

Impact on the Economy of Developing Countries in the Global Economic Crisis

Soliman Musbah Albandag

University: Mega trend University, Belgrade, Faculty of Business Studies

Abstract: *International economy developing countries, many serious negative effects coming decades, the world's worst, a strong strike face serves as a witness to the economic crisis affected the rate of its revenue and development and new years have been achieved, which develops variants, where these days the world is in need of good cooperation with a financial world. Summer point spread view from 2008 seems to be one of the only way he thought the world of economics, nuclear and recent, but some financial crises and securing against fall economic expansion in the world to develop "Here the focus was where the developing country's economy is growing in developing countries, many countries in the same markets as where many statistics where through the collapse has been the stage of risk in order to overcome the crisis which has affected this kind of food, where energy and financial crisis represented are faced with three risks, hope their capital withdrawn after the country choice to investors, many countries have been less investment portfolio where the growing markets are witnessing less sharp in exports affected by the investment, the more the crisis are suffering balance high amount and the fiscal deficit marked out also keep them near some of the risk in a situation dangerous have been reduced despite the cases before the foreign direct investment in the economy refresh its activity and proves that the threats were able to overcome. Increase global production expected later research feature bold statements and previous showing the distribution of the various states in the developing countries and development agreement with the organization of business world allowed in the countries in the less developed and involves its role and principles and privileges the study of the products exported and among the world states in developing selected service including an analysis of the development of exports and growing movement in the developed world, where economic growth is the main factor affecting and raising the standard of living. This study thus, economic globalization and growing economic potential in developing countries face, and mergers and business production car is considered where free trade and mention the importance of people's economic development rate of the country in developing permission to access the world market through international exchange to achieve economic growth in developing countries this objective try to.*

Keywords: white list-oriented approach, synthetic social relationships.

1. Introduction

The deepening global recession, rising unemployment, and high volatility of commodity prices in 2008 and 2009 have severely affected progress toward poverty reduction (Millennium Development Goal [MDG] 1). The steady increases in food prices in recent years, culminating in exceptional price shocks around mid-2008, have thrown millions into extreme poverty, and the deteriorating growth prospects in developing countries will further slow progress in poverty reduction. The prospects for an economic recovery, essential for alleviating poverty, are highly dependent on effective policy actions to restore confidence in the financial system and to counter falling international demand. While much of the responsibility for restoring global growth lies with policy makers in advanced economies, emerging and developing countries have a key role to play in improving the growth outlook, maintaining macroeconomic stability, and strengthening the inter-national financial system.

1.1 The Research Problem

The world faces the severest credit crunch and recession since the Great Depression. Developing countries' growth prospects and access to external financing are subject to unusually large downside risks. Though originating in advanced countries, the crisis is hitting developing countries hard. While transmission channels may differ, both emerging market and low-income countries will be severely impacted. Economic policy responses should be adapted to country circumstances: countries with strong

fundamentals may have room for monetary and fiscal stimulus, while those in weaker macroeconomic positions and with limited access to external financing will have less room for policy maneuver; some may need to undertake fiscal consolidation. Advanced, emerging, and developing countries should take comprehensive action to resolve liquidity and solvency problems in the banking system and strengthen prudential supervision. Development aid must be increased to help countries cope with the crisis. It is crucial to maintain an open trade and exchange system.

1.2 The Research Problem

The value of this study is related to the important role played by the economic groups in the world economy, the research results will help in the following:

- How to open markets in developed states of the development in the growing economy of the developed products and its importance.
- To get the masses to determine the direction towards the massive economic development of the states should be allowed to enter or leave the people in the world market.
- The importance of the development of the states to pursue their targets and the global economic map of the states in an attempt to develop its economic performance.
- Developing states in the field of competition offering a beautiful investment in the world.

1.3 The Research Targets

This research thus increasing the potential for economic development through support in their goal of research in a way that will help states the following, in developing countries within the World Trade Organization agreement aims at showing the important economic role of the masses:

- Enter the world of financial support for developing states of the world economy faced the masses.
- Mergers and huge financial and economic public companies will import small developing states in its results.
- Mergers and free trade and economic assistance to developing states to access global markets through international exchange developed states.

2. Literature Survey

Mohamed Kawase, 2013, Many projects can be affected due to the economic crisis, some frozen projects, where investment is likely that after the construction of the economy are still the result of economic development to reduce the prospect of the upcoming phase of India's economic development. and Non-producing state that projects meet the growing energy production and adding to the growing risk of contraction, making the place more burden due to accumulated debts to the banks. The roots are suffering from the country this year deep recession with high yield rate are enjoying where GDP economy reduced, at the same time 2011 to 2006. During this period, 7% compared to curtail states in the developing world to% 2.1 in 2012, is expected in all these elements with a high yield, if other states to reach a 2% raise, OECD states, recording 3%.

As we can't explain the sharp collapse in growth rate through watching the trading activities, where it's clear that the local economics of developing states have been affected by the financial crisis and the changes in pumping capitals and collapsing stock markets and securities and the general collapse in financing, pushing the investment growth in developing states to be slow decreasing investments sharply, despite all that, the developing states have entered the financial crisis supported by several advantages which it didn't have in 1980s and 1990s in the last century including the strong economic policies and its strong ruling system and well administration of debts, also including moving towards organizing prices and exchange rates to be more

flexible participating in improving the economic ability to absorb strikes through modifying prices of exchange rates.

3. Implementation Details

3.1 Economic Crises

Impact of the financial crisis in developed states: Many projects can be affected due to the economic crisis, some frozen projects, where investment is likely that after the construction of the economy are still the result of economic development to reduce the prospect of the upcoming phase of India's economic development. and Non-producing state that projects meet the growing energy production and adding to the growing risk of contraction, making the place more burden due to accumulated debts to the banks.

Economic Masses End Multinational Enterprises:

Companies of this kind of form, especially his number and size of growing and economic activity have been the rise of view in his new late century nineteenth, where one of the important changes the establishment of a multinational industry are characterized by its huge size, different activities, geographical, capacity-based economic activity within the service States The movement was organized in the past, depending on the stock related to the spread of the world.

While the spread of its operations in the states of the world's multinational companies internally or externally, including many "Release Time Warner company," including can get transfer his money from any financial institution, trying to get the benefits throughout the state not to have any choice in any other state, media companies and studios of Hollywood and the news network and CNN. The technological development is considered the corner stone for multinational companies, where Germany is spending 8.2% of the GDP on research and technology about 2.37 billion dollars shared by the public money about 37%.

Change in Real Income:

Indonesia, the Mediterranean states, Africa and Mexico, and the profit part of the states in the other possible Asia: dividing states possible losses in free and total free partial and total free as a result of the World Trade liberating the true income changes, China, India, Japan, Russia US, Canada, and the European Union states and due to the high rate of income is included in some states in South America.

Table (2-1): The change in real income due to liberating world trade

<i>Change in real income</i>	<i>Partial liberation</i>	<i>Total liberation</i>
From 2.6 to 0.8%		Indonesia 2.6%, Mediterranean states 2.4%, Nigeria 18%, Gulf states 1%, Africa 0.9%
From 2.7 to 0.1%	Indonesia 0.7%, Morocco 0.5%, Mediterranean states 0.45%, Africa 0.2%	Mexico 0.4%
From 0 to 0.4%	Mexico 0%, Australia, New Zealand, soviet union, east Europe 0.1%, USA, Canada 0.2%,	Canada 0%, south Africa 0.1%, USA 0.3, Brazil 0.4%
From 0.5 to 0.1%	Gulf, India 0.5% south Africa, south America, Asia of low income 0.6%, Japan 0.9%	Soviet union 0.9%, Australia, New Zealand 1.05%
From 1.1% to 1.5%	EU, free EU zone 1.4%	Rest of south America, Asia of low income 1.3%
from 1.6% to 2.0%	-----	India 1.8%
From 2.1% to 3%	China 2.5%, Asia high income 2.6%	Japan 2.7%, EU, free EU zone 3%
From 1.3% to 4.5%	-----	China 4.5%
More than 4.5%	-----	Asia of high income states 8.2%

Exports to the market, exports through the 2005 and 2011 period, both developed and developing state services and products free analysis and reaching study of both developing and developed states of WTO global agreement to evaluate business results through this, increase the rate of growth and economic development and achieve the standard of living changed leading.

2.4 Developed States Exports In Products Field

2011 to 2005, including products in the US, Canada, Japan, and share the growing export price Share and France and Germany are low value exports. *This is what shown by table No (2-2).*

State	Value in Billion Dollars						Export share			Annual change rate in value		
	1995	2000	2005	2009	2010	2011	1990	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011
world	1954	3448	5122	5700	6430	6155	100	100	100	3.8	12.8	-4.3
USA	218.8	393.6	584.7	692	781.1	730.8	11.09	12.15	11.87	1.6	12.8	-6.4
France	101.7	216.6	301.2	324	324.9	321.8	5.7	5.05	50.23	1.1	0.2	-0.9
Germany	183.9	421.1	523.5	544	551.8	570.7	9.48	8.58	9.27	0	1.5	3.4
Italy	76.7	170.3	233.8	236	240.5	241.1	3.84	3.74	3.92	-4.2	2.1	0.3
England	101.3	185.2	237.9	272	284.9	273.1	5.41	4.43	4.44	11.3	16	-6.1
Canada	90.9	127.6	192.2	268	276.6	259.8	4.33	4.3	4.22	11.3	16	-6.1
Japan	177.2	287.6	443.1	914	479.3	403.5	6.41	7.45	6.56	8.1	14.3	-15.8
EU	708.8	1509	2084	2236	2312	2291	37.06	35.96	37.23	0.1	3.4	-0.9
Developed States	1289	2490	5324	3810	4100	3934	62.92	63.92	63.92	2	7.6	-4.0

Source: data of world trade organization 2013

Exports of Some Developing States in Goods Field

Some developing states to export goods sectors where Brazil, Mexico, Turkey, Poland, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Philippines, Thailand, Egypt, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Morocco, Jordan, Lebanon, Yemen, Sudan.

2-3 in each table as follows characterized by a change in the size of the growth rate of exports of goods and to increase the rate of growth.

Table 2-3: Exports of some developing states of goods

State	Value in Billion Dollars							Export share			Annual change rate in value		
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2009	2010	2011	1990	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011
world	2034	1954	3.8	12.8	-4.3	3448	5122	5700	6430	6155	100	100	100
Non-Arab States													
Brazil	20.13	25.64	-6.1	14.7	5.7	31.41	64.51	48.01	55.09	85.22	0.99	0.86	0.95
Argentina	8.02	8.4	-11.8	13	0.9	12.35	20.97	23.33	26.41	26.66	0.39	0.41	0.43
Mexico	18.03	26.76	16.1	22	-4.78	40.71	79.54	136.4	166.4	158.6	0.9	2.59	2.58
Turkey	2.91	7.96	-1.4	4.5	12.3	12.96	21.64	26.59	27.78	31.2	1.14	0.49	0.51
Poland	17.02	11.49	-2.9	15.5	14	14.32	22.9	27.41	31.65	36.09	0.84	0.49	0.59
India	8.59	9.14	6.7	18.8	2.9	17.97	30.63	35.67	42.38	43.61	0.42	0.66	0.71
Indonesia	21.91	18.59	-0.4	27.7	-9.3	25.68	45.42	48.67	26.12	56.32	1.08	0.97	0.92
Malaysia	12.96	15.44	15.2	16.2	-10.4	29.45	73.91	84.46	98.14	87.92	0.64	1.53	1.43
Singapore	19.38	22.81	4.4	20.2	-11.6	52.73	118.3	114.7	137.8	121.8	0.95	2.14	1.98
Philippine	5.74	4.61	24.3	8.8	-219	8.12	17.5	36.58	39.78	32.13	0.28	0.62	0.52
Thailand	19.78	30.7	9.9	21.6	-17.1	67.08	111.6	121.5	147.8	122.5	0.97	2.3	1.99
Arab States													
Egypt	3.05	3.71	13.7	31.8	-0.12	3.48	3.45	3.56	4.96	4.13	0.15	0	0.07
Algeria	13.87	12.84	27.3	75.9	-0.9	12.93	10.24	12.53	22.03	20.05	0.68	0.34	0.33
Tunisia	2.2	1.74	2.3	-0.4	12.9	3.53	5.48	5.87	5.85	6.61	0.11	0.09	0.11
Libya	21.91	12.31	19.3	68.9	-13.2	13.23	9.98	7.95	13.42	11.65	1.08	0.21	0.19
Morocco	2.49	2.17	3	0.8	4.2	4.27	6.88	7.37	7.43	7.12	0.12	0.12	0.12
Syria	2.11	1.64	19.9	33.8	-3.1	4.21	3.56	3.46	4.63	4.49	0.1	0.07	0.07
Jordan	0.57	0.79	1.7	3.5	20.9	1.06	1.77	1.83	1.9	2.29	0.03	0.03	0.04
Lebanon	0.87	0.48	2.3	5.6	21.8	0.49	0.82	0.68	0.72	0.87	0.4	0.01	0.01

We developed states to reduce the rate of currency exchange, compared to the developed states due to changes in price, so it was 7% compared to 16.3% in spite of all, can remember growing share of goods exports in developing states.

The annual rate of change in the value of exports and 0.2% of the states to develop state developed as shown in the table number, 3.8% in 2009 compared to 2010 of 9.9% in 2011, 2.4% in 2010 to 12.8% growth in the states of 7.6% compared to 2-4.

The annual rate of change in the value of exports is 16.3% in the 2005 to 2010 developed states. The annual rate of change in the developing states, where 0.7% of the value of exports in 2010 to 2005.

4. Results and Recommendations:

4.1 Results

After all the research and all the content of the discussion of the issue, some of the results were concluded as follows:

reinforcing and does not allow service providers to work to develop local capacity to develop its market in the states before in this field, to allow states to facilitate the development of the service sector.

The annual growth rate of the value of exports in the developed countries the rate is more than double the rate of increase in the value of exports in developed states varies.

The size and the United States, Canada, Japan, the World Trade Organization to achieve the benefits of the agreement to increase the value of exports of goods, some states in the developed countries is expected.

The results achieved in a large number of developing states to increase the share of exports in the implementation of the World Trade Organization agreement and the value of many states in the developing world, despite all the threats, to show that.

Customer service local and international markets, leading to the production of quality goods to growing competition and lower.

4.2 Recommendations

After discussing the results of the study developed states in the world where so many of the following recommendations have been picked to face the economic and public globalayajhinga economy:

- Special procedures as well as the value of foreign investment and the size, or a limited number of service providers in the area of services and goods which must be taken in case of deteriorating balance of payments.
- We have to work through negotiations to determine the field work to support and understand the rules of the agreement states developed to access global markets towards the economic area to determine through the negotiating field.
- The importance of continuous support for the development of the state is possible through increased demand and reinforcing its power through using modern technology.
- Open markets against exports from developing states states, and demand continued to demand the transfer of the workforce to develop a basic state.
- No argument can lead to system and raising the stakes rising prices of clothing and textile exports in the field of the development.
- States in the developing world as the biggest source of raw materials and enjoy wide market makers have worked hard to get each other to secure the best conditions for global economic cooperation, based on his power against the masses.

- Huge financial activities and should follow the lead of global trade agreement and a plan should be set to benefit the development of the states in this market.

5. Conclusion

In this report, we have Financial income developing countries have tried to avoid pressure on the developed countries to the developing states are increasing as more opportunities to guarantee the balance between its rights and liabilities. Lift the burden of asking states to develop its economy and develop the basis for determining the important field of the development of exports in order to raise the value of exports in those countries.

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