the constituency where running



3. 3. 2. Chamber of Deputies

Mode of designation	– Directly elected 513
Term of office	– 4 years
Constituencies	– 27 multi-member (8 to 70 seats, based on population) constituencies corresponding to the country's 26 states and the Federal District
Voting system	– Proportional: Direct election, party-list proportional system with seats allotted according to the simple quotient and highest average calculations
Candidacy eligibility	– At least 21 years old; Brazilian citizenship by birth; Full possession of political rights; Membership of recognized political party; Residence in the constituency where running



4. Canada

▶▶ 4. 1. General Information

Map		National flag	
			
Capital	Ottawa		
Population	33,739,900 (2009)		
Land Area	9,093,510 km ² (2009)		
Ethnic Groups	British Isles: 35,5%, Other North American: 33,3%, European: 31,8%, French: 16,0%, East and Southeast Asian: 7,1%, Aboriginal: 5,4%, Arab: 1,5%		
GDP	\$1,336.07 Billion (current US\$ 2009)		
GNI per capita (Atlas method)	\$41,980 (current US\$ 2009)		
Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Parliamentary system – Federal and Constitutional monarchy 		

▶▶ 4. 2. Legislature

Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Bicameral – Senate: 105 (statutory) – House of Commons: 308 (statutory)
Political Parties	Senate: 105 (20 December 2010)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Conservative Party of Canada: 54 (51.4%) – Liberal Party: 47 (44,8%) – Progressive Conservative Party: 2 (1,9%) – Independent: 2 (1,9%)
Political Parties	House of Commons: 308 (20 December 2010)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Conservative Party of Canada: 143 (46.4%) – Liberal Party: 77 (25,0%) – Bloc Quebecois: 47 (15,3%) – New Democratic Party: 36 (11.7%) – Independent: 2 (0,6%) – vacant: 3 (1,0%)

▶▶ 4. 3. Electoral System

4. 3. 1. Senate

Mode of designation	– Appointed 105
Term of office	– Continuous – Members continue to serve until they are 75 years old
Constituencies	– Regional representation
Voting system	– Appointed by the Governor-General on the recommendation of the Prime Minister
Candidacy eligibility	– At least 30 years old; Canadian or British Commonwealth citizenship; Residence in the province for which appointed; Ownership of land free of encumbrances to the value of Can\$ 4,000 within that same province; Real and personal property having a net worth of Can\$ 4,000; In Quebec: residence and property qualifications considered at the district level



4. 3. 2. House of Commons

Mode of designation	– Directly elected 308
Term of office	– 4 years
Constituencies	– 308 single-member constituencies
Voting system	– Majority: Simple majority vote (single-member plurality system, first past the post)
Candidacy eligibility	– At least 18 years old; Canadian citizenship; Residence in Canada; Non-residents cannot have been absent for more than five consecutive years



5. China

▶▶ 5. 1. General Information

Map		National flag	
			
Capital	Beijing		
Population	1,331,460,000 (2009)		
Land Area	9,327,480 km ² (2009)		
Ethnic Groups	Han Chinese: 91.5%; Zhuang, Manchu, Hui, Miao, Uighur, Tujia, Yi, Mongol, Tibetan, Buyi, Dong, Yao, Korean and other nationalities: 8.5%		
GDP	\$4,985.46 Billion (current US\$ 2009)		
GNI per capita (Atlas method)	\$3,650 (current US\$ 2009)		

▶▶ 5. 2. Legislature

Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Unicameral National People's Congress: 3000 (statutory)
Political Parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National People's Congress: 2987 (5 March 2008) – Communist Party of China: 2,099 (70.3%) – Others: 888 (29.7%)


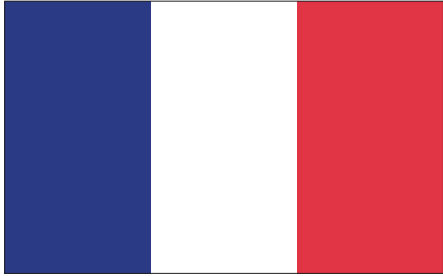
▶▶ 5. 3. Electoral System: National People's Congress

Mode of designation	– Indirectly elected 3000
Term of office	– 5 years
Constituencies	– Regional representation: 23 provinces; 5 autonomous regions; 4 municipalities directly under the Central Government; Special administrative regions (Hong Kong; Macau (from 1999))
Voting system	– Majority: Absolute majority vote
Candidacy eligibility	– Candidates may be nominated by a political party and/or various people's organizations (acting either jointly or separately) or a group of at least 10 Deputies of the same constituency.



6. France

▶▶ 6. 1. General Information

Map		National flag	
			
Capital	Paris		
Population	62,616,488 (2009)		
Land Area	547,660 km ² (2009)		
Ethnic Groups	Celtic and Latin with Teutonic, Slavic, North African, Indochinese		
GDP	\$2,649.39 Billion (current US\$ 2009)		
GNI per capita (Atlas method)	\$42,620 (current US\$ 2009)		
Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Semi-presidential system – Republic 		

▶▶ 6. 2. Legislature

Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Bicameral – Senate: 343 (statutory) – National Assembly: 577 (statutory)
Political Parties	Senate: 343 (21 September 2008)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Union for a Popular Movement: 151 (44,02%) – Socialist Party: 116 (33,8%) – Union Centrist: 29 (8,5%) – Communist, Republican Citizen: 23 (6,7%) – Democratic and Social European Rally: 17 (5,0%) – Others: 7 (2,0%)
	National Assembly: 577 (17 June 2007)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Union for a Popular Movement: 313 (54,3%) – Socialist Party, Democratic Movement, Other left wing parties: 204 (35,4%) – Communist Party, Other parties of the right, Regionalist: 25 (4,3%) – Presidential Majority, Regionalist: 25 (4,3%) – Others: 10 (1,7%)

▶▶ 6. 3. Electoral System

6. 3. 1. Senate

Mode of designation	– Indirectly elected 331
Term of office	– 6 years: One half of the members renewed every 3 years
Constituencies	– 128 territorial constituencies
Voting system	– Mixed: Indirect election by popularly chosen departmental electoral colleges with mixed system of voting
Candidacy eligibility	– At least 30 years old; French citizenship; Persons who have fulfilled their obligations under the law on national (military) service
Candidacy requirement	– Candidates may run either individually or as members of a party list.

6. 3. 2. National Assembly

Mode of designation	– Directly elected 577
Term of office	– 5 years
Constituencies	– 577 single-member constituencies
Voting system	– Majority: Single-Member Majoritarian Systems in two rounds
Candidacy eligibility	– At least 23 years old; French citizenship; Persons who have fulfilled their obligations under the law on national (military) service



7. Germany

7.1. General Information

Map	National flag
	

Capital	Berlin
Population	81,879,976 (2009)
Land Area	348,630 km ² (2009)
Ethnic Groups	German: 91.8%, Turkish: 2.0%, Others: 6.2%
GDP	\$3,330,03 Billion (current US\$ 2009)
GNI per capita (Atlas method)	\$42,450 (current US\$ 2009)
Government	– Parliamentary system – Federal republic

7.2. Legislature

Structure	– Bicameral Federal Council: 69 (statutory) German Bundestag: 598 (+ other 24)(statutory)
Political Parties	Federal Council: 67 (14 March 2011) – Christian Democratic Union: 23 (34.9%) – Social Democratic Party: 22 (33.3%) – Free Democratic Party: 10 (15.2%) – Christian Social Union: 5 (6.1%) – The Left: 3 (4.6%) – The Greens/Alliance(90): 2 (3.0%) – independent: 2 (3.0%)
	German Bundestag: 621 (7 March 2011) – Christian Democratic Union: 238 (38.3%) – Social Democratic Party: 146 (23.5%) – Free Democratic Party: 93 (15.0%) – The Left: 76 (12.2%) – The Greens/Alliance(90): 68 (11.0%)

▶▶ 7. 3. Electoral System

7. 3. 1. Federal Council

Mode of designation	– Appointed 69
Term of office	– No fixed term
Constituencies	– 16 multi-member (3 to 6 seats) constituencies corresponding to the states(Länder)
Voting system	– Individual election in the 16 States determine the composition of each Land assembly. Each Land assembly elects a Land government, which then sends its members as delegates to the Federal Council.
Candidacy eligibility	– At least 18 years old; German citizenship for at least 1 year; Members of the respective Land government

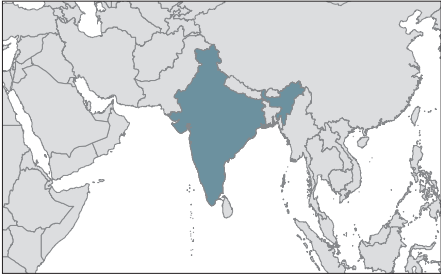

7. 3. 2. German Bundestag

Mode of designation	– Directly elected 598 – Other 24
Term of office	– 4 years
Constituencies	– 299 constituencies – 16 multi-member constituencies corresponding to the states(Länder)
Voting system	– Mixed: 299 members elected under the majority(first-past-the post); Remaining seats filled through the proportional representation system with the party list
Candidacy eligibility	– At least 18 years old; All Germans as defined Article 116 (1) of the Basic Constitutional Law



8. India

8.1. General Information

Map	National flag
	

Capital	New Delhi
Population	1,155,347,678 (2009)
Land Area	2,973,190 km ² (2009)
Ethnic Groups	Indo-Aryan: 72%, Dravidian: 25%, Mongoloid and others: 3%
GDP	\$1,377.26 Billion (current US\$ 2009)
GNI per capita (Atlas method)	\$1,220 (current US\$ 2009)
Government	– Parliamentary system – Federal republic

8.2. Legislature

Structure	– Bicameral Council of States: 245 (statutory) House of the People: 545 (statutory)
Political Parties	Council of States: 245 (14 March 2010) – Indian National Congress: 71 (29,0%) – Bharatiya Janata Party: 50 (20,4%) – Bahujan Samaj Party: 18 (7,3%) – Communist Party of India(Marxist): 15 (6,1%) – Others: 88 (35,9%) – vacancies: 3 (1,2%)
	House of the People: 545 (14 March 2010) – Indian National Congress: 207 (38,0%) – Bharatiya Janata Party: 114 (20,9%) – Samajwadi Party: 22 (4,0%) – Bahujan Samaj Party: 21 (3,9%) – Others: 178 (32,7%) – vacancies: 3 (0,6%)

▶▶ 8. 3. Electoral System

8. 3. 1. Council of States

Mode of designation	– Indirectly elected 233 – Appointed 12
Term of office	– 6 years; One-third of the membership renewed every 2 years
Constituencies	– Single and multi-member constituencies (1 to 31 seats, based on population) representing federated States and Union Territories
Voting system	– Proportional: Indirect election by the legislative assemblies of the States and Union Territories on the basis of proportional representation and single transferable vote
Candidacy eligibility	– At least 30 years old; Indian citizenship; Residence in State or Union Territory where running



8. 3. 2. House of the People

Mode of designation	– Directly elected 543 – Appointed 2
Term of office	– 5 years
Constituencies	– 543 single-member constituencies
Voting system	– Majority: Direct, simple majority vote
Candidacy eligibility	– At least 25 years old; Indian citizenship



9. Indonesia

▶▶ 9. 1. General Information

Map		National flag	
			
Capital	Jakarta		
Population	229,964,723 (2009)		
Land Area	1,811,570 km ² (2009)		
Ethnic Groups	Javanese: 40,6%, Sundanese: 15%, Madurese: 3,3%, Minangkabau: 2,7% Betawi: 2,4%, Bugis: 2,4%, Banten: 2%, Banjar: 1,7%, other or unspecified: 29,9%		
GDP	\$540,27 Billion (current US\$ 2009)		
GNI per capita (Atlas method)	\$2,050 (current US\$ 2009)		
Government	– Presidential system – Republic		

▶▶ 9. 2. Legislature

Structure	– Unicameral House of Representatives: 560 (statutory)
Political Parties	House of Representatives: 560 (21 January 2010)
	– Democrats Party: 148 (26,4%) – Golkar: 108 (19,3%) – Indonesian Democratic Party – Struggle: 93 (16,6%) – Prosperous Justice Party: 59 (10,1%) – National Mandate Party: 42 (7,5%) – United Development Party: 39 (7,0%) – Great Indonesia Movement Party: 30 (5,4%) – National Awakening Party: 26 (4,6%) – People's Conscience Party 15 (2,7%)



▶▶ 9. 3. Electoral System: House of Representatives

Mode of designation	– Directly elected 560
Term of office	– 5 years
Constituencies	– 33 multi-member constituencies corresponding to the provinces
Voting system	– Proportional: Proportional system using the party list
Candidacy eligibility	– At least 21 years old; Indonesian citizenship; Proficiency in Indonesian language; Graduation from a secondary high school or equivalent knowledge and experience in social and governmental activities; Loyalty to Pancasila as the basic ideology of the State



10. Italy

10.1. General Information

Map	National flag
	

Capital	Rome
Population	60,221,211 (2009)
Land Area	294,140 km ² (2009)
Ethnic Groups	Italian: 92.9%, Others: 8.1%
GDP	\$2,112.78 Billion (current US\$ 2009)
GNI per capita (Atlas method)	\$35,110 (current US\$ 2009)
Government	– Parliamentary system – Republic

10.2. Legislature

Structure	– Bicameral Senate: 321 (statutory) Chamber of Deputies: 630 (statutory)
Political Parties	Senate: 321 (8 March 2011) – People of the Freedom: 134 (41.8%) – Democratic Party: 111 (34.8%) – Northern League: 26 (8.1%) – Italy of Values: 12 (3.7%) – Future and Freedom For Italy: 10 (3.1%) – Union Center: 5 (1.6%) – Others: 23 (7.2%)
	Chamber of Deputies: 630 (8 March 2011) – People of the Freedom: 235 (37.3%) – Democratic Party: 206 (32.7%) – Northern League: 59 (9.4%) – Italy of Values: 22 (3.5%) – Future and Freedom For Italy: 32 (5.1%) – Union Center: 35 (5.6%) – Others: 41 (6.5%)

▶▶ 10. 3. Electoral System

10. 3. 1. Senate

Mode of designation	– Directly elected 315; Appointed 4; Other 2
Term of office	– 5 years
Constituencies	– 20 multi-member constituencies (302 seats); 1 single-member constituency in Valle d'Aosta (1 seat); 6 single-member constituencies in Trentino–Alto Adige (6 seats) equally distributed between Italian-speaking province and German-speaking province; 1 constituency for Italians abroad representing 4 geographical groups (6 seats)
Voting system	– Proportional: Proportional representation system applying the d'Hondt method to regional voting results for 302 seat; Proportional representation system for the constituency for Italians abroad representing 4 geographical groups (6 seats); First-past-the-post system for single-seat-constituencies in Valle d'Aosta and Trentino–Alto Adige (12 seats)
Candidacy eligibility	– At least 40 years old; Italian citizenship


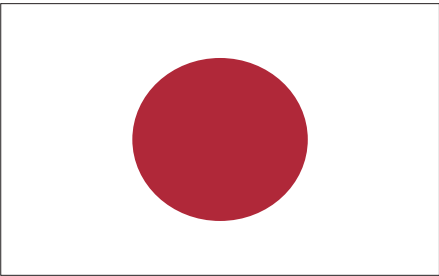
10. 3. 2. Chamber of Deputies

Mode of designation	– Directly elected 630
Term of office	– 5 years
Constituencies	– 26 multi-member constituencies for 617 seats; 1 single-member constituency in Valle d'Aosta; 1 constituency for Italians abroad representing 4 geographical groups (12 seats)
Voting system	– Proportional: Proportional representation system for 629 of 630 seats, using blocked party lists for 617 of the 630 members elected from Italy and for the 12 members elected by Italian citizens overseas; First-past-the-post system for the single-member constituency in Valle d'Aosta
Candidacy eligibility	– At least 25 years old; Italian citizenship



11. Japan

11. 1. General Information

Map		National flag	
			
Capital	Tokyo		
Population	127,560,000 (2009)		
Land Area	364,500 km ² (2009)		
Ethnic Groups	Japanese: 98.5%, Others: 1.5%		
GDP	\$5,069.00 Billion (current US\$ 2009)		
GNI per capita (Atlas method)	\$38,080 (current US\$ 2009)		
Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Parliamentary system – Constitutional Monarchy 		

11. 2. Legislature

Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Bicameral House of Councillors: 242 (statutory) House of Representatives: 480 (statutory)
Political Parties	House of Councillors: 242 (11 May 2011) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Democratic Party of Japan: 106 (43.8%) – Liberal Democratic Party: 84 (34.7%) – New Komeito 19 (7.9%) – Your Party: 11 (4.5%) – Japanese Communist Party: 6 (2.5%) – Social Democratic Party: 4 (1.7%) – Others: 12 (4.9%)
	House of Representatives: 479 (11 May 2011) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Democratic Party of Japan: 304 (63.5%) – Liberal Democratic Party: 118 (24.6%) – New Komeito: 21 (4.4%) – Japanese Communist Party: 9 (1.9%) – Social Democratic Party: 6 (1.3%) – Your Party: 5 (1.0%) – People's New Party: 3 (0.6%) – The Sunrise Party of Japan: 2 (0.4%) – New Party Japan: 1 (0.2%) – New Party Mother Earth: 1 (0.2%) – independents: 9 (1.9%)

▶▶ 11. 3. Electoral System

11. 3. 1. House of Councillors

Mode of designation	– Directly elected 242
Term of office	– 6 years; One half of the membership renewed every 3 years
Constituencies	– 47 multi-member constituencies (between two and ten seats each), formed on a metropolitan or preferential basis for a total of 146 seats; one national constituency for the remaining 96 seats
Voting system	– Mixed: 73 chosen by simple majority system in geographical constituencies; 48 elected by proportional representation system, from a single constituency covering the whole country, in accordance with the d'Hondt method
Candidacy eligibility	– At least 30 years old; Japanese citizenship



11. 3. 2. House of Representatives

Mode of designation	– Directly elected 480
Term of office	– 4 years
Constituencies	– 300 single-member constituencies (majority system); 11 multi-member (6 to 29 seats) constituencies (proportional representation system)
Voting system	– Mixed: Simple majority vote in 300 single-member constituencies; Party list under the proportional representation system using the d'Hondt method for the remaining 180 seats
Candidacy eligibility	– At least 25 years old; Japanese citizenship



12. Mexico

12.1. General Information

Map		National flag	
			
Capital	Mexico City		
Population	107,431,225 (2009)		
Land Area	1,943,950 km ² (2009)		
Ethnic Groups	Mestizo (Amerindian–Spanish): 60%, Amerindian or predominantly Amerindian : 30%, White: 9%, Other: 1%		
GDP	\$874.81 Billion (current US\$ 2009)		
GNI per capita (Atlas method)	\$8,960 (current US\$ 2009)		
Government	– Parliamentary system – Republic		

12.2. Legislature

Structure	– Bicameral Senate: 128 (statutory) Chamber of Deputies: 500 (statutory)
Political Parties	Senate: 128 (8 March 2011) – National Action Party: 50 (39,1%) – Institutional Revolutionary Party: 33 (25,8%) – Democratic Revolutionary Party: 25 (19,5%) – Green Party of Mexico: 6 (4,7%) – Labour Party: 5 (3,9%) – Convergence Party: 6 (4,7%) – Other: 3 (2,3%)
	Chamber of Deputies: 500 (8 March 2011) – National Action Party: 206 (41,2%) – Institutional Revolutionary Party: 106 (21,2%) – Democratic Revolutionary Party: 125 (25%) – Green Party of Mexico: 17 (3,4%) – Labour Party: 11 (2,2%) – New Alliance Party: 9 (1,8%) – Convergence Party: 18 (3,6%) – Other: 8 (1,6%)

▶▶ 12. 3. Electoral System

12. 3. 1. Senate

Mode of designation	– Directly elected 128
Term of office	– 6 years
Constituencies	– 32 multimember (three seats each) constituencies corresponding to the 31 states and the federal district; A single national constituency for 32 seats
Voting system	– Mixed: Political parties submit a list of two candidates for each state; Majority system: A total of 96 seats are filled by majority system
Candidacy eligibility	– At least 25 years old; Mexican citizenship by birth; Full possession of political rights; Six-month residence in the state where elections are held or in a neighbouring state


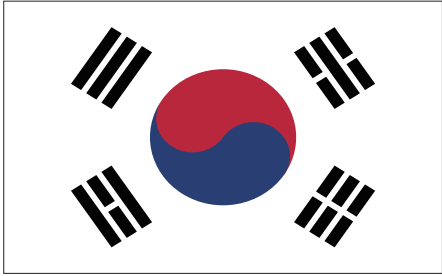
12. 3. 2. Chamber of Deputies

Mode of designation	– Directly elected 500
Term of office	– 3 years
Constituencies	– 300 single-member constituencies; One multi-member nationwide constituency for remaining 200 Deputies
Voting system	– Mixed: Simple majority vote for 300 Deputies; Proportional representation (simple quotient plus greatest remainder formula) from regional party lists for remaining 200
Candidacy eligibility	– At least 21 years old; Mexican citizenship; Full possession of political rights; Six months' residence in constituency



13. Republic of Korea

▶▶ 13. 1. General Information

Map		National flag	
			
Capital	Seoul		
Population	48,747,000 (2009)		
Land Area	96,920 km ² (2009)		
Ethnic Groups	Korean: 99,9%		
GDP	\$832,51 Billion (current US\$ 2009)		
GNI per capita (Atlas method)	\$19,830 (current US\$ 2009)		
Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Presidential system – Republic 		

▶▶ 13. 2. Legislature

Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Unicameral National Assembly: 299 (statutory)
Political Parties	National Assembly: 299 (11 May 2011) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Grand National Party: 172 (57,53%) – Democratic Party: 87 (29,1%) – Liberty Forward Party: 16 (5,35%) – Future Hope Alliance: 8 (2,68%) – Democratic Labor Party: 6 (2,01%) – Creative Korea Party: 2 (0,67%) – New Progressive Party: 1 (0,33%) – The People First Union: 1 (0,33%) – independent: 6 (2,01%)



▶▶ 13. 3. Electoral System: National Assembly

Mode of designation	– Directly elected 299
Term of office	– 4 years
Constituencies	– 245 single-member district constituencies – 1 multi-member (54 seats) national constituency
Voting system	– Mixed: Simple majority direct vote in the 245 single-member constituencies; Proportional representation for 54 seats in the national constituency
Candidacy eligibility	– At least 25 years old; Republic of Korea citizenship



14. Russia Federation

14. 1. General Information

Map		National flag	
			
Capital	Moscow		
Population	141,850,000 (2009)		
Land Area	16,376,870 km ² (2009)		
Ethnic Groups	Russian: 79.8%, Tatar: 3.8%, Ukrainian: 2%, Bashkir: 1.2%, Chuvash: 1.1%, Other or unspecified: 12.1%		
GDP	\$1,231.89 Billion (current US\$ 2009)		
GNI per capita (Atlas method)	\$9,340 (current US\$ 2009)		
Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Presidential system – Federal Republic 		

14. 2. Legislature

Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Bicameral – Council of the Federation: 178 (statutory) – State Duma: 450 (statutory)
Political Parties	<p>State Duma: 450 (2 December 2007)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – United Russia: 315 (70.0%) – Communist Party: 57 (13%) – Liberal Democratic Party of Russia: 40 (9%) – A Just Russia: 38 (8%)

▶▶ 14. 3. Electoral System

14. 3. 1. Council of the Federation

Mode of designation	– Appointed 178
Term of office	– Individual members' term varies with the republic/region
Constituencies	– 89 multi-member (2 seats) constituencies corresponding to the constituent members (federal territorial units) of the Russian Federation. In each, two members are appointed by the legislature and executive of the republic or region concerned.

14. 3. 2. State Duma

Mode of designation	– Directly elected 450
Term of office	– 4 years
Constituencies	– One nationwide constituency for 450 seats
Voting system	– Proportional: Proportional representation system; 450 Deputies selected on the basis of party-list proportional representation from the country as a whole, considered as one nationwide constituency, using the Hare method (the simple quotient and greatest remainders) for distribution of remaining seats
Candidacy eligibility	At least 21 years; Russian citizenship



15. Saudi Arabia

▶▶ 15. 1. General Information

Map



National flag



Capital	Riyadh
Population	25,391,100 (2009)
Land Area	2,000,000 km ² (2009)
Ethnic Groups	Arab: 90%, Afro-Asian: 10%
GDP	\$375,77 Billion (current US\$ 2009)
GNI per capita (Atlas method)	\$17,210 (current US\$ 2009)
Government	– Monarchy
Legislature	– Unicameral Consultative Council: 150 (statutory)

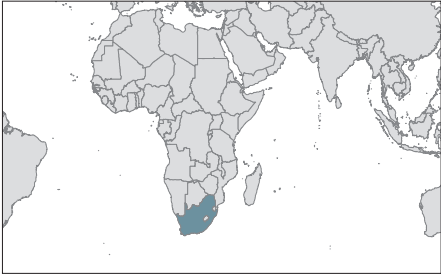

▶▶ 15. 2. Electoral System: Consultative Council

Mode of designation	– Appointed 150
Term of office	– 4 years
Voting System	– Appointed by the King
Candidacy eligibility	– At least 30 years old; A Saudi national by birth and descent
Speaker's general tasks & responsibility	– To provide the King with advice on issues of importance in the Kingdom



16. South Africa

▶▶ 16. 1. General Information

Map		National flag	
			
Capital	Cape Town(legislative), Pretoria(executive), Bloemfontein(judicial)		
Population	49,320,150 (2009)		
Land Area	1,214,470 km ² (2009)		
Ethnic Groups	Black: 75,2%, White: 13,6%, Colored: 8,6%, Indian: 2,6%		
GDP	\$285.37 Billion (current US\$ 2009)		
GNI per capita (Atlas method)	\$5,760 (current US\$ 2009)		
Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Presidential system – Republic 		

▶▶ 16. 2. Legislature

Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Bicameral National Council of Provinces: 90 (statutory) National Assembly: 400 (statutory)
Political Parties	National Council of Provinces: 90 (22 April 2009) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – African National Congress: 36 (40%) – Democratic Alliance: 9 (10%) – Congress of the People: 4 (4,4%) – Inkatha Freedom: 2 (2,2%) – Others: 39 (43,3%)
	National Assembly: 400 (22 April 2009) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – African National Congress: 264 (66,0%) – Democratic Alliance: 67 (16,75%) – Congress of the People: 30 (7,5%) – Inkatha Freedom Party: 18 (4,5%) – Others: 21 (5,25%)

▶▶ 16. 3. Electoral System

16. 3. 1. National Council of Provinces

Mode of designation	– Appointed 54: Appointed by parties represented in provincial legislatures – Other: 36 special delegates representing provincial legislatures
Term of office	– 5 years
Constituencies	– 9 multi-member (10 seats) constituencies corresponding to the provinces
Voting system	– Indirectly elected
Candidacy eligibility	– At least 18 years old; South African citizenship

16. 3. 2. National Assembly

Mode of designation	– Directly elected 400
Term of office	– 5 years
Constituencies	– 9 multi-member (4 to 43 seats) constituencies corresponding to the provinces
Voting system	Proportional: Direct vote with proportional representation – 200 members chosen from national party lists – 200 members chosen from regional party lists
Candidacy eligibility	– At least 18 years old; South African citizenship or person who in terms of an Act of Parliament; Residence in the constituency where running for election (regional candidates)



17. Turkey

▶▶ 17. 1. General Information

Map	National flag
	

Capital	Ankara
Population	70,815,703 (2009)
Land Area	769,630 km ² (2009)
Ethnic Groups	Turkish: 70~75%, Kurdish: 18%, Others: 7~12%
GDP	\$614.60 Billion (current US\$, 2009)
GNI per capita (Atlas method)	\$8,720 (current US\$, 2009)
Government	– Parliamentary system – Republic

▶▶ 17. 2. Legislature

Structure	– Unicameral Grand National Assembly of Turkey: 550 (statutory)
Political Parties	Grand National Assembly of Turkey: 550 (March 2011) – Justice and Development Party: 334 (61.7%) – Republican People's Party: 101 (18.7%) – Nationalist Movement Party: 72 (13.3%) – Peace and Democracy Party: 20 (3.7%) – Democratic Left Party: 6 (1.1%) – Turkey Party: 1 (0.2%) – Independent: 7 (1.3%) – Vacant: 9 (1.6%)

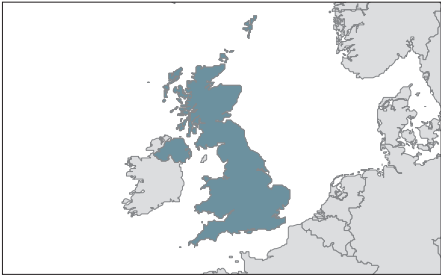
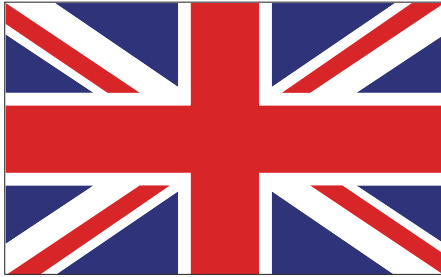
▶▶ 17. 3. Electoral System: Grand National Assembly of Turkey

Mode of designation	– Directly elected 550
Term of office	– 4 years
Constituencies	– 79 multi-member constituencies corresponding to the country's provinces
Voting system	– Proportional: Party-list proportional representation system using the d'Hondt method, with restricted options and a double barrier (at the local and national level)
Candidacy eligibility	– At least 30 years old; Turkish citizenship; Completion of compulsory military service (for men)



18. United Kingdom

18. 1. General Information

Map		National flag	
			
Capital	London		
Population	61,838,154 (2009)		
Land Area	241,930 km ² (2009)		
Ethnic Groups	White (of which English: 83,6%; Scottish: 8,6%; Welsh: 4,9%; Northern Irish: 2,9%): 92,1%, Black: 2%, Indian: 1,8%, Pakistani: 1,3%, Mixed: 1,2%, Other: 1,6%		
GDP	\$2,174,53 Billion (current US\$ 2009)		
GNI per capita (Atlas method)	\$41,370 (current US\$ 2009)		
Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Parliamentary system – Constitutional Monarchy 		

18. 2. Legislature

Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Bicameral House of Lords: 733 (statutory) House of Commons: 650 (statutory)
	House of Lords: 733 (1 March 2011)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Conservative Party: 219 (27,7%) – Labour Party: 242 (30,6%) – Liberal Democrats: 94 (11,9%) – Bishops: 25 (3,2%) – Crossbench: 183 (23,1%) – other: 29 (3,7%)
Political Parties	House of Commons: 650 (4 March 2011)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Conservative Party: 305 (47%) – Labour Party: 255 (39,2%) – Liberal Democrats: 57 (8,8%) – Plaid Cymru: 3 (0,4%) – Scottish National Party: 6 (0,9%) – Democratic Unionist Party: 8 (1,2%) – Sinn Fein: 4 (0,6%)

Political Parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Social Democratic & Labour Party: 3 (0,4%) – Green Party: 1 (0,2%) – Alliance Party: 1 (0,2%) – Independent: 2 (0,3%) – Other: 3 (0,4%) – Vacancy: 1 (0,1%)
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▶▶▶ 18. 3. Electoral System

18. 3. 1. House of Lords

Mode of designation	– Appointed 616; Other 117
Term of office	– Continuous
Voting system	– Vacancies in bishops' places are filled by the next senior diocesan bishop and seats of Lords of Appeal are filled by appointment. Other life peers are created by appointment.
Candidacy eligibility	– At least 21 years old; British, Irish or Commonwealth citizenship; Hereditary peers, life peers, archbishops and bishops of Church of England


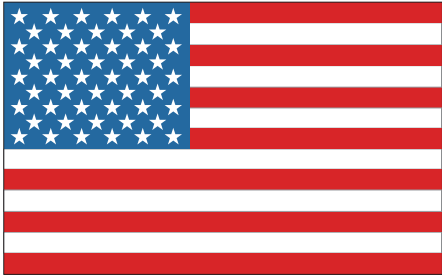
18. 3. 2. House of Commons

Mode of designation	– Directly elected 650
Term of office	– 5 years
Constituencies	– 646 single-member constituencies
Voting system	– Majority: Direct simple majority vote
Candidacy eligibility	– At least 21 years old; British, Irish or Commonwealth citizenship



19. United States of America

▶▶ 19. 1. General Information

Map		National flag	
			
Capital	Washington D.C.		
Population	307,007,000 (2009)		
Land Area	9,161,920 km ² (2009)		
Ethnic Groups	White: 80%, Hispanic and Latino: 15.1%, African American: 12.9%, Asian: 4.4%, Others: 2.8%		
GDP	\$14,119.00 Billion (current US\$ 2009)		
GNI per capita (Atlas method)	\$46,360 (current US\$ 2009)		
Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Presidential system – Republic 		

▶▶ 19. 2. Legislature

Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Bicameral – Senate: 100 (statutory) – House of Representatives: 435 (statutory)
Political Parties	Senate: 100 (2 November 2010)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Democratic Party: 51 (51%) – Republican Party: 47 (47%) – Independents: 2 (2%)
	House of Representatives: 435 (2 November 2010)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Republican Party: 242 (55.6%) – Democratic Party: 193 (44.4%)

▶▶ 19. 3. Electoral System

19. 3. 1. Senate

Mode of designation	– Directly elected 100
Term of office	– 6 years; one-third of the membership is renewed every 2 years
Constituencies	– 50 multi-member constituencies (two seats each) corresponding to the country's 50 states
Voting system	– Majority: Simple majority vote (first-past-the-post)
Candidacy eligibility	– At least 30 years old; U.S. citizenship for at least 9 years; Residence in the State where running

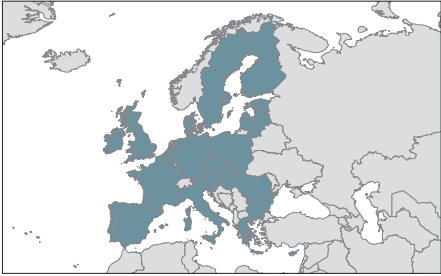

19. 3. 2. House of Representatives

Mode of designation	– Directly elected 435
Term of office	– 2 years
Constituencies	– 435 single-member constituencies
Voting system	– Majority: Simple majority vote (first-past-the-post)
Candidacy eligibility	– At least 25 years old; U.S. citizenship for 7 years; Residence in the State where running



20. European Union

▶▶ 20. 1. General Information

Map		National flag	
			
Capital	Strasbourg(France), Brussels(Belgium), Luxembourg(Luxembourg)		
Population	498,643,210 (2009)		
Land Area	4,181,430 km ² (2009)		
Members	27 Member States : Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Ireland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom		
Government	– State Union		

▶▶ 20. 2. Legislature

Structure	– Unicameral European Parliament: 754 (statutory)
Political Groups	European Parliament: 736 (June~July 2009) – European People's Party(Christian Democrats): 265 (36.0%) – Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats: 186 (25.3%) – Alliance of Liberals and Democrats for Europe: 84 (11.4%) – The Green – European Free Alliance: 55 (7.5%) – European Conservatives and Reformists: 54 (7.5%) – European United Left–Nordic Green Left: 35 (4.8%) – Europe of Freedom and Democracy: 30 (4.1%) – Non–attached: 27 (3.7%)



▶▶ 20. 3. Electoral System: European Parliament

Mode of designation	– Directly elected 736
Term of office	– 5 years
Constituencies	– Shared out proportionately to the population of each Member State – Each Member State has a set number of seats, the maximum being 99 and the minimum 5.
Voting system	– Voting system of each member state



21. Spain

▶▶ 21. 1. General Information

Map	National flag
	

Capital	Madrid
Population	45,957,671 (2009)
Land Area	498,980 km ² (2009)
Ethnic Groups	composite of Mediterranean and Nordic types
GDP	\$1,460.25 Billion (current US\$ 2009)
GNI per capita (Atlas method)	\$32,120 (current US\$ 2009)
Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Parliamentary system – Constitutional Monarchy

▶▶ 21. 2. Legislature

Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Bicameral – Senate: 264 (statutory) – Congress of Deputies: 350 (statutory)
Political Parties	Senate: 263 (15 June 2009) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – People's Party: 123 (46.8%) – Spanish Socialist Worker's Party: 105 (39.9%) – United Left: 15 (5.7%) – Convergence and Union: 8 (3.0%) – Basque Nationalist Party: 4 (1.5%) – Others: 8 (3.0%)
	Congress of Deputies: 350 (9 March 2011) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Spanish Socialist Worker's Party: 169 (48.3%) – People's Party: 153 (43.7%) – Convergence and Union: 10 (2.9%) – Basque Nationalist Party: 6 (1.7%) – United Left: 5 (1.4%) – Others: 7 (2.0%)

▶▶ 21. 3. Electoral System

21. 3. 1. Senate

Mode of designation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Directly elected 208 – Indirectly elected 56
Term of office	– 4 years
Constituencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Directly elected Senators: 52 multi-member constituencies corresponding to the country's provinces, plus Ceuta and Melilla – Indirectly elected Senators: Each of the 17 Autonomous Communities return one Senator, plus one more for each 1,000,000 inhabitants, chosen by the legislative assembly of each Community
Voting system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Mixed system: Directly elected Senators: Simple majority vote. – Lists compiled at provincial level; Indirectly elected Senators: Elected by the legislative assemblies of the Autonomous Communities, according to their own rules of procedure, on proportional basis
Candidacy eligibility	– At least 18 years old; Spanish citizenship



21. 3. 2. Congress of Deputies

Mode of designation	– Directly elected 350
Term of office	– 4 years
Constituencies	– 50 multi-member (2 seats minimum per province, the rest allotted according to population) constituencies corresponding to the country's provinces; 2 single-member constituencies (North African enclaves of Ceuta and Melilla)
Voting system	– Mixed: Multi-member constituencies; Blocked party lists and the d'Hondt system of proportional representation; Single-member constituencies: Simple majority vote
Candidacy eligibility	– At least 18 years old; Spanish citizenship



22. Ethiopia

22. 1. General Information

Map		National flag	
			
Capital	Addis Ababa		
Population	82,824,732 (2009)		
Land Area	1,000,000 km ² (2009)		
Ethnic Groups	Oromo: 34%, Amhara: 26%		
GDP	\$28.57 Billion (current US\$ 2009)		
GNI per capita (Atlas method)	\$330 (current US\$ 2009)		
Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Semi-presidential system – Federal Republic 		

22. 2. Legislature

Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Bicameral House of the Federation: 135 (statutory) House of People's Representatives: 547 (statutory)
Political Parties	<p>House of People's Representatives: 547 (23 May 2010)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front: 499 (91.2%) – Somali people's Democratic Party: 24 (4.4%) – Benishangul Gumuz People's Democratic Party: 9 (1.6%) – Afar National Democratic Party: 8 (1.5%) – Gambella Peoples Unity Democratic Movement: 3 (0.5%) – Harari National League: 1 (0.2%) – Ethiopian Federal Democratic Forum: 1 (0.2%) – Argoba People's Democratic Organization: 1 (0.2%) – Independents: 1 (0.2%)

▶▶ 22. 3. Electoral System

22. 3. 1. House of the Federation

Mode of designation	– Indirectly elected 135
Term of office	– 5 years
Constituencies	– Each nation, nationality and people is represented in the House of Federation by at least one member. Each nation or nationality is represented by one additional representative for every one million of its population.
Voting system	– Members are either elected indirectly by the country's nine State Councils or directly by the people if the Councils so decide.
Candidacy eligibility	– At least 21 years old; Ethiopian citizenship; Literacy; Regular residence in constituency where running for at least 5 years immediately preceding polling date

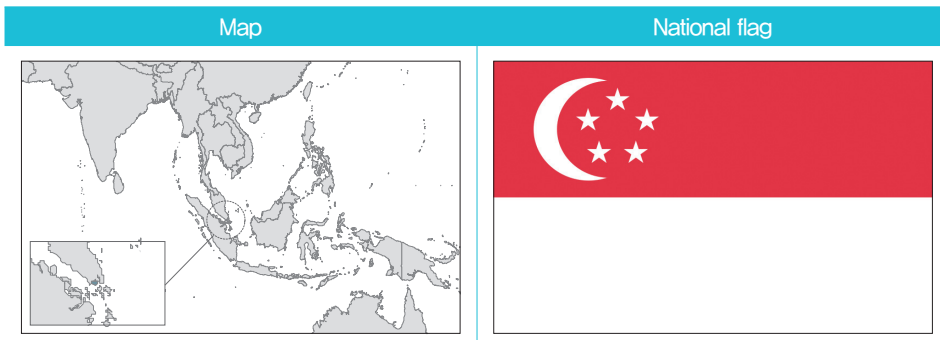
22. 3. 2. House of People's Representatives

Mode of designation	– Directly elected 547
Term of office	– 5 years
Constituencies	– 547 single-member constituencies
Voting system	– Majority: Simple majority vote
Candidacy eligibility	– At least 21 years old; Ethiopia nationality; Regular residence in constituency



23. Singapore

▶▶ 23. 1. General Information



Capital	Singapore
Population	4,987,600 (2009)
Land Area	697 km ² (2009)
Ethnic Groups	Chinese: 74.1%, Malay: 13.4%, Indian: 9.2%, Other: 3.3%
GDP	\$182.23 Billion (current US\$ 2009)
GNI per capita (Atlas method)	\$37,220 (current US\$ 2009)
Government	– Parliamentary system – Republic

▶▶ 23. 2. Legislature

Structure	– Unicameral Parliament: 94 (statutory)
Political Parties	Parliament: 94 (6 May 2006) – People's Action Party: 82 (87.2%) – Singapore Democratic Alliance: 1 (1.1%) – Workers' Party: 1 (1.1%) – Nominated Member of Parliament: 9 (9.6%) – Non-Constituency: 1 (1.1%) * Since Singapore parliament general election was held on 7 May 2011, this information is provisional.



▶▶ 23. 3. Electoral System: Parliament

Mode of designation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Directly elected 84 – Appointed 9 – Other 1
Term of office	– 5 years
Constituencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 9 single-member constituencies – 14 multi-member (5 to 6 seats) "group representation constituencies" (GRC)
Voting system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Majority: Simple majority vote – Each "group representation constituencies" returns five to six members, one of whom must be from the Malay, the Indian or another minority community.
Candidacy eligibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – At least 21 years old; Singaporean citizenship at time of nomination; Residence in the country for periods totalling at least 10 years; Ability, with a degree of proficiency sufficient to take an active part in the proceedings of Parliament, to read and write at least one of the following languages: Malay, Mandarin, Tamil, English



24. Equatorial Guinea

▶▶ 24. 1. General Information

Map		National flag	
			
Capital	Malabo		
Population	676,273 (2009)		
Land Area	28,050 km ² (2009)		
Ethnic Groups	Fang: 85.7%, Bubi: 6.5%, Mdowe: 3.6%, Annobon: 1.6%, Bujeba: 1.1%, Other: 1.4%		
GDP	\$10.41 Billion (current US\$ 2009)		
GNI per capita (Atlas method)	\$12,420 (current US\$ 2009)		
Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Presidential system – Republic 		

▶▶ 24. 2. Legislature

Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Unicameral House of Peoples' Representatives: 100 (statutory)
Political Parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parliament: 94 (4 May 2008) – Democratic Party of Equatorial Guinea: 89 (89%) – Democratic Opposition: 10 (10%) – Convergence for Social Democracy: 1 (1%)

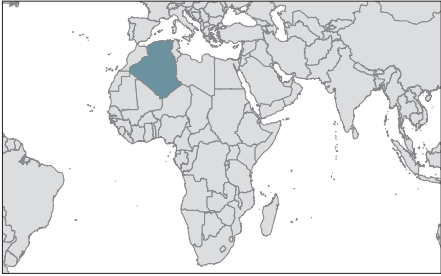
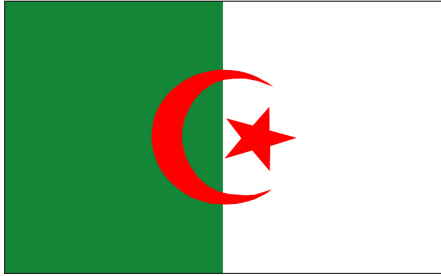
▶▶ 24. 3. Electoral System: House of Peoples' Representatives

Mode of designation	– Directly elected 100
Term of office	– 5 years
Constituencies	– Multi-member constituencies corresponding to the country's administrative units
Voting system	– Proportional: Closed party-list proportional representation system
Candidacy eligibility	– At least 25 years old; Equatorial Guine citizenship; Be in full possession of one's civil and political rights; Be a native or have taken up residence in an electoral district and have been registered as living there in the census; Know how to read and write properly; Have been declared a candidate in accordance with the present Law



25. Algeria

▶▶ 25. 1. General Information

Map	National flag
	

Capital	Algiers
Population	34,895,470 (2009)
Land Area	2,381,740 km ² (2009)
Ethnic Groups	Arab–Berber: 99%, European: less than 1%
GDP	\$140.58 Billion (current US\$ 2009)
GNI per capita (Atlas method)	\$4,420 (current US\$ 2009)
Government	– Presidential system – Republic

▶▶ 25. 2. Legislature

Structure	– Bicameral Council of the Nation: 144 (statutory) National People's Assembly: 389 (statutory)
	Council of the Nation: 144 (29 December 2009)
	– National Liberation Front: 54 (39.7%) – Appointed members: 40 (29.4%) – National Democratic Rally: 32 (23.5%) – Movement for a Peaceful Society: 5 (3.7%) – Algerian National Front: 2 (1.5%) – Rally for Culture and Democracy: 1 (0.7%) – Independents: 2 (1.5%)
Political Parties	National People's Assembly: 389 (17 May 2007)
	– National Liberation Front: 136 (35.0%) – National Democratic Rally: 61 (15.7%) – Movement for a Peaceful Society: 52 (13.4%) – Independents: 33 (8.5%) – Workers' Party: 26 (6.7%) – Rally for Culture and Democracy: 19 (4.9%) – Algerian National Front: 13 (3.3%) – Other: 49 (12.6%)

▶▶ 25. 3. Electoral System

25. 3. 1. Council of the Nation

Mode of designation	– Indirectly elected 96 – Appointed 48
Term of office	– 6 years; One–half of the elected members being renewed every 3 years
Constituencies	– 48 multi–member (2 seats) corresponding to country's wilayas
Voting system	– Majority: Indirect election by simple majority vote by electoral college composed of members of local councils
Candidacy eligibility	– At least 40 years old; Algerian citizenship by birth or possessed for at least 5 years; Fulfilment of military service or excused therefrom

25. 3. 2. National People's Assembly

Mode of designation	– Directly elected 389
Term of office	– 5 years
Constituencies	– 48 multi–member, corresponding to country's wilayas with seats allotted according to population
Voting system	– Proportional: List proportional representation system using highest remainder formula
Candidacy eligibility	– At least 28 years old; Algerian citizenship by birth or possessed for at least 5 years; Fulfilment of military service or excused therefrom



PART 04

International Institutions



1. Inter-Parliamentary Union



Inter-Parliamentary Union
 5, chemin du Pommier
 Case postale 330
 CH-1218 Le Grand-Saconnex / Geneva
 Switzerland
 Telephone: +4122 919 41 50
 Fax: +4122 919 41 60
 E-mail: postbox@mail.ipu.org

Establishment	1889
Members	157 Members and 9 Associate Members
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – To be the focal point for world-wide parliamentary dialogue and works for peace – To make co-operation among peoples and for the firm establishment of representative democracy
Structure	3 Standing Committees, Working Groups and <i>ad hoc</i> bodies
Past President	2005~2008 Mr. Pier Ferdinando CASINI (Italy) 2002~2005 Mr. Sergio PAEZ VERDUGO (Chile) 1999~2002 Mrs. Najma HEPTULLA (India) 1997~1999 Mr. Miguel Angel MARTINEZ (Spain) 1994~1997 Dr. Ahmed Fathi SOROUR (Egypt) 1991~1994 Sir Michael MARSHALL (United-Kingdom) 1988~1991 Daouda SOW (Senegal) 1985~1988 Hans STERCKEN (Federal Republic of Germany) 1985 (September) Sir John PAGE (United Kingdom) a.i. 1983~1985 (April) Izz El Din EL SAYED (Sudan) 1983 (March-October) E mile CUVELIER (Belgium) a.i. 1982~1983 (March) Johannes VIROLAINEN (Finland) 1979~1982 Rafael CALDERA (Venezuela) 1976~1979 Sir Thomas WILLIAMS (United Kingdom) 1973~1976 Gurdial Singh DHILLON (India) 1968~1973 André CHANDERNAGOR (France) 1967~1968 Abderrahman ABDENNEBI (Tunisia) a.i. 1962~1967 Ranieri MAZZILLI (Brazil) 1957~1962 Giuseppe CODACCI-PISANELLI (Italy) 1947~1957 Viscount STANSGATE (United Kingdom) 1934~1947 Henri CARTON DE WIART (Belgium) 1928~1934 Fernand BOUISSON (France) 1922~1928 Theodor ADELWARD (Sweden) 1912~1922 Lord WEARDALE (United Kingdom) 1909~1912 August BEERNAERT (Belgium)

Affiliation	Algeria	1977~1991, 1993~Present (National People's Assembly)
		1977~1991, 1993~Present (Council of the Nation)
	Argentina	1954~1965, 1973~1976, 1984~Present (Chamber of Deputies)
		1954~1965, 1973~1976, 1984~Present (Senate)
	Australia	1913~1930, 1956~Present (House of Representatives)
		1913~1930, 1956~Present (Senate)
	Brazil	1954~Present (Chamber of Deputies)
		1954~Present (Federal Senate)
	Canada	1900~1933, 1960~Present (House of Commons)
		1900~1933, 1960~Present (Senate)
	China	1984~Present (National People's Congress)
	Equatorial Guinea	1984~1992 (House of Peoples' Representatives)
	Ethiopia	1962~1975, 1989~Present (House of Peoples' Representatives)
		1962~1975, 1989~Present (House of the Federation)
	France	1889~Present (National Assembly)
		1889~Present (Senate)
	Germany	1890~1913, 1921~1932, 1951~Present (German Bundestag)
		1890~1913, 1921~1932, 1951~Present (Federal Council)
	India	1949~Present (House of the People)
		1949~Present (Council of States)
	Indonesia	1922~1939, 1952~Present (House of Representatives)
	Italy	1889~Present (Chamber of Deputies)
		1889~Present (Senate)
	Japan	1908~1939, 1952~Present (House of Representatives)
		1908~1939, 1952~Present (House of Councillors)
	Mexico	1925~1928, 1973~Present (Chamber of Deputies)
		1925~1928, 1973~Present (Senate)
	Republic of Korea	1964~ Present (National Assembly)
	Russian Federation	1897~1914, 1955~Present (State Duma)
		1897~1914, 1955~Present (Council of the Federation)
	Saudi Arabia	2003~Present (Consultative Council)
	Singapore	1967~Present Singapore (Parliament)
South Africa	1994~Present (National Assembly)	
	1994~Present (National Council of Provinces)	
Spain	1889~Present (Congress of Deputies)	
	1889~Present (Senate)	
Turkey	1910~1980, 1984~Present (Grand National Assembly of Turkey)	
United Kingdom	1889~Present (House of Commons)	
	1889~Present (House of Lords)	
U.S.A	1889~2003 (House of Representatives)	
	1889~2003 (Senate)	

2. African Union



African Union Headquarters
 P.O. Box 3243
 Roosevelt Street
 (Old Airport Area)
 W21K19
 Addis Ababa
 Ethiopia
 Tel: (251) 11 551 77 00
 Fax: (251) 11 551 78 44

Establishment	2002
Members	53 Countries
History	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 1999: The Sirte Extraordinary Session decided to establish an African Union – 2000: The Lome Summit adopted the Constitutive Act of the Union – 2001: The Lusaka Summit drew the road map for the implementation of the AU – 2002: The Durban Summit launched the AU and convened the 1st Assembly of the Heads of States of the African Union

Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – To achieve greater unity and solidarity between the African countries and the peoples of Africa; – To defend the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of its Member States; – To accelerate the political and socio-economic integration of the continent; – To promote and defend African common positions on issues of interest to the continent and its peoples; – To encourage international cooperation, taking due account of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; – To promote peace, security, and stability on the continent; – To promote democratic principles and institutions, popular participation and good governance; – To promote and protect human and peoples' rights in accordance with the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights and other relevant human rights instruments; – To establish the necessary conditions which enable the continent to play its rightful role in the global economy and in international negotiations; – To promote sustainable development at the economic, social and cultural levels as well as the integration of African economies; – To promote co-operation in all fields of human activity to raise the living standards of African peoples; – To coordinate and harmonize the policies between the existing and future Regional Economic Communities for the gradual attainment of the objectives of the Union; – To advance the development of the continent by promoting research in all fields, in particular in science and technology; – To work with relevant international partners in the eradication of preventable diseases and the promotion of good health on the continent
Past Chair-Countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Republic of Equatorial Guinea (January 2011 ~ Present) – Republic of Malawi (January 2010 ~ January 2011) – Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (February 2009 ~ January 2010) – United Republic of Tanzania (January 2008 ~ February 2009) – Republic of Ghana (January 2007 ~ January 2008) – Republic of the Congo (January 2006 ~ January 2007) – Federal Republic of Nigeria (July 2004 ~ January 2006) – Republic of Mozambique (July 2003 ~ July 2004) – Republic of South Africa (July 2002 ~ July 2003)

3. New Partnership for Africa's Development



International Business Gateway
 New Road & 6th Road
 Midridge Office Park
 c/o Challenger & Columbia Avenue
 Block B
 Midrand
 Johannesburg 1685, South Africa
 Telephone: +27 (0) 11 256 3600
 Fax: +27 (0) 11 206 3762

Establishment	2001
What is NEPAD	– A program of the African Union (AU) adopted in Lusaka, Zambia in 2001
Objective	– To enhance Africa's growth, development and participation in the global economy – A radically new intervention, spearheaded by African leaders to pursue new priorities and approaches to the political and socio-economic transformation of Africa
History	– Millenium Africa Recovery Plan (MAP), led by South African President Thabo Mbeki (January 2001 in Davos Forum) – Omega Plan crafted by the President of Senegal, Abdoulaye Wade (January 2001 in the Summit of Francophone African leaders in Cameroon) – New African Initiative (NAI), a combination of MAP and Omega Plan – NAI led to NEPAD in October 2001
Leadership & Governing Structures	– The Assembly of the African Union – The NEPAD Heads of State & Government Orientation Committee (HSGOC) – The NEPAD Steering Committee (SC) – The NEPAD Agency

4. Global Governance Group

What is 3G	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Informal Coalition of the non-G20 countries (28 countries) in the United Nations– The 3G was conceptualized in April 2009 under the Singapore's leadership, at the G20 London summit, where some non-G20 were invited as part of a 'grey list.'
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– To be a means for small and medium UN member states to discuss matters regarding global governance and channel their views into the G20 process
Establishment	2009
Members	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– South East Asia and Asia Pacific: Brunei, Malaysia, New Zealand, Singapore, Vietnam, the Philippines– Middle East: Bahrain, Qatar, The United Arab Emirates– Africa: Botswana, Rwanda, Senegal– Europe: Belgium, Ireland, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, San Marino, Sweden, Switzerland

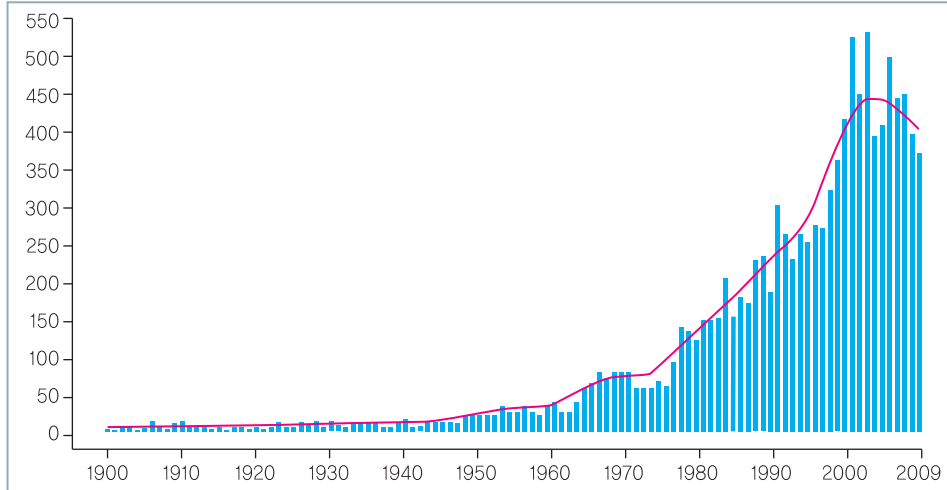
PART 05

Statistical Information



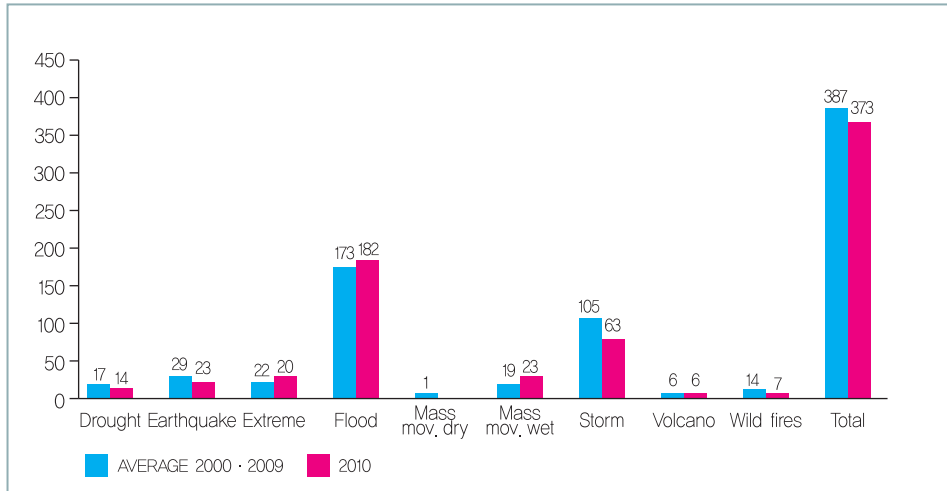
1. Natural Disasters

〈Figure 1〉 Number of Natural Disasters



Source: EM-DAT

〈Figure 2〉 Types of Natural Disasters (2010)



Source: Dberati Guha Sapis, Disaster Numbers (2011), CRED

* Note:

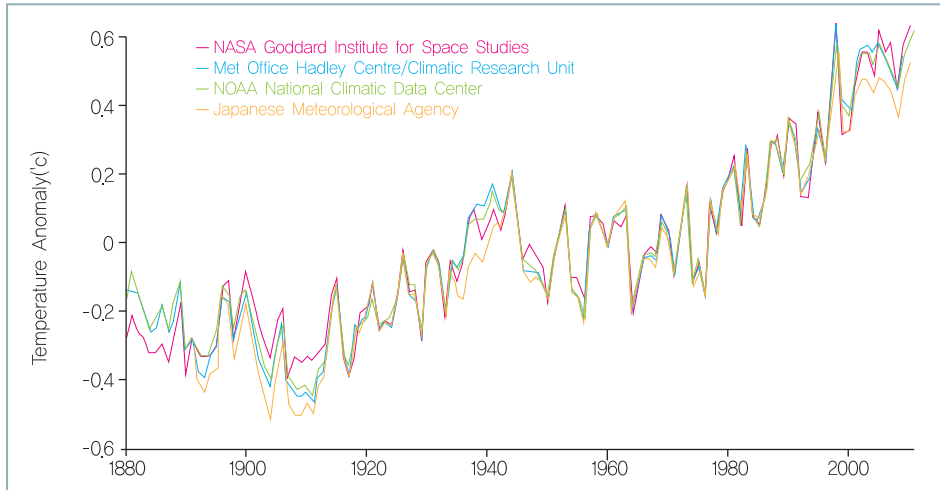
- For a disaster to be entered into the database at least one of the following criteria must be fulfilled: (1) Ten or more people reported killed; (2) Hundred or more people reported affected; (3) Declaration of a state of emergency; (4) Call for international assistance.

* Source:

- EM-DAT: Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters– CRED (<http://www.emdat.net>)

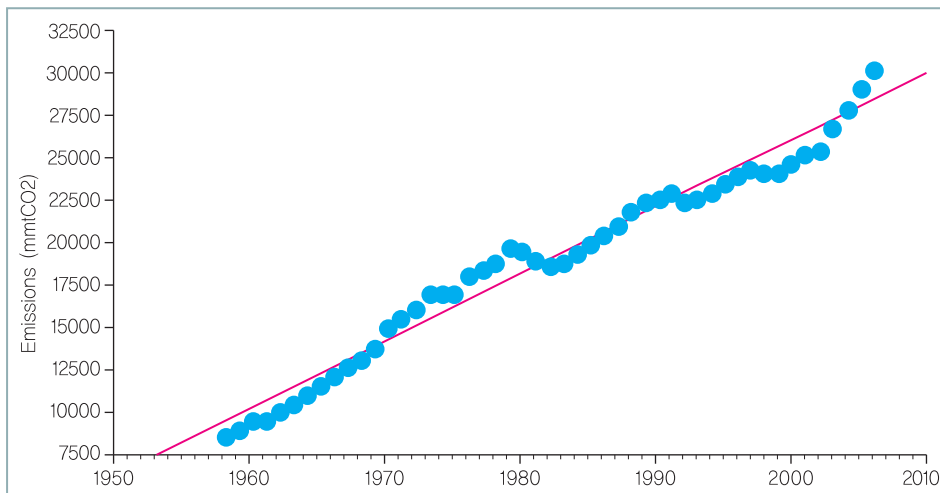
2. Climate Change

〈Figure 3〉 Global Surface Temperatures



Source: NASA Goddard Institute for Space Studies, NOAA National Climate Data Center, Met Office Hadley Centre/ Climatic Research Unit, Japanese Meteorological Agency

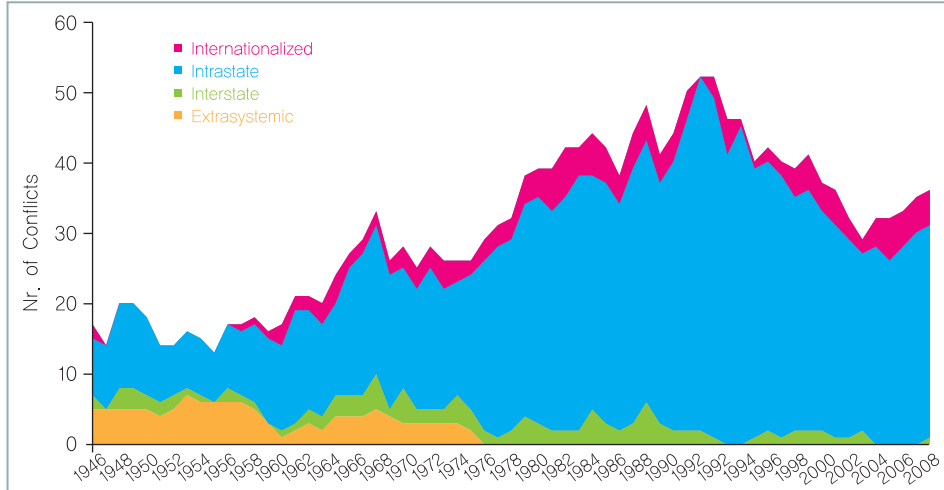
〈Figure 4〉 Annual Total Global Carbon Dioxide Emissions



Source: Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center

3. Armed Conflicts

<Figure 5> Number of Armed Conflicts



Source: Uppsala Conflict Data Program (UCDP)

* Note:

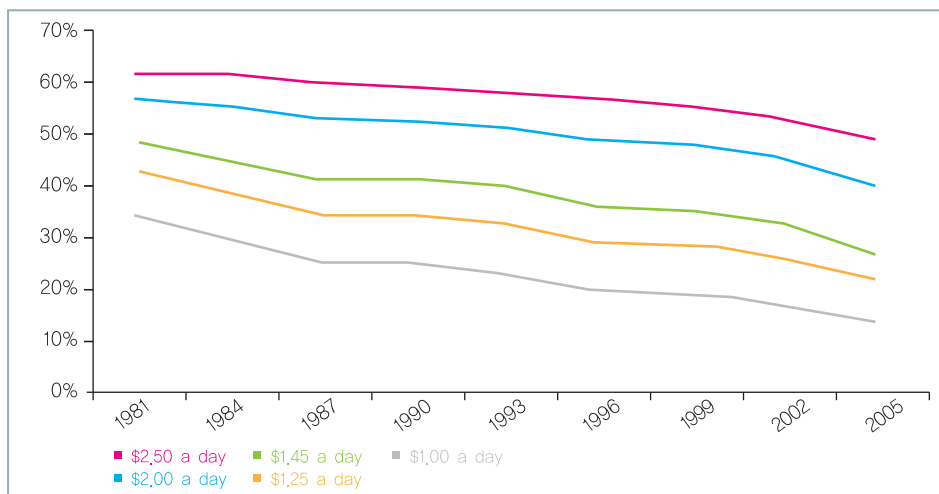
- Armed conflict is defined as: “a contested incompatibility that concerns government and/or territory where the use of armed force between two parties, of which at least one is the government of a state, results in at least 25 battle-related deaths (per year).”
- Types of conflict: (1) Extrasystemic armed conflict occurs between a state and a non-state group outside its own territory; (2) Interstate armed conflict occurs between two or more states; (3) Internal armed conflict occurs between the government of a state and one or more internal opposition group(s) without intervention from other states; (4) Internationalized internal armed conflict occurs between the government of a state and one or more internal opposition group(s) with intervention from other states (secondary parties) on one or both sides.

* Source:

- Uppsala Conflict Data Program (UCDP) at the Department of Peace and Conflict Research, Uppsala University and Centre for the Study of Civil War at the International Peace Research Institute, Oslo (PRIO) (<http://www.prio.no/CSCW/Datasets/Armed-Conflict/UCDP-PRIO>)

4. Poverty

〈Figure 6〉 Poverty Levels of World Population



Source: World Bank

* Note:

- The World Bank periodically prepares poverty assessments of countries in which it has an active program, in close collaboration with national institutions, other development agencies, and civil society, including poor people's organizations. Assessments report the extent and causes of poverty and propose strategies to reduce it. Countries have varying definitions of poverty, and comparisons can be difficult. National poverty lines tend to have higher purchasing power in rich countries, where standards used are more generous than in poor countries. Poverty measures based on an international poverty line attempt to hold the real value of the poverty line constant across countries, including when making comparisons over time.

* Source:

- World Bank (<http://data.worldbank.org/topic/poverty>)

5. Food

〈Figure 7〉 Food Price Index



Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations\

〈Table 1〉 Food Price Index

Year	Food Price Index	Meat	Dairy	Cereals	Oils and Fats	Sugar	
2000	90	96	95	85	68	116	
2001	93	96	107	86	68	123	
2002	90	90	82	95	87	98	
2003	98	97	95	98	101	101	
2004	112	114	123	107	112	102	
2005	117	120	135	103	104	140	
2006	127	119	128	121	112	210	
2007	159	125	212	167	169	143	
2008	200	153	220	238	225	182	
2009	157	133	142	174	150	257	
2010	185	152	200	183	193	302	
2010	April	170	151	204	155	174	233
	May	170	152	209	155	170	216
	June	168	152	203	151	168	225
	July	172	151	198	163	174	247
	August	183	155	193	185	192	263
	September	194	153	198	208	198	318
	October	205	157	203	220	220	349
	November	212	160	208	223	243	373
	December	223	165	208	238	263	398
2011	January	231	166	221	245	278	420
	February	237	169	230	259	279	418
	March	231	172	234	251	260	372
	April	232	173	229	265	259	348

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

* Note:

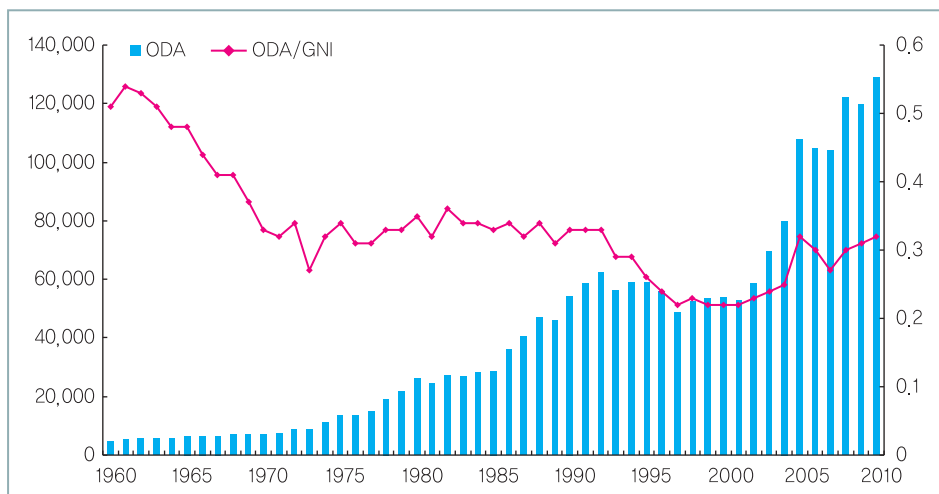
– The FAO Food Price Index (FFPI) is a measure of the monthly change in international prices of a basket of food commodities. It consists of the average of five commodity group price indices (representing 55 quotations), weighted with the average export shares of each of the groups for 2002–2004. In February, FAO revised the composition of the Meat Price Index. This resulted in adjustments to the historical values of the FFPI.

* Source:

– Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
(<http://www.fao.org/worldfoodsituation/wfs-home/foodpricesindex/en>)

6. Official Development Assistance

〈Figure 8〉 Amount of Official Development Assistance by DAC



Source: Development Assistance Committee
Unit: Net Disbursements, Current Prices (US\$ millions)

* Note:

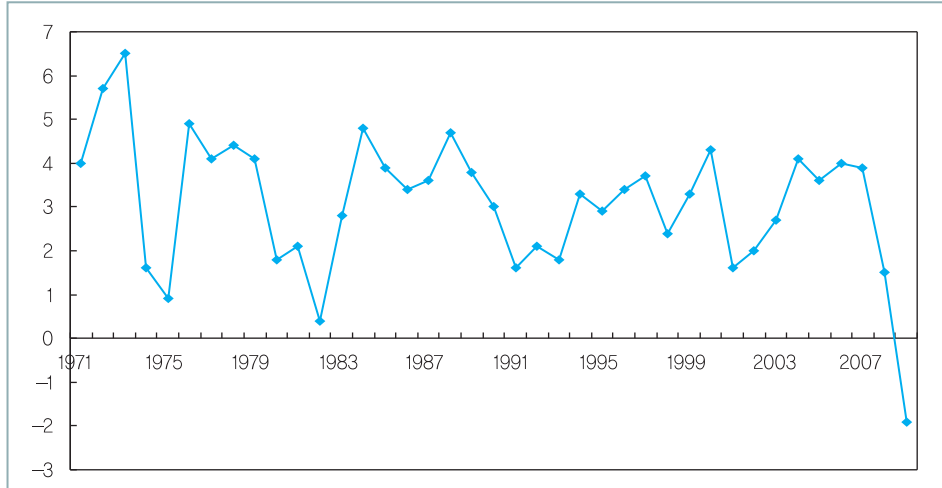
- Official development assistance (ODA) consists of flows of concessional official financing that have as their main objective the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries. They must have a grant element of at least 25% (using a fixed 10% rate of discount). ODA flows comprise contributions made by donor government agencies at all levels to developing countries (“bilateral ODA”) and to multilateral institutions. ODA receipts comprise disbursements by bilateral donors and multilateral institutions.
- The Development Assistance Committee (DAC) is the authoritative monitoring hub for its member countries’ ODA, maintaining a comprehensive statistical database and publishing regular reports that serve as the basis for ODA references, analyses and comparisons.

* Source:

- Development Co-operation Directorate (DCD–DAC)
(http://www.oecd.org/departement/0,3355,en_2649_33721_1_1_1_1_1,00.html)

7. Economic Growth

〈Figure 7〉 Real GDP Growth Rate



Source: World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files

* Note:

– Annual percentage growth rate of GDP at market prices based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2000 U.S. dollars. GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources.

* Source:

– World Bank
(<http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.KD.ZG>)

Participants List (Provisional)

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As of May 11, 2011

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발간일 _ 2011년 5월 13일

편 집 _ 「서울 G20 국회의장회의 개관과 초청국 의회정보」 발간 T/F

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