

2012

Global Economic Brief



6 Global Regional Zones

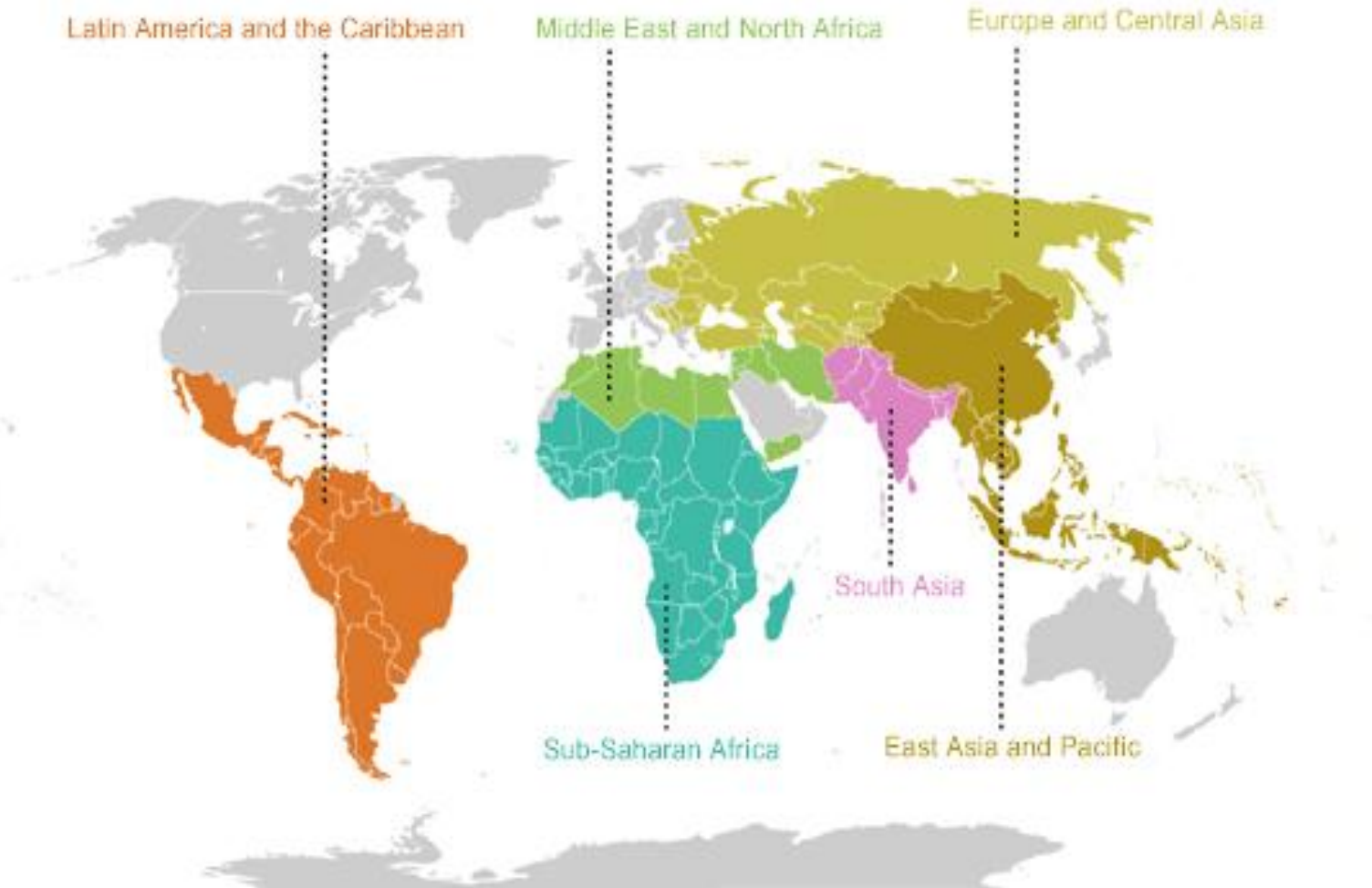


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Executive Overview

Our vision and goals are to create immediate global economic stability and ongoing “global fiscal growth” through evolutionary methodologies providing economic flow for many years to come.

This overview contains a general outline of data and statistics reflecting the status of 200 Nations within broad Global Economic Zones. Such information provides an insight for the Sovereign Global Bank of Aotearoa (SGBA) economic team, to construct its strategic global methodologies per Nation/Zone. SGBA Core Management Team identified, prioritized and is currently surgically crafting detailed methodologies, budgets and business plans to enable 120 Global Project Management Teams to implement projects in every Nation within each of the proposed 6 Global Economic Zones.

The SGBA 2010 Brief outlined a number of priority methodologies, resources and selected jurisdictions to implement projects. Phase One priority of monetising SGBA/Strategic Partners cash/au assets and building diplomatic relations with various Nations have been on-going. The month of September/October 2011 are the target dates for Phase One monetisation and implementation.

Phase Two, Level One of the “Master Plan”, is based upon key fiscal statistics of 200 Nations, that is designed to immediately stabilise the global economy. This includes three planned economic levels of fiscal development in all 200 jurisdictions and up to eight or more unique SGBA Independent Economic Free Zones strategically placed throughout the Global Economic Zones supporting ongoing development in each Nation.

Level One – Underwriting, Job Creation & Infrastructure; Level Two – Merging Technologies; & Level Three – Advance Technologies and R & D.

Level One will absorb several hundred billion dollars in the initial setting up stages over a period of 1-2 years. Levels Two and Three will employ several trillion dollars establishing the future fiscal foundation platform to create global economic growth and financial flow for the future and beyond.

Our Core Management Team shall organised and coordinate up to 2-3 teams of 120 Global Project Management Teams to meet the challenges of physically establishing global operations and implementation worldwide.

Global Economic Zone 1 - The America's - 31 Countries

This region is home to approx 1,014,177,675 people and has a population growth rate of 1.5 percent. Average life expectancy at birth is 73 years. This region includes the following countries and economies:

Antigua & Barbuda Argentina Belize Bolivia Brazil Canada
Chile Colombia Costa Rica Cuba Dominica Dominican Republic
Ecuador El Salvador Grenada Guatemala Guyana Haiti
Honduras Jamaica Mexico Nicaragua Panama Paraguay
Peru St. Kitts and Nevis St. Lucia St. Vincent & the Grenadines
Suriname United States of America Uruguay Venezuela

Priority Jurisdictions:

Canada, United States of America, Mexico, Panama & Sth America

Level One Development

- Underwriting Mortgage & State Debt
- Infrastructure (roads, bridges, railways, ports & airports)
- Land and Sea environmental clean-up projects, New Energy projects, Global Emergency Response System, Water Purification Project;

Level Two Development

- Merging Technologies
- SGBA Independent Economic Free Zone

Level Three Development

- Advance Interplanetary Technologies and R & D

Global Economic Zone 2 - East Asia and Pacific (24 Countries)

This region is home to 1.9 billion people and has a population growth rate of 1 percent. Average life expectancy at birth is 72 years, up from 67 years in 1990. The region's GNI per capita is \$2,644. This region includes the following countries and economies:

American Samoa Aotearoa Australia Cambodia China Fiji
Indonesia Kiribati Korea Lao PDR Malaysia Marshall Islands
Micronesia, Fed. Sts Mongolia Myanmar New Zealand Palau
Papua New Guinea Philippines Samoa Solomon Islands Taiwan
Thailand Timor-Leste Tonga Tuvalu Vanuatu Vietnam

Priority Jurisdictions:

Philippines, Taiwan, Aotearoa/New Zealand, Australia, Vanuatu.

Level One Development

- Underwriting
- Infrastructure (roads, bridges, railways, ports & airports)
- Land and Sea environmental clean-up projects, New Energy projects, Global Emergency Response System, Water Purification Project;

Level Two Development

- Merging Technologies
- SGBA Independent Economic Free Zone

Level Three Development

- Advance Interplanetary Technologies and R & D

Global Economic Zone 3 - Europe and Central Asia (22 Countries)

This region is home to 443 million people and has a population growth rate of 0.1 percent, the lowest of all Bank regions. Average life expectancy at birth is 70 years, up from 69 years in 1990. The region's GNI per capita is \$7,350. This region includes the following countries and economies:

Albania Armenia Azerbaijan Belarus Bosnia & Herzegovina
Bulgaria Georgia Kazakhstan Kosovo Kyrgyz Republic
Lithuania Macedonia, FYR Moldova Montenegro Romania
Russian Federation Serbia Tajikistan Turkey Turkmenistan
Ukraine Uzbekistan

Priority Jurisdictions:

Level One Development

- Underwriting
- Infrastructure (roads, bridges, railways, ports & airports)
- Land and Sea environmental clean-up projects, New Energy projects, Global Emergency Response System, Water Purification Project;

Level Two Development

- Merging Technologies
- SGBA Independent Economic Free Zone

Level Three Development

- Advance Interplanetary Technologies and R & D

Global Economic Zone 4 - Africa (Sub-Saharan) (47 Countries)

This region is home to 819 million people and has a population growth rate of 2.6 percent, the highest of all the Bank regions. Average life expectancy at birth is 52 years, up from 50 years in 1990. The region's GNI per capita is \$1,077. This region includes the following countries and economies:

Angola	Benin	Botswana	Burkina Faso	Burundi	
Cameroon	Cape Verde	Centr African Republic	Chad	Comoros	
Congo, Rep	Côte d'Ivoire	Eritrea	Congo	Dem. Rep	
Ethiopia	Gabon	Gambia	Ghana	Guinea	
Guinea-Bissau	Kenya	Lesotho	Liberia	Malawi	
Madagascar	Mali	Mauritania	Mauritius	Mayotte	Mozambique
Namibia	Niger	Nigeria	Rwanda	São Tomé & Príncipe	
Senegal	Seychelles	Sierra Leone	Somalia	South Africa	
Sudan	Swaziland	Tanzania	Togo	Uganda	
Zambia	Zimbabwe				

Priority Jurisdictions:

Level One Development

- Underwriting
- Infrastructure (roads, bridges, railways, ports & airports)
- Land and Sea environmental clean-up projects, New Energy projects, Global Emergency Response System, Water Purification Project;

Level Two Development

- Merging Technologies
- SGBA Independent Economic Free Zone

Level Three Development

- Advance Interplanetary Technologies and R & D

Global Economic Zone 5 - Middle East and North Africa (13 Countries)

This region is home to 325 million people and has a population growth rate of 2 percent. Average life expectancy at birth is 71 years, up from 64 years in 1990. The region's GNI per capita is \$3,237. This region includes the following countries and economies:

Algeria Djibouti Egypt, Arab Rep. Iran, Islamic Rep. Iraq
Jordan Lebanon Libya Morocco Syrian Arab Republic
Tunisia West Bank and Gaza Yemen, Rep.

Priority Jurisdictions:

Level One Development

- Underwriting
- Infrastructure (roads, bridges, railways, ports & airports)
- Land and Sea environmental clean-up projects, New Energy projects, Global Emergency Response System, Water Purification Project;

Level Two Development

- Merging Technologies
- SGBA Independent Economic Free Zone

Level Three Development

- Advance Interplanetary Technologies and R & D

Global Economic Zone 6 - South Asia (8 Countries)

This region is home to 1.5 billion people and has a population growth rate of 1.7 percent. Average life expectancy at birth is 64 years, up from 58 years in 1990. The region's GNI per capita is \$963. This region includes the following countries and economies:

Afghanistan Bangladesh Bhutan India Maldives
Nepal Pakistan Sri Lanka

Priority Jurisdictions:

Level One Development

- Underwriting
- Infrastructure (roads, bridges, railways, ports & airports)
- Land and Sea environmental clean-up projects, New Energy projects, Global Emergency Response System, Water Purification Project;

Level Two Development

- Merging Technologies
- SGBA Independent Economic Free Zone

Level Three Development

- Advance Interplanetary Technologies and R & D

SGBA/Maori Gov Origins

SGBA founder, Sovereign Chief Ariki Eru Manukau vision presents a global financial and economic platform (Superstructure) on earth as the foot stool to space expeditions and colonization spanning many generations. The fundamental components shaping the Superstructure's foundation pillars are reflected in this brief along with the resources, technology and methodologies.

SGBA Origins – Rebuilding a banking system to underpin the Sovereign Confederation of United Tribes of Aotearoa has been in the making since 1983. A Maori Bank was first established by a Chief known as Tira Waikato Wharaherehere Manukau of Te Atua E Wa Tribe in 1836 to receive payments for goods/trade and to pay the militia stationed in New Zealand from Australia.

Te Atua E Wa Tribe (The Tribe of 4 Gods) is premised upon ancient origins and beliefs. The current insignia incorporates past key figures of stature portraying such beliefs in a modern sense. The Crown as a symbol of leadership inscribed with the Tribes name Te Atua E Wa being the First Sovereign Nation to discover New Zealand around 500-600AD. The giant prehistoric eagle (Ehara Pouakai also known as Haast Eagle) symbolizes the hunter/protector. The eagle originates from prehistoric times, weighed in at 13 kilos with a 3 meter wing span, hunted humans and large mammals as prey and became extinct in 1400AD. The National Flag symbolizes the recognition of a Sovereign Nation by United Kingdom, America and New South Wales Government of Australia by the Declaration of Independence in 1835 to which a Sovereign Council of Chiefs now preside.

As the global economic disaster unfolded in 2008, it was the catalyst to rebuild a Maori Central Banking system. A platform was needed to fortify the Sovereign Maori Nation's economic needs, a platform that could also underpin and provide similar needs for other Sovereign Nations globally. Change only emerges after such disasters occur.

The Sovereign State, Te Atua E Wa Tribe rose to the challenge and engaged its Sovereign Authority to create a Charter known as Sovereign Global Bank of Aotearoa – Tribal Central Bank by Decree 001/2008, as that vehicle.

