**G TEN 10 TOES ARE HERE**

**Dan 2:41-45 41**And whereas thou sawest **the feet and toes**, part of potters' clay, and part of iron, the kingdom shall be divided; but there shall be in it of the strength of the iron, forasmuch as thou sawest the iron mixed with miry clay.

**42**And as **the toes of the feet** were part of iron, and part of clay, so the kingdom shall be partly strong, and partly broken.

**43**And whereas thou sawest iron mixed with miry clay, they shall mingle themselves with the seed of men: but they shall not cleave one to another, even as iron is not mixed with clay.

**44And in the days of these kings shall the God of heaven set up a kingdom, which shall never be destroyed:** and the kingdom shall not be left to other people, but it shall break in pieces and consume all these kingdoms, and it shall stand for ever.

**45**Forasmuch as thou sawest that the stone was cut out of the mountain without hands, and that it brake in pieces the iron, the brass, the clay, the silver, and the gold; the great God hath made known to the king what shall come to pass hereafter: **and the dream is certain, and the interpretation thereof sure.**

# Isa 1:18 says:

# Come now, and let us reason together, saith the Lord: though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow; though they be red like crimson, they shall be as wool.

# How many toes does mankind have on his feet? 10

# G 10: The Group of Ten is made up of eleven industrial countries (Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States) which consult and co-operate on economic, monetary and financial matters. The Ministers of Finance and central bank Governors of the Group of Ten meet as needed in connection with the meetings of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. The reports and [press releases](https://www.bis.org/list/press_releases/said_12/index.htm) of the Ministers and Governors of the Group of Ten are published under the aegis of the Group of Ten they are available here at the BIS. They may also be obtained at the [IMF](http://www.imf.org/external/index.htm) and the [OECD](http://www.oecd.org/home/0,2987,en_2649_201185_1_1_1_1_1,00.html).

G10 - BIS  
<https://www.bis.org/list/g10publications/>  
  
What countries are in the g10?

The member **countries** are Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States, with Switzerland playing a minor role.Apr 13, 2019

[Definition Group of Ten (G10) - Investopedia](Definition Group of Ten (G10) - Investopediahttps://www.investopedia.com › terms › groupoften)

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[G10 - BIS - Bank for International Settlements](G10 - BIS - Bank for International Settlementshttps://www.bis.org › list)

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Search for: [Is India part of g10?](https://www.google.com/search?sxsrf=ACYBGNQFpLEM_e3Y5woovU0lEdrS5Jsx9w:1573491346480&q=Is+India+part+of+g10%3F&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwj6_I2G0OLlAhUGbawKHUvkB_gQzmd6BAgJEBY)

What is a primary role of the Bank for International Settlements BIS?

Why it Matters: The **Bank for International Settlements** does not provide services to individuals or companies; its mission, instead, is to foster "**international** monetary and financial cooperation." As such, the **BIS** is designed to be independent and is not accountable to any national government.

[Bank for International Settlements (BIS) Definition & Example ...](http://www.investinganswers.com/financial-dictionary/economics/bank-international-settlements-bis-2166)

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[What is a primary role of the Bank for International Settlements BIS?](https://www.google.com/search?sxsrf=ACYBGNQFpLEM_e3Y5woovU0lEdrS5Jsx9w:1573491346480&q=What+is+a+primary+role+of+the+Bank+for+International+Settlements+BIS%3F&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwj6_I2G0OLlAhUGbawKHUvkB_gQzmd6BAgJECA)

Who controls the Bank of International Settlements?

Established in 1930, the **BIS** is owned by 60 central **banks**, representing countries from around the world that together account for about 95% of world GDP. Its head office is in Basel, Switzerland and it has two representative offices: in Hong Kong SAR and in Mexico City.

TRADE BLOCKS DEFINED  
<https://youtu.be/tR-D_H53pr0>  
  
WHAT TRADE BLOCS REALLY ARE  
<https://youtu.be/-v3uqD1hWGE>  
  
THE. NEW ECONOMIC GIANTS  
<https://youtu.be/ZKwUGqQ5dpE>  
  
The union requires the integration of monetary and fiscal policies, so that member countries coordinate policies, taxation, and government spending related to the agreement. THEY ALSO USE A COMMON CURRENCY THAT COMES WITH A  FIXED EXCHANGE RATE.  
  
Examples of Economic Unions  
  
Here are examples of existing economic unions:  
  
1. European Union (EU)  
  
The European Union is the world’s largest trade bloc. Importing goods and services for more than 100 countries, it is the biggest import market, as well as the biggest exporter in the world. The EU’s common currency is the euro, which is used by its 28 member states: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.  
  
The EU countries coordinate their economic policies, laws, and regulations to address economic and financial issues. One of the union’s founding principles is free trade among its members. It is also committed to the liberalization of world trade outside of its borders.  
  
2. CARICOM Single Market and Economy (CSME)  
  
CARICOM Single Market and Economy (CSME) aims to create an economic space for competitive goods and services to establish a foundation for growth and development of the Caribbean community. It is an enlarged market that provides better opportunities to sell products and services, increased competitiveness, and improvement of the lives of people.  
  
3. Central American Common Market  
  
The Central American Common Market is formed by six countries in Central America. They are Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama.  
  
4. Eurasian Economic Union (EEU)  
  
Also called the Eurasian Union, EAEU or EEU, the Eurasian Economic Union is a political and economic union of states in central and northern Eurasia. The treaty that prescribed the establishment of the union was signed in 2014 by the leaders of Russia, Belarus, and Kazakhstan. The accession treaty of both Armenia and Kyrgyzstan came into force in the following year.  
  
5. Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC)  
  
Also known as the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf, the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) consists of all the Arab states of the Persian Gulf, excluding Iraq. The council’s member states include Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates. The GCC was established in 1981.  
  
Economic Union vs. Customs Union  
  
An economic union is different from a customs union since, in the latter, member countries are allowed to move goods across borders, but they do not share a currency. They are also not allowed to move workers across borders freely.  
  
An economic union is the last step in the process of economic integration, after free trade area, customs union, and common market.  
  
More Resources  
  
CFI is the official provider of the Financial Modeling and Valuation Analyst (FMVA)™ certification program, designed to transform anyone into a world-class financial analyst.  
  
To keep learning and developing your knowledge of financial analysis, we highly recommend the additional resources below:  
  
Bilateral AgreementCustoms UnionGlobalizationMonetary Policy  
  
Jeremiah  51:53  Though Babylon SHOULD MOUNT UP TO HEAVEN, and though she should fortify THE HEIGHT OF HER STRENGTH, YET FROM ME SHALL SPOILERS COME UNTO HER, SAITH THE LORD.  
  
COMMERCE OF SPACE  
<https://youtu.be/hiRBQxHrxNw>

TRADE BLOCKS  
<https://youtu.be/It_NnzUOIgQ>  
  
What is a Common Market?  
  
A common market is a formal agreement where a group is formed among several countries in which each member country ADOPTS A COMMON EXTERNAL  TARIFF. In a common market, countries also allow free trade and free movement of labor and capital AMONG THE MEMBERS IN THE GROUP. The trade arrangement is used to promote free trade and free movement of production factors.  
  
The most famous example of a common market is the European Common Market, which aims to provide the free movement of goods, capital, services, and labor within the European Union.  
  
Conditions Required to be Defined as a Common Market  
  
To be defined as a common market, the following conditions must be satisfied:  
  
Tariffs, quotas, and all barriers regarding importing and exporting goods and services among members of the common market are eliminated.Common trade restrictions such as tariffs on other countries are adopted by all members of the common market.Production factors such as labor and capital are able to move freely without restriction among member countries.  
  
If one of the conditions is not satisfied, the resulting market is not a common market. For example, if production factors such as labor and capital are not able to move freely without restriction among member countries, it would be defined as a customs union.  
  
Benefits of a Common Market  
  
1. Free movement of people, goods, services, and capital  
  
In addition to the removal of tariffs among member countries, the key benefits of a common market include the free movement of people, goods, services, and capital. Therefore, a common market is often regarded as a “single market” as it allows the free movement of production factors without the obstruction created by national borders.  
  
2. Efficiency in production  
  
For an economy, a common market facilitates efficiency among members – factors of production become more efficiently allocated resulting in stronger economic growth. As the market becomes more efficient, inefficiency companies will eventually shut down due to fiercer competition.  
  
Companies that remain typically benefit from economies of scale and increased profitability, and innovate more to compete in a more intense competitive landscape.  
  
Costs of a Common Market  
  
1. Decline in competitiveness  
  
The transition to a common market comes with a few drawbacks. For one, companies that have previously been protected and subsidized by the government may struggle to remain afloat in a more competitive landscape. The migration of production factors to other countries may hinder the economic growth of that country and lead to increased unemployment.  
  
2. Trade diversion  
  
Trade diversion occurs when efficient non-members are crowded out of the common market. Furthermore, a country may exhibit depressed wages if it faces an influx in the migration of production factors where supply exceeds demand  
  
The union requires the integration of monetary and fiscal policies, so that member countries coordinate policies, taxation, and government spending related to the agreement. They also use a common currency that comes with fixed exchange rates.  
  
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