

[Opinion]

The Necessity and Composition Strategy of the United Nations of the World

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I. Necessity of the United Nations of the World

The Earth is ridden with countless extinctions in the ecosystem and extraterrestrial threats. It is also confronted with seemingly never-ending dilemmas, such as terrorism, war, financial crisis, income polarization, and global pandemic, none of which can be solved by individual nations alone. As a result, humanity will have to address these issues on a global scale by transforming the now-dysfunctional United Nations into a truly functional United Nations of the World (UNW).

The world currently wastes 1.7 trillion USD on military expenses yearly and has a standing army of approximately 22 million across nations; however, there is all the more risk of war. If all-out war breaks out under these circumstances, mankind will inevitably be doomed to annihilation.¹⁾ If UN peacekeeping forces were converted into a standing army, world peace could be maintained with 1/20 of the current expenditure and manpower. Capital and manpower savings could then be redirected to more creative and productive areas. Furthermore, international crime using barriers between nations, such as human and drug trafficking, is rapidly increasing. A new standing world police force must also be established because individual nations are unable to control such crimes.

The U.S. used to abuse the privilege of seigniorage and supplied large amounts of low-interest capital to hedge funds and investment banks, allowing them to manipulate global capital markets and gain enormous amounts of profits in the process. In some cases, the asset bubble – formed by speculation that was belatedly joined by the American middle class feeling relatively deprived – bursts, thus pushing financial institutions to massive bankruptcy.

When the 2008 financial crisis hit, the U.S. hastily injected 8.2 trillion USD into its economy to acquire bad assets, which were then used to reclaim global capital market dominance.²⁾

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1) IPRI(2014). “Trends in World Military Expenditure 2014”, p. 1.

2) As of Dec. 2008. Federal Reserve Board.

Moreover, as the economy went into depression due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the U.S. central bank has already injected twice the amount, declaring its willingness to supply unlimited dollars if necessary.³⁾ This phenomenon could happen because there is currently no adequate competing currency to replace the dollar, despite it having already lost its function as a key currency.

Table 1. *U.S. Monetary Aggregates (M_0 , M_1)**

(Unit: \$billion)

Year	M_0	M_1
1950	29.7	29.7
1960	42.6	42.6
1970	48.5	92.3
1980	104.6	221.1
1990	180.2	586.2
2000	489.3	1,200.2
2010	1,020.5	1,662.8
2015	1,387.1	3,290.2
2020	2,235.2	4,023.4
2021	2,377.6	4,442.8

* M_0 is strictly currency in circulation and money kept by banks in reserves; M_1 is defined as all M_0 plus the remaining demand deposits not in reserves and traveler checks.

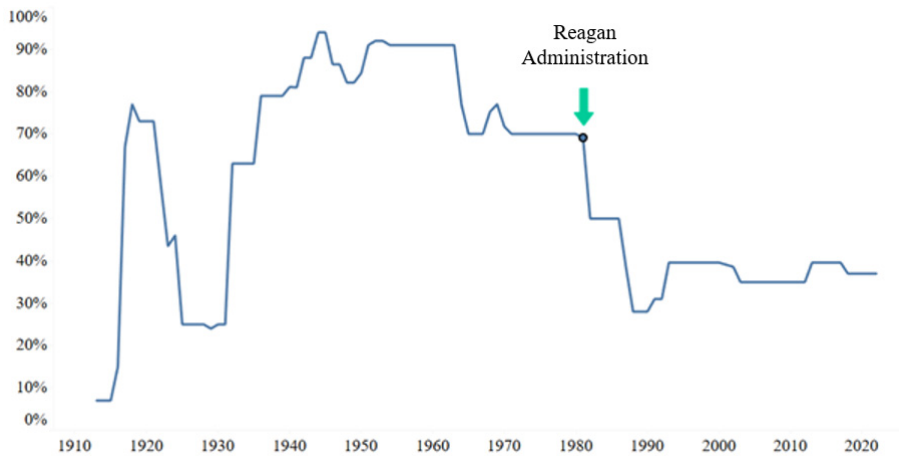
(Source) Federal Reserve Board.

Consequently, today's wealth is extremely concentrated in a mere 0.01% of the world's population, who have become richer than the bottom 50%. In the case of the U.S., the top 0.1% owns roughly 20% of the total U.S. wealth, with the top 1% owning 38%, whereas a significant number of people in the middle class have collapsed.⁴⁾

Before WWI, wealth was also concentrated in the US, although there was a temporary relief period. Then, the U.S. government started to introduce a progressive tax scheme again with the breakout of WWII, resulting in less concentration of wealth for the next 50 years after the war. However, this has reverted to pre-WWI levels after the Reagan administration drastically reduced the top tax rate from 70% to 50% on three separate occasions. In such a case, real demand remains stagnant no matter how much money is supplied. Subsequently, stagflation and financial crises repeatedly occur, intensifying income polarization and thus resulting in public discontent towards the current system.

3) As of Dec. 2020, Federal Reserve Board.

4) Saez, E. and Zucman, G. "The Rise of Income and Wealth Inequality in America: Evidence from Distributional Macroeconomic Accounts", *Journal of Economic Perspectives* 34, no. 4 (2020), p 10.

Figure 1. Top marginal income tax rate in the U.S

(Source) <https://www.taxpolicycenter.org/statistics/historical-highest-marginal-income-tax-rates>

However, we need to manage the world more rationally because we cannot solve such problems through war as we did before. Accordingly, we must establish, first of all, the UNW and align each country's voting rights in the UNW according to its economic strength. Additionally, we should set up a World Central Bank (WCB), readjusting the currency basket of the Special Drawing Rights (SDR) of the IMF and issuing a real circulating world currency (tentatively named "Globa"), thereby sharing the seigniorage from its issuance. This will also enable us to prevent global financial crises caused by the dictation of the market by speculative funds.

Furthermore, we must use the seigniorage derived from the issuance of a global currency to achieve co-prosperity for all humanity by assisting 1.5 billion of the world's destitute⁵⁾ and 68.5 million refugees⁶⁾ and stop 40 million cases of human trafficking.⁷⁾ This which would possibly justify the privilege of issuing the world currency. As a result, the real economy will grow and income inequality will be reduced. Above all things, however, we first have to reform the General Assembly of the UN, now considered to be in a vegetative state. That is, all decisions in the General Assembly should be made by majority vote to prevent the organization from being paralyzed by the veto rights of huge and powerful nations. We must also convert its peacekeeping and international police forces into standing ones.

To build the UNW, the veto rights of permanent members of the UN Security Council must be removed, and instead, a world General Assembly must be established that represents the

5) Ugo Gentilini and Andy Sumner, "What Do National Poverty Lines Tell us about Global Poverty?," *IDS Working Paper* 2012 no.392 (2013).

6) 68.5 million refugees worldwide... More than World War II refugees," *Chosun Ilbo*, Jun. 20, 2018, A19.

7) "Global Estimates of Modern Slavery: Forced Labour and Forced Marriage", <https://reliefweb.int/report/world>, Geneva, Sep. 2017.

overall national strength of each member country, where only a majority vote rule is applied. This is because a system whereby China, which has a population of 1.4 billion, and Tokelau, which has a population of only about 1,400, have the same voting rights is unfair and justifies such veto rights, thus paralyzing the UN. To address this issue, the General Assembly must assign seats to each country based on its proportion in the world, giving weights of 4:3:3 for gross domestic product (GDP), trade, and population, respectively. Moreover, the number of seats must be adjusted every five years to reflect changes in each country's national strength. ⁸⁾

Because existing international organizations are vulnerable, they cannot protect the current liberal democracy alone. We have seen in history that the current liberal democratic system can be easily damaged if it goes a little wrong. Therefore, to protect this, the UNW must establish a Tribunal Branch under the World Constitution, which will check the Executive Branch's dominance and directly manage each country's elections, media, and communications.

Historically, a nation's ruling system was established by a tentative delegation of basic rights in order to solve the "unlimited strife among them by which all will inevitably die." Therefore, whenever a ruling system failed to fulfill its role, individuals reclaimed their basic rights from it and delegated them to a new ruling system. As a result, the clan society evolved into a tribal society, which ultimately evolved into the nation state. Hence, if a nation-state cannot address an impending global threat, its citizens will be forced to relinquish their fundamental rights to the UNW.

II. Spirit of World Citizenship

Humans can keep society wholesome by properly establishing a relationship with God and, based on it, realizing the nobility of all living things and connecting with them. However, we must evolve into a higher society because we can no longer achieve this as a national society. For this to happen, the UNW must proclaim the Charter of Universal Rights of Humanity, thereby establishing the world citizens' identity.

First, all human beings have the right to live and enjoy personal dignity and freedom of expression without fear of being physically threatened or tormented by others. However, when national societies clash, they tend to restrict individuals' rights and freedoms under the guise of national interests. Therefore, the UNW should be able to protect people in such a situation.

Second, every human has the right to enjoy true – not disguised – peace. However, many lives are forcibly taken and tragically sacrificed if a war erupts. Furthermore, every human wants to be free of it because the stronger the state system becomes, the more destructive

8) See Appendix for the World General Assembly Composition Proposal.

the conflict becomes.

In two world wars, more than three times as many civilians as soldiers were killed, and the people of small and weak neighboring countries were killed more than those of the warring nations. Although Russia, which was attacked by Germany by surprise, was forced to fight mostly in its own territory, Germany fought most of the wars, just before its defeat in neighboring countries.

Every human being has the right to be free from physical and spiritual harm. However, in reality, people from neighboring countries are sacrificed more than those from large and powerful ones. Moreover, when public opinion in neighboring countries is divided at the instigation of those big and powerful nations, and civil war breaks out in those small countries in the form of a proxy fight, they are even more horribly sacrificed. Therefore, the UNW should defend the people of small countries against the tyranny of big and powerful nations.

Third, every person has the fundamental right to migrate freely. However, with the advent of national society, innate human rights are denied. The EU's anti-immigrant sentiment has been rife with a surge in refugees from the Middle East war, and in the U.S., the government has been against immigration, as workers judge that they have lost their jobs due to immigrants. Therefore, the UNW should overcome this problem, and to do so, it will need to harmonize well the current residents' vested interests with the individual's freedom of migration.

Fourth, all human beings have the right to freely express their opinions, take political actions, and vote to exercise their sovereignty. Unfortunately, in most countries, individuals' choices and freedom of speech are systemically restricted or a minority of extremist groups stifles their political activities. Therefore, to liberate people from these constraints, the UNW must institutionally protect the universal liberal democracy system.

Fifth, all humans have the right to breathe clean air and drink clean water. However, in reality, some countries are harming neighboring countries by attempting to solve their pollution problems solely for national interests. China, for example, pollutes its neighboring seas by dumping more than 60 billion tons of wastewater annually. Moreover, massive amounts of heavy metals and toxic gases produced by massive consumption of coals – more than half of the global coal consumption – drift into neighboring countries, harming all humankind. However, China totally denies that this is happening. Therefore, the UNW must solve such problems by imposing a pollution tax or directly regulating pollution-generating activities.

Sixth, all human beings have the right to be educated and employed as much as they want to improve living conditions. However, the states are constraining those rights. Therefore, the UNW should work to restore human rights for education and employment at the global level.

III. Composition Strategy of the United Nations of the World

A. Legislative branch

The U.K. finally came to consider the democratic political system in which both sides respect each other to be most desirable, after Royalists and aristocratic forces had made numerous bloody clashes. It is because extreme political revenges cause only the chain of unnecessary chaos, whereas all interests need to be checked and balanced among them.

Therefore, if we examine each country's political system, we will notice a recurring cycle: a country adopts a multiparty system, with parties fighting each other fiercely and chaotically. When dissatisfied, it reverts to a two-party system because people ultimately realize that the two-party system is transparent, fair, and efficient one. This is because parties under the multiparty system are often disguised satellite ones of a major party that are created to split and weaken its main opponent party, which is a typical act of political maneuvering.

Of course, a problem exists in that people's voices are buried in a two-party system, and they are compelled to make decisions. However, a transparent and fair two-party system can still be the next best option since human beings are imperfect. People's intelligence must be raised sufficiently to see through any attempt at political deception for it to function properly. Accordingly, to establish true liberal democracy worldwide, the UNW must institutionally manage each country's media and electoral systems so that they operate transparently and fairly.

For example, Germany's Weimar Constitution was ideal after the country's defeat in WWI, but the Nazi Party took advantage of the political chaos caused by hyperinflation and gained power through political maneuvering. Subsequently, they suppressed the media and used political terrorism, achieving the same consequence as the constitutional amendment.

Thus, balance and checks should be maintained through a two-party system, even if it is incomplete, to maintain the rule of law. Furthermore, elections must be held every two years transparently and fairly to avoid any potential manipulation of public opinion. Moreover, the terms of seats in the Executive and Legislative branches must coincide, allowing no discrepancy between them. Furthermore, the terms of office in the Judicial and Tribunal branches should be longer than those in the Executive Branch to prevent the latter from abusing its power.

After WWI, the League of Nations was established to maintain international peace. However, the U.S. Congress declined to approve the U.S. entry into the League. To make matters worse, the League could not function properly due to disagreements between France and the U.K. As a result, the organization became so weak and nominal that, following the Great Depression, Nazi Germany's invasion of neighboring countries and Japan's attack on China could not be contained, resulting in WW II.

The United Nations – established after WW2 – also became a vegetative organization from

the outset due to the veto rights of the Security Council's permanent members. Moreover, it has remained sluggish because it has no mandatory measures to enforce its decisions and no means to finance its budgets adequately. To properly carry out its role, the UNW must first draft a world constitution and form a World General Assembly, allocating seats to each country based on its overall national strength, and then preventing any situation where the General Assembly is paralyzed by some countries having veto rights, such as the UN Security Council's permanent members. Furthermore, we must establish an international court of justice and a world central bank (WCB) through which the UNW will be able to issue money while securing ways to finance itself and maintain its own standing army directly.

B. Executive branch

For the world to avoid war, the most realistic way is to make the now-nominal UN a truly functioning UNW. In addition, although no ruling system is perfect, the presidential system would effectively make the UNW deep-rooted, which will be feeble in its early stages.

It is so because political stability can be secured because the president's terms in office are guaranteed even if public opinion worsens during his or her term. Moreover, the term of the UNW General Assembly members must be set to two years and the elected president to a single four-year term to solidify the liberal democratic system.

Although refusing to respond to poll questions is an expression of intent, it may be a "manipulative politics" if a government ignores such reality and makes policy decisions based on a survey's findings with a single-digit response rate as if it is the result of a referendum. Moreover, if the sample is easy to distort and the questioning method and the questions, per se, are misleading, it will be even more manipulative. Therefore, the UNW must ensure that polling organizations and their methods are transparent and fair and make those involved accountable for their polling results.

In addition, the election cycle should be shortened to prevent poll findings from being manipulated. In the case of the U.S., the House of Representatives members are elected every two years and the president every four years. Each senator serves a six-year term, but their terms are staggered so that roughly one-third of the seats are up for election every two years, attempting to faithfully reflect the will of the people. In addition, an institutional safeguard is in place to ensure that the U.S. Constitution is not disrupted as the vice president fills the remainder of the president's term if the president must be replaced. In US history, nine vice presidents have had to step forward, with a 25% probability.

Out of various reasons why America's liberal democracy has been maintained for more than 230 years and its political system has been stable, the most notable ones are as follows: changes in public opinion have been well reflected through elections held every two years; the federal

supreme court has been stabilized through its justices' lifetime tenure system; and there can be no hiatus in the Constitution as the vice president fills the president's absence. Thus, selectively adopting the best features of such proven ruling systems will stabilize the world ruling system.

C. Judicial branch

When George Washington (1732–1799) became the first U.S. president, state governors wielded more power than the president. Thus, conflicts among states were severe, resulting in the American Civil War. However, the strong federal government did not emerge until after the Civil War. Although the federal and state governments incessantly confronted each other before reaching this point, the U.S. Supreme Court consistently ruled in favor of the federal government in disputes between the two sides. If the Supreme Court had not strengthened the weak federal government with firm conviction in the early decades of the U.S., the nation would have become completely divided, much like South America, before the Civil War. Moreover, dictatorship at the state level would have been rampant. Fortunately, however, the nation's liberal democratic system could be kept safe as the Supreme Court has stabilized, with the help of its justices' lifetime tenure system. Therefore, the UNW's Judicial Branch should elect one of nine justices, each having a term of 18 years every two years, thereby securing an institutional safeguard where no particular force can gain control of it in a short period.

D. Tribunal branch

World history tell us that any liberal democratic system is very fragile. This is because even the countries that secured it after a long struggle could fall into a totalitarian regime in an instant if they drop their guard even slightly. To escape this tyranny of the ruling power again, the people must make too great a sacrifice. Therefore, to make this system deep-rooted, it is necessary for the UNW to directly manage each nation's ruling and electoral system so that it can fairly reflect the will of the people.

Especially, on top of the typical "Separation of Powers" that divides a state government into three branches (Legislative, Executive, and Judicial), the Tribunal Branch should be established to disperse and check power to guarantee individuals' freedom and protect human rights. The shorter the Legislative (two years) and Executive (four years) terms of office, the better. However, Tribunal Branch, a seven-member committee, should be given 14 years, with one member of them elected every two years, thereby allowing it to keep the Legislative and Executive Branch in check. It shall elect and supervise the heads of the following six major offices.

First, the prosecution must belong to the Tribunal Branch to properly monitor corruption in the Executive and Legislative Branch. Otherwise, they will not be able to perform their

original functions due to the pressure and interference they might acquire from the other two branches. Although constitutional states have three separate powers, prosecutors should stand alone within the Executive Branch to maintain independence. But this is not properly implemented, making human rights often undermined. To protect them, the prosecution should be independent based on the spirit of the world constitution.

Second, if elections are not conducted fairly, countries can quickly degenerate into dictatorships, so a World Election Commission should oversee the elections of each country. In this rapidly changing society, holding elections every two years is the cornerstone of protecting liberal democracy.

Third, no less important than this are transparent and fair polls. However, with the digitalization of modern civilization, opinion polls can be easily manipulated. Some countries are also using them to distort policy making and implementation in the name of direct democracy. However, the sample size of those polls tends to be extremely small, being subject to tampering — and only 2% of the sample responds. Moreover, they can be easily manipulated with questions that induce the desired results of the respondents.

To overcome this, the World Election Commission will have to supervise the independence of polling organizations and the qualifications and fairness of their employees in the investigation method and ensure that they will be responsible for any unfair practice.

Fourth, freedom of speech is the cornerstone of democracy; unfortunately, the government can easily control the press. Television broadcasting companies must apply for license renewal every few years. Also, all media companies rely entirely on advertising revenue and are under pressure from the regime because they are subject to tax audits.

Communication advancements have virtually eliminated geographical distances and exploded the amount of data, making the Internet media system as difficult to control as it was previously. The survival of a media company depends on advertising revenue; hence, it becomes much easier for the media company to be placed under the influence of government, platforms, or advertisers. Such a trend has become more visible since the launch of YouTube, a new platform that has created an ecosystem in which broadcasters can earn money based on the number of subscribers they have.

YouTube evades taxes by transferring profits to tax havens to avoid corporate taxes in the countries where sales are generated.⁹⁾ As a result, it is very common for the new media to grant even unreasonable government demands in exchange for condoning such tax evasion. Aside from the fact that media companies rely on advertising revenue, journalists are not elected officials, subject to Executive Branch intervention. Therefore, the journalists and their management must be independent of the Executive Branch to ensure transparency and fairness.

9) "Google, only 220 billion in revenue? App payments alone are 5 trillion... Tax avoidance controversy again," *Chosun Biz*, Apr. 15, 2021.

For the Tribunal Branch to maintain freedom of expression, it should establish a press freedom protection committee and build an independent computer server for the news area so that individual governments or firms do not manipulate or dominate digital media. In addition, a cyber management headquarter should be established to prevent hackers disguised as netizens from anonymously cyberbullying innocent citizens and manipulating elections by misleading public opinion. The global citizen registration number system and real-name Internet system should be implemented.

Fifth, since the seats of the UNW are allocated according to GDP and trade volume, it must allow the World Statistics Office to recognize the overall national strength of individual countries accurately. This is because there are fears that governments may manipulate statistics to exaggerate their national strength.

Sixth, if the legislature and administration budgets are not audited and executed properly, they could be managed unrighteously. Therefore, a Board of Audit and Inspection should be fully independent and capable of supervising budgeting, securing tax sources, and budget execution in a transparent and strict manner and immediately rectify any mistakes.

The six above-mentioned bureaus must be completely independent of the Executive and Legislative branches. This is because the liberal democratic system can only be protected if they, as independent institutions, monitor and check state affairs to ensure they are run fairly and transparently. Therefore, they must be independent of the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial branches and belong to the Tribunal Branch. To maintain their consistency and independence, the four branches of the world government should be thoroughly separated.

IV. Conclusion

Looking at the history of mankind, we can determine that the evolution of society from clans to tribal, ethnic, and multi-ethnic societies is directly related to the material revolution. This is due to the ruling system's reliance on developing effective weapon systems. For example, as the melting point of materials that mankind could handle increased from the Bronze Age (977 °C) to the Iron Age (1,538 °C), societies with more powerful weapon systems expanded the area and people over which they ruled. In modern society, this phenomenon persists, as shown by the fact that countries dealing with tungsten (3,422 °C) are enjoying military superiority. In the future, countries that can handle new alloys such as the hafnium-tantalum carbon alloy (4,215 °C) will challenge for global supremacy.

However, the development of nuclear weapons and their delivery systems will eventually bring humanity to the brink of annihilation, rendering war on Earth unnecessary. Simultaneously, the Hubble and James Webb telescopes expanded the human field of view by a factor of millions,

making us acutely aware that the Earth is nothing more than a speck of dust in the infinite space of the universe. Now, humanity has no realistic alternative but to gradually and peacefully create a global community. Therefore, this paper proposes a strategy for organizing a world government as the only way for humanity – being squeezed in the gap between the two powers – to coexist and co-prosper.

Appendix

Table A1. *World General Assembly Proposal*

	country	GDP (40%)	Wt.	Seat	Trade Vol. (30%)	Wt.	Seat	Pop. (30%)	Wt.	Seat	Total Seat	Total Wt.
1	U. S.	18,624	6.51	26	3,956	7.5	22	324	4.29	13	61	6.1
2	CHINA	11,520	6.51	26	5,253	7.5	22	1,417	4.29	13	61	6.1
3	GERMANY	3,478	6.51	26	2,623	7.5	22	82	1.09	3	52	5.2
4	JAPAN	4,940	6.51	26	1,605	4.6	14	127	1.68	5	45	4.5
5	INDIA	3,416	4.5	18	649	1.8	6	1,339	4.29	13	36	3.6
6	U. K.	3,996	5.27	21	1,270	3.6	11	66	1.08	3	35	3.5
7	FRANCE	3,719	4.9	20	1,330	3.8	11	65	1.06	3	34	3.4
8	ITALY	2,805	3.7	15	1,118	3.2	10	59	0.98	3	27	2.7
9	BRAZIL	2,710	3.57	14	432	1.2	4	209	2.77	8	26	2.6
10	KOREA (Rep. of)	2,129	2.81	11	1,233	3.5	11	51	0.88	3	24	2.4
11	CANADA	2,309	3.04	12	999	2.8	9	37	0.69	2	23	2.3
12	RUSSIA	1,936	2.55	10	688	2	6	144	1.91	6	22	2.2
13	MEXICO	1,580	2.08	8	971	2.8	8	129	1.71	5	22	2.2
14	INDONESIA	1,406	1.85	7	382	1.1	3	264	3.5	10	21	2.1
15	NETHERLANDS	1,172	1.55	6	1,437	4.1	12	17	0.43	1	20	2
16	SPAIN	1,866	2.46	10	786	2.2	7	46	0.81	2	19	1.9
17	AUSTRALIA	1,818	2.4	10	528	1.5	5	24	0.52	2	16	1.6
18	TURKEY	1,304	1.72	7	458	1.3	4	81	1.07	3	14	1.4
19	BELGIUM	706	0.93	4	980	2.8	8	11	0.35	1	13	1.3
20	TAIWAN	874	1.15	5	677	1.9	6	24	0.52	2	12	1.2
21	SWITZERLAND	1,009	1.33	5	664	1.9	6	8	0.31	1	12	1.2
22	NIGERIA	611	0.81	3	82	0.2	1	191	2.53	8	11	1.1
23	THAILAND	614	0.81	3	540	1.5	5	69	1.11	3	11	1.1
24	PAKISTAN	421	0.56	2	93	0.3	1	197	2.61	8	11	1.1
25	SAUDI ARABIA	975	1.29	5	407	1.2	3	33	0.64	2	10	1
26	VIET NAM	309	0.41	2	562	1.6	5	96	1.27	4	10	1
27	POLAND	711	0.94	4	514	1.5	4	38	0.7	2	10	1
28	SINGAPORE	448	0.59	2	821	2.3	7	6	0.28	1	10	1
29	BANGLADESH	333	0.44	2	101	0.3	1	165	2.19	7	9	0.9
30	MALAYSIA	448	0.59	2	480	1.4	4	32	0.62	2	8	0.8
31	PHILIPPINES	460	0.61	2	189	0.5	2	105	1.39	4	8	0.8
32	SWEDEN	776	1.02	4	360	1	3	10	0.33	1	8	0.8
33	ARGENTINA	822	1.08	4	146	0.4	1	44	0.78	2	8	0.8
34	IRAN	632	0.83	3	134	0.4	1	81	1.07	3	8	0.8
35	AUSTRIA	590	0.78	3	403	1.1	3	9	0.32	1	7	0.7
36	EGYPT	502	0.66	3	108	0.3	1	98	1.3	4	7	0.7
37	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	527	0.69	3	412	1.2	4	9	0.32	1	7	0.7
38	SOUTH AFRICA	445	0.59	2	200	0.6	2	57	0.96	3	7	0.7
39	CZECH	294	0.39	2	401	1.1	3	11	0.35	1	6	0.6

Table A1. *Continued*

	country	GDP (40%)	Wt.	Seat	Trade Vol. (30%)	Wt.	Seat	Pop. (30%)	Wt.	Seat	Total Seat	Total Wt.
40	NORWAY	560	0.74	3	220	0.6	2	5	0.27	1	6	0.6
41	IRELAND	460	0.61	2	266	0.8	2	5	0.27	1	5	0.5
42	DENMARK	463	0.61	2	227	0.6	2	6	0.28	1	5	0.5
43	VENEZUELA	560	0.74	3	46	0.1	0	32	0.62	2	5	0.5
44	COLOMBIA	426	0.56	2	22	0.1	0	49	0.85	3	5	0.5
45	ETHIOPIA	109	0.14	1	21	0.1	0	105	1.39	4	5	0.5
46	ISRAEL	480	0.63	3	152	0.4	1	8	0.31	1	5	0.5
47	CHILE	373	0.49	2	156	0.4	1	18	0.44	1	5	0.5
48	ROMANIA	284	0.37	1	183	0.5	2	20	0.47	1	4	0.4
49	IRAQ	258	0.34	1	114	0.3	1	38	0.7	2	4	0.4
50	ALGERIA	240	0.32	1	95	0.3	1	41	0.74	2	4	0.4
51	HUNGARY	190	0.25	1	259	0.7	2	10	0.33	1	4	0.4
52	PERU	290	0.38	2	94	0.3	1	32	0.62	2	4	0.4
53	FINLAND	361	0.48	2	161	0.5	1	6	0.28	1	4	0.4
54	PORTUGAL	309	0.41	2	164	0.5	1	10	0.33	1	4	0.4
55	UKRAINE	140	0.19	1	108	0.3	1	44	0.78	2	4	0.4
56	KENYA	107	0.14	1	98	0.3	1	50	0.86	3	4	0.4
57	CONGO	48	0.06	0	14	0	0	81	1.07	3	4	0.4
58	MOROCCO	157	0.21	1	83	0.2	1	36	0.68	2	4	0.4
59	MYANMAR	95	0.13	0	41	0.1	0	53	0.9	3	4	0.4
60	GREECE	291	0.38	2	105	0.3	1	11	0.35	1	3	0.3
61	TANZANIA	71	0.09	0	13	0	0	57	0.96	3	3	0.3
62	SLOVAKIA	136	0.18	1	196	0.6	2	5	0.27	1	3	0.3
63	KAZAKHSTAN	207	0.27	1	90	0.3	1	18	0.44	1	3	0.3
64	SUDAN	145	0.19	1	11	0	0	41	0.74	2	3	0.3
65	NEW ZEALAND	279	0.37	1	90	0.3	1	5	0.27	1	3	0.3
66	ANGOLA	143	0.19	1	53	0.2	0	30	0.6	2	3	0.3
67	QATAR	229	0.3	1	101	0.3	1	3	0.24	1	3	0.3
68	UZBEKISTAN	101	0.13	1	23	0.1	0	32	0.62	2	3	0.3
69	UGANDA	36	0.05	0	11	0	0	43	0.77	2	3	0.3
70	KUWAIT	167	0.22	1	103	0.3	1	4	0.25	1	3	0.3
71	ECUADOR	149	0.2	1	46	0.1	0	17	0.43	1	2	0.2
72	SRI LANKA	122	0.16	1	39	0.1	0	21	0.48	1	2	0.2
73	GHANA	65	0.09	0	27	0.1	0	29	0.59	2	2	0.2
74	AFGHANISTAN	29	0.04	0	7	0	0	36	0.68	2	2	0.2
75	GUATEMALA	104	0.14	1	34	0.1	0	17	0.43	1	2	0.2
76	NEPAL	32	0.04	0	3	0	0	29	0.59	2	2	0.2
77	YEMEN	41	0.05	0	9	0	0	28	0.57	2	2	0.2
78	MOZAMBIQUE	17	0.02	0	13	0	0	30	0.6	2	2	0.2
79	SYRIA	116	0.15	1	7	0	0	18	0.44	1	2	0.2
80	Cote d'Ivoire	54	0.07	0	12	0	0	24	0.52	2	2	0.2
81	BULGARIA	80	0.11	0	75	0.2	1	7	0.29	1	2	0.2

Table A1. *Continued*

	country	GDP (40%)	Wt.	Seat	Trade Vol. (30%)	Wt.	Seat	Pop. (30%)	Wt.	Seat	Total Seat	Total Wt.
82	CAMEROON	48	0.06	0	11	0	0	24	0.52	2	2	0.2
83	BELARUS	71	0.09	0	61	0.2	1	9	0.32	1	2	0.2
84	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	109	0.14	1	28	0.1	0	11	0.35	1	2	0.2
85	OMAN	100	0.13	1	57	0.2	0	5	0.27	1	2	0.2
86	CUBA	131	0.17	1	9	0	0	11	0.35	1	2	0.2
87	NORTH KOREA	26	0.03	0	7	0	0	25	0.53	2	2	0.2
88	MADAGASCAR	15	0.02	0	8	0	0	26	0.55	2	2	0.2
89	SLOVENIA	68	0.09	0	87	0.2	1	2	0.23	1	2	0.2
90	CAMBODIA	30	0.04	0	41	0.1	0	16	0.41	1	2	0.2
91	TUNISIA	63	0.08	0	39	0.1	0	12	0.36	1	2	0.2
92	LITHUANIA	65	0.09	0	73	0.2	1	3	0.24	1	2	0.2
93	PUERTO RICO	158	0.21	1	9	0	0	4	0.25	1	2	0.2
94	SERBIA	57	0.08	0	46	0.1	0	9	0.32	1	2	0.2
95	PANAMA	83	0.11	0	49	0.1	0	4	0.25	1	2	0.2
96	ZAMBIA	32	0.04	0	20	0.1	0	17	0.43	1	2	0.2
97	JORDAN	59	0.08	0	32	0.1	0	10	0.33	1	2	0.2
98	CROATIA	77	0.1	0	48	0.1	0	4	0.25	1	2	0.2
99	AZERBAIJAN	57	0.08	0	29	0.1	0	10	0.33	1	2	0.2
100	COSTA RICA	86	0.11	0	32	0.1	0	21	0.27	1	2	0.2
101	NIGER	12	0.02	0	2	0	0	5	0.48	1	2	0.2
102	MALI	21	0.03	0	4	0	0	19	0.45	1	1	0.1
103	BURKINA FASO	18	0.02	0	5	0	0	19	0.45	1	1	0.1
104	SENEGAL	23	0.03	0	13	0	0	16	0.41	1	1	0.1
105	ZIMBABWE	26	0.03	0	6	0	0	17	0.43	1	1	0.1
106	BOLIVIA	51	0.07	0	16	0	0	11	0.35	1	1	0.1
107	MALAWI	8	0.01	0	5	0	0	19	0.45	1	1	0.1
108	LEBANON	75	0.1	0	23	0.1	0	6	0.28	1	1	0.1
109	LIBYA	44	0.06	0	30	0.1	0	6	0.28	1	1	0.1
110	HONDURAS	33	0.04	0	22	0.1	0	9	0.32	1	1	0.1
111	PARAGUAY	41	0.05	0	25	0.1	0	7	0.29	1	1	0.1
112	URUGUAY	78	0.1	0	19	0.1	0	3	0.24	1	1	0.1
113	CHAD	15	0.02	0	1	0	0	15	0.4	1	1	0.1
114	SOMALIA	9	0.01	0	2	0	0	15	0.4	1	1	0.1
115	GUINEA	12	0.02	0	8	0	0	13	0.37	1	1	0.1
116	TURKMENISTAN	54	0.07	0	14	0	0	6	0.28	1	1	0.1
117	PAPUA NEW GUINEA	30	0.04	0	18	0.1	0	8	0.31	1	1	0.1
118	EL SALVADOR	41	0.05	0	20	0.1	0	6	0.28	1	1	0.1
119	LATVIA	42	0.06	0	36	0.1	0	2	0.23	1	1	0.1
120	SOUTH SUDAN	14	0.02	0	1	0	0	13	0.37	1	1	0.1
121	RWANDA	12	0.02	0	1	0	0	12	0.36	1	1	0.1
122	BENIN	14	0.02	0	5	0	0	11	0.35	1	1	0.1

Table A1. Continued

	country	GDP (40%)	Wt.	Seat	Trade Vol. (30%)	Wt.	Seat	Pop. (30%)	Wt.	Seat	Total Seat	Total Wt.
123	ESTONIA	35	0.05	0	36	0.1	0	1	0.21	1	1	0.1
124	HAITI	12	0.02	0	2	0	0	11	0.35	1	1	0.1
125	LAOS	24	0.03	0	13	0	0	7	0.29	1	1	0.1
126	BOSNIA HERCEGOVINA	26	0.03	0	20	0.1	0	4	0.25	1	1	0.1
127	BAHRAIN	48	0.06	0	20	0.1	0	1	0.21	1	1	0.1
128	BURUNDI	5	0.01	0	-	-	-	11	0.35	1	1	0.1
129	TAJKISTAN	11	0.01	0	5	0	0	9	0.32	1	1	0.1
130	NICARAGUA	20	0.03	0	13	0	0	6	0.28	1	1	0.1
131	TOGO	6	0.01	0	12	0	0	8	0.31	1	1	0.1
132	GEORGIA	21	0.03	0	13	0	0	4	0.25	1	1	0.1
133	SIERRA LEONE	6	0.01	0	2	0	0	8	0.31	1	1	0.1
134	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	33	0.04	0	16	0	0	6	0.21	1	1	0.1
135	KYRGYZSTAN	11	0.01	0	7	0	0	1	0.28	1	1	0.1
136	CONGO	12	0.02	0	9	0	0	5	0.27	1	1	0.1
137	CYPRUS	30	0.04	0	15	0	0	1	0.21	1	1	0.1
138	MONGOLIA	17	0.02	0	12	0	0	3	0.24	1	1	0.1
139	BOTSWANA	24	0.03	0	12	0	0	2	0.23	1	1	0.1
140	LIBERIA	3	0	0	11	0	0	5	0.27	1	1	0.1
141	JAMAICA	21	0.03	0	8	0	0	3	0.24	1	1	0.1
142	MACEDONIA	17	0.02	0	15	0	0	2	0.23	1	1	0.1
143	ALBANIA	18	0.02	0	9	0	0	3	0.24	1	1	0.1
144	NAMIBIA	17	0.02	0	9	0	0	3	0.24	1	1	0.1
145	MOLDOVA	11	0.01	0	8	0	0	4	0.25	1	1	0.1
146	PALESTINE	12	0.02	0	1	0	0	5	0.27	1	1	0.1
147	ARMENIA	17	0.02	0	7	0	0	3	0.24	1	1	0.1
148	GABON	21	0.03	0	8	0	0	2	0.23	1	1	0.1
149	MAURITANIA	8	0.01	0	7	0	0	4	0.25	1	1	0.1
150	ERITREA	6	0.01	0	1	0	0	5	0.27	1	1	0.1
151	CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	3	0	0	1	0	0	5	0.27	1	1	0.1
152	MAURITIUS	18	0.02	0	8	0	0	1	0.21	1	1	0.1
153	EQUATORIAL GUINEA	17	0.02	0	6	0	0	1	0.21	1	1	0.1
154	LESOTHO	3	0	0	4	0	0	2	0.23	1	1	0.1
155	GAMBIA	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0.23	1	1	0.1
156	ESWATINI	6	0.01	0	4	0	0	1	0.21	1	1	0.1
157	GUINEA-BISSAU	2	0	0	1	0	0	2	0.23	1	1	0.1
158	TIMOR-LESTE	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.21	1	1	0.1
	Subtotal	75,509	99.6	396	34,913	99.4	298	7,532	99.8	299	994	99.4
	Other 74 Countries	336	0.4	4	207	0.6	2	18	0.2	1	6	0.6
	Total: 232 Countries	75,845	100	400	35,120	100	300	7,550	100	300	1,000	100