



Man and Economy

Dr.. Sherif Nouredine, on: 9/23/2021 AD.

He is the person who is adapted to his environment, the creative and innovative to obtain his needs and desires, he is the unique distinction over the rest of creation in his nature in form, content and essence, he is purposeful and able to achieve his goals, he is the advanced and developed in his ambitions, and he is frugal and economic in his nature...

Therefore, man has struggled for a long time to achieve what human civilization has reached today, through the development of his experiences and repeated experiences with his failure sometimes and his success at other times. It led to the creativity of some philosophers and thinkers to formulate the relationship between man and energy and translate it scientifically within the theory of economics...

And human history confirms that energy was one of the main pillars for the establishment of civilization, and man has sought since the beginning, to provide it by various means, and with the availability of resources in abundance, he was able to extract the rest of the materials from the earth, water and air, conduct construction operations in various forms and even go to space, energy is a key Each door has its necessities and luxuries...

His first tools were fire, spear and other tools, one million five hundred thousand years ago.

And his discovery of fire constituted the first revolution of energy in human history, as man benefited from it in cooking and heating, fearing it sometimes and worshipping it at other times and using it as a weapon against enemies.

Man lived his civilization in a primitive way, and this stage extended from 15000 to 9000 BC.

With his discovery of agriculture, he moved to the second stage of energy, which started since the seventh millennium BC when man began using some tools and animals in order to carry out agriculture and gradually shift to stability in specific places of the earth and thus turned into an urban organism, so construction was built and societies were established...

Also, with his discovery of the mining industry, he began his third stage of energy, through which man moved towards making pottery and then smelting iron, using simple machines in agriculture, setting up silos and manufacturing household appliances, inaugurating the era of industry. He also benefited from wind and water mills to increase his energies and establish furnaces for melting. Iron, copper and other metals that had a far-reaching impact on the overall development of civilization later...

As for the fourth stage of energy, when early gunpowder was discovered in China, and then several centuries later in Europe, it led to great changes in the field of wars, railways, road construction, and the use of steel in large quantities for the manufacture of cannons, and to contribute to the development of industry of all kinds. ...

With human progress and development, man entered the fifth stage of energy, with the discovery of coal of all kinds, especially wood and stone, and with it, the great industrial energy in its modern sense began, since the middle of the eighteenth century, when England was a pioneer for this industrial revolution that it accomplished within 130 years, then France came and achieved it within 70 years, then Germany within 44 years, and Japan and the former Soviet Union within 36 years.

He also moved to the sixth stage of energy, with the discovery of oil in America by (Edwin Drake) in 1859, as he was digging a well in order to obtain water in Pennsylvania, as oil came out for him instead. This was a turning point in human history.

With his discovery of the atom, he entered the seventh stage, which is one of the most important stages of mankind's progress towards the great revolution of science, so man dived into the planet Earth and space, discovering the energy of large stars and the impact on knowledge of the enormous energy that is available in the nucleus of the atom stored inside it since forever. Most of the secrets of the atom have been known since the thirties of the last century, and led to the opening of wide areas for its use, the first of which was used against humanity, in Hiroshima and Nagasaki on August 6 and 9, 1945...

* energy:

The most important sources of energy in nature and others are: Fossil source and includes the following:

Coal, linite, anthracite, oil, gas, lithium battery.

Non-fossil source (alternative energy):

The depletable energy is divided into:

Geothermal energy, nuclear fission energy, nuclear fusion energy, new and renewable energy, solar energy, wind energy, hydro energy, tidal energy, bioenergy, wood energy, dung energy, human waste energy, agricultural waste energy, ocean energy, energy Gray (brain energy), human human energy,

* Economy:

It is a Greek word that appeared around 400 BC, when the Greek historian "Zenofin" wrote a book under the title *Œconomicus*, which means the art of managing the house. Linguistically, it is saving, and not just the meaning of money, but rather the idiomatic meaning of a specific name, which is managing the affairs of money, either by increasing it and securing its creation or by distributing it. The economic characteristic of everything related to material facts.

* Primitive economic ideas:

Economic ideas were born with the birth of ancient civilizations such as the Greek, Roman and Indian, passing through the Chinese, Persian and Arab civilization. Several writers belonging to these civilizations were famous, most notably Aristotle, the famous Greek philosopher, Chanakya (340 - 293 BC), prime minister of the first emperor of the Moria Empire in East Asia, and the well-known Arab philosopher Ibn Khaldun Sahib (Introduction of Ibn Khaldun) who lived In the fourteenth century AD. The Czech writer (Joseph Schumpeter) believes that the late scholars of the fourteenth and seventeenth centuries are the true founders of "economics". Joseph Schumpeter (Ibn Khaldun) was described as a pioneer in the field of contemporary economics, as many of his economic theories were not known in Europe until relatively recently. Later, two economic schools, the Natural School (Physiocracy) and the Mercantile School, developed and added new economic concepts, as they contributed to the establishment of "economic nationalism" and "modern capitalism" in Europe.

When describing the current global economy, two basic terms are frequently used: globalization and the knowledge economy. The world has been witnessing the increasing globalization of economic affairs due to several factors, the most important of which are the information and communication technology revolution, as well as the easing of trade restrictions at the national and international levels. In parallel, the world has witnessed a sharp rise in the knowledge density of economic activities, driven by the information and communication technology revolution and the acceleration of technological progress.

The beginning of the crystallization of economics:

- Scottish economist Adam Smith, author of the book "The Wealth of Nations" (1776) Although discussions about the processes of production and distribution took place since the beginnings of history, economics began to crystallize in its current form as an independent scientific branch since Adam Smith published his famous book "Wealth Nations" in 1776. In his book, Adam Smith defines the term political economy as one of the branches of political science and legislation, and aims at two basic things: the first, to provide individuals with a sufficient and continuous quantity of products, or work to make them able to provide these products on a continuous basis, and the second, to provide The state or the enrichment of both individuals and governments. And in his book The Wealth of Nations, Adam Smith refers to economics with the term (political economy), but this term was gradually replaced in

general use by the term (Economics), after 1870, in addition to the first to use the term political economy by a French cleric named Antoine Demoncritian and the first Those who took economics seriously were the naturalists, who believed in agriculture as a net source of profit.

Other important milestones in the development of political economy include:

* political economy:

Political economy is not a unified discipline, there are studies that use the term that overlaps the topic, but have radically different viewpoints.

Politics studies power relations and their relationship to achieving desired goals.

Philosophy evaluates and carefully examines a set of beliefs and their applicability to reality.

Economics studies the distribution of resources so that the material needs of society are satisfied. Promote societal well-being.

Sociology studies the effects of people's participation in society as members of groups and how this changes their ability to function. Many sociologists start from the perspective of the production-determining relationship of Karl Marx. Marx's theories on the subject of political economy are contained in his book Capital.

Anthropology studies political economy by investigating the systems of political and economic value that determine the underlying aspects of social and cultural practices (such as the pejorative use of pseudo-Spanish expressions in American entertainment media) through broader historical, political, and social processes. Analyzes of the structural features of transnational operations focus on the interactions between the global capitalist system and local cultures.

Archeology attempts to reconstruct past political economies by examining physical evidence of managerial strategies for controlling and mobilizing resources. Such evidence may include architecture, animal remains, evidence of craft workshops, evidence of banquets and rituals, evidence of the import or export of prestige goods, or evidence of food storage.

Psychology is the fulcrum at which political economy exercises its power in the study of decision-making (not only in prices), but as a field of study whose assumptions are political economy.

Geography studies political economy within the broader geographical studies of human-environment interactions in which human economic actions change the natural environment. Apart from these, attempts have been made to develop a geopolitical economy that prioritizes the production of goods and the “potential” of capitalism.

- documents history changing, often using it to argue political economy; Some historical works take political economy as a framework for the narrative.

The environment deals with political economy because human activity has the greatest impact on the environment, and its primary concern is the suitability of the environment for human activity. The environmental impacts of economic activity motivate research on the changing incentives of a market economy. Additionally, more recently, ecological theory has been used to examine economic systems as analogous to interacting species (eg, firms).

Cultural studies examines social class, production, work, race, gender, and gender.

Communication studies the institutional aspects of media and communication systems. As an area of study focusing on aspects of human communication, it pays special attention to the relationships between owners, labour, consumers and advertisers, production and state structures, and the power relationships embedded in these relationships.

Institutions of the economic system:

Methods of controlling the factors or means of production: This may include ownership of the means of production or ownership rights to them. The means of production may be owned by people (private ownership), the state or the people who use them, and sometimes the ownership is shared by more than one party.

Decision-making system: determines who has the right to make decisions about economic activities. Economic agents with decision-making power can enter into binding contracts with each other.

Coordination Mechanism: It specifies how information is obtained and used in decision-making. The two most prevalent forms of coordination are the central planning economy and the market economy. Planning can be decentralized or centralized. The use of one coordination mechanism does not negate the use of the other, but rather we often find both together.

Incentive system: This system encourages participation in productive activities, by providing an incentive in the form of material reward (compensation and providing a personal benefit) or through

moral persuasion (social status and democratic decision-making process). The incentive system may encourage specialization and the division of workloads.

Organizational form: There are two basic types of organization: actors and regulators. Economic actors include business groups, production teams, joint ventures, joint ventures, and cartels (contracts). Regulators are state and market authorities, the latter of which may be private or public property.

Distribution system: allocates the proceeds of productive activity.

General selection mechanism for law-making, norm-setting and taxation: usually the responsibility of the state, but there are other means of collective decision-making, such as chambers of commerce or workers' councils.

The New Political Economy: which may treat economic ideologies as a phenomenon of interpretation, according to the traditions of Marxist political economy. Thus, Charles S. Mayer argues that the political economy approach "interrogates economic doctrines to reveal their social and political premises... In short, [he] does not regard economic ideas and behavior as frameworks for analysis, but as beliefs and actions to be explained themselves." This approach informs Andrew

Gamble's *Free Economy and the Strong State* (Palgrave Macmillan, 1988), and Colin Hay's *The Political Economy of the New Labor Party* (Manchester University Press, 1999). It also informs much of the work published in *The New Political Economy*, an international journal founded by University of Sheffield scholars in 1996.

International Political Economy (IPE) is an interdisciplinary field that includes approaches to the actions of various actors. According to international relations scholar Chris Brown, Susan Strang, a professor at the University of Warwick, "was almost single-handedly responsible for creating international political economy as a field of study". In the United States, these methods are associated with *Journal International*, which in the 1970s became the flagship journal of the IPE under the editorship of Robert Keohan, Peter J Katzenstein and Stephen Krasner. It is also associated with the journal *International Political Economy Review*. Also there is a school more important than the IPE, inspired by thinkers such as Antonio Gramsci and Karl Polanyi. Two of the main characters are Matthew Watson and Robert Cox.

Historians have used political economy to explore the ways in which people and groups with common economic interests have used in the past to effect changes beneficial to their interests.

- Political economy and law: It is a recent attempt within the framework of legal study to engage explicitly in the literature of political economy. In the 1920s and 1930s, legal realists (such as Robert Hill) and thinkers (such as John Commons) engaged in topics related to political economy. In the second half of the 20th century, lawyers associated with the Chicago School incorporated some intellectual

traditions from economics. However, since the crisis in 2007, legal scholars particularly in relation to international law have turned to engage more explicitly in the debates, methodology, and various themes in political economy texts.

Thomas Piketty's approach and call to action which called for the reintroduction of political considerations and knowledge of political science in general in the field of economics as a way of improving the robustness of the discipline and addressing its deficiencies, which then became apparent. and the financial crisis of 2008.

In 2010, the UK's only Department of Political Economy was officially established at King's College London. The rationale for this academic unit was that "the disciplines of politics and economics are closely related," and that "it was not possible to properly understand political processes without exploring the economic context in which politics operates."

In 2017, the Political Economy Group UK (abbreviated PolEconUK) was established as a research consortium in the field of political economy. It hosts an annual conference and counts among its member institutions Oxford, Cambridge, Kings College London, University of Warwick and London School of Economics.

Marxist economics:

It was founded by the economic thinker Karl Marx, who called for the necessity of eliminating the manifestations of individual ownership through the revolution of the working and exploited classes against other classes, especially the capitalist class, and stripping them of private property. A communist who achieves equality and justice in distributing resources and national product to all people, and this is one of the pillars of the establishment of communist thought, and we have to mention about this what happened to Marxism in all its scientific aspects so that it has become in the process of being forgotten and this reason is not due to the contradiction of its principles or its failure as some believe, but rather Ignorance of it, the deviation and the coup that happened to it at the beginning of the sixties of the twentieth century, when it was overthrown by the so-called "Nikita Khrushchev" with a victory for the middle class, especially the military segment as its strongest components, the collapse of the Soviet Union was not the successor of Marxist sciences but the bourgeois class.

Keynesian economics:

This theory was founded by the British economist John Maynard Keynes, and this theory focuses on the role of both the public and private sectors in the economy, i.e. the mixed economy, where Keynes differs with the free market (without state intervention), that is, with state intervention in some areas. In his theory, he believes that macroeconomic trends determine to a large extent the behavior of individuals at the microeconomic level, and he, like many classical economists, has emphasized the role of aggregate demand for goods and that this demand has a major role in the economy, especially in periods of economic stagnation. Aggregate Demand The government can fight unemployment and

depression, especially during the Great Depression. It is believed that the economy does not tend to tend to full employment naturally according to the principle of the invisible hand as was believed by the classics,

* Knowledge economy:

The twenty-first century began with important radical changes that pose many challenges and opportunities, as well as the growing importance of knowledge (of which technology is one of its elements) in the economy until the feature of the twenty-first century economy has become a knowledge-based economic economy, and this means that the societies of tomorrow will exist Education is the most important source of international competition, especially in the information society, given that education is the key to entering the era of knowledge and the development of societies through a real development of human capital, which is the focus of the educational process, which means that the knowledge society and economy is linked to the concept of the education society, which Everything in it provides opportunities for the individual, to learn to know, to learn to work, to learn to live with others, and to learn to achieve himself.

Previously, land, labor and capital were the three main factors of production in the ancient economy. The important assets in the new economy are technical knowledge, creativity, intelligence, and information. The intelligence embodied in computer software and technology across a wide range of products has become more important than capital, materials, or labour. The United Nations estimates that knowledge economies now account for 7% of global GDP and are growing at a rate of 10% annually. It is worth noting that 50% of the productivity growth in the European Union is a direct result of the use and production of ICTs.

The term knowledge economy and knowledge society was used in the twelfth chapter of Peter Drucker's The Age of Discontinuity. Multiple terms are often used to emphasize different aspects of the knowledge economy, including the information society, the digital economy, the network of the new economy or the knowledge economy and the information revolution.

The circular economy:

Jul 30, 2021ANDREW SHENG, XIAO GENG

HONG KONG - Each year, 400 million tons of heavy metals, toxic sludge and industrial waste are dumped into our waterways. At least eight million tons of plastic end up in our oceans. About 1.3 billion tons of food - about a third of what is produced - is lost or wasted, while hundreds of millions of people go hungry. Our oceans are overfished, our lands are being degraded, and biodiversity is rapidly eroding. Meanwhile, devastating natural disasters — flash floods in Europe and China, wildfires in the United States, and locust upsurges in Africa and the Middle East — are becoming more frequent.

The unsustainability of our 'take-make-waste' pattern of global production and consumption has never been more evident. In fact, if we don't abandon them by 2050, we'll need roughly the equivalent of

three terrestrial organisms to provide enough natural resources to sustain current lifestyles, and annual waste production will increase by 70%. But there is a better way: We can embrace the circular economy.

The circular economy will decouple growth from the consumption of finite resources, keep products and materials in use, and rejuvenate natural systems. The European Union has already begun to adopt this approach. The Circular Economy Action Plan - one of the pillars of the European Green Deal - introduces legislative and non-legislative measures that will affect the entire life cycle of products, aiming not only to save materials, but also to create jobs, improve human health - existence and protect nature.

At #ADNOC, we are committed to contributing to building a competitive, sustainable, knowledge-based economy in the #UAE by preparing future generations for business sectors and developing talent in the fields of #UAE.

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* Managerial Economics:

Managerial economics is a branch of economics that involves the application of economic methods in the managerial decision-making process. Managerial economics aims to provide a framework for decision-making aimed at maximizing the profits and results of a firm. Managerial economics focuses on increasing the efficiency of organizations by employing all possible business resources to increase production while reducing unproductive activities. The two main objectives of managerial economics are:

Optimal decision making when a company encounters problems or obstacles, considering macro and micro economic theories and principles.

Analyze the potential effects and impacts of short- and long-term planning decisions on business revenue and profitability.

To properly improve economic decisions, the objectives of managerial economics may include the use of operations research, mathematical programming, strategic decision-making, game theory and other computational methods. The above methods are usually used for making quantitative decisions by means of data analysis techniques.

Managerial economics theory involves focusing on; Incentives, business organization, bias, advertising, innovation, uncertainty, pricing, analytics, and competition. In other words, managerial economics is a mixture of economic and managerial theory. It helps the manager in decision-making and acts as a link

between practice and theory. Moreover, managerial economics provides the device and techniques for managers to make the best possible decisions for any scenario.

* Schools and economic branches:

Economics can also be divided into numerous sub-branches and this does not always fit neatly into the large, precise classification. These sub-branches include: international economics, labor economics, welfare economics, neuroeconomics, information economics, resource economics, environmental economics, managerial economics, financial economics, home economics, development economics, and economic geography.

There are also methodologies used by economists who rank according to important theories.

* Classification of economic systems according to the mechanism of resources:

The modern basic and general economic systems divided according to the resource allocation mechanism criterion are:

Market economy (ineffective systems, such as laissez-faire capitalism).

Mixed economy (a mixture that mixes some aspects of both the market economy and the central planning economy).

Central planning economies (effective systems, such as state socialism, are known as "leadership economies" when referring to the Soviet model).

Other related economic types:

Traditional economics (a general term for older economic systems, as opposed to modern economic systems).

Non-monetary economy (without the use of money, its opposite is monetary economy).

Subsistence economy (without economic surplus, exchange, or trade market).

Free economy (in which exchange takes place without any explicit agreement on immediate or future gains and profits).

Barter economy (goods and services are directly exchanged for other goods or services).

Sharing economy (a decentralized economic planning system in which the production and distribution of goods is directed by public participation).

Post-scarcity economy (a hypothetical form in which resources are not scarce).

* Classification of economic systems according to production ownership:

Capitalism (private ownership of the means of production).

Mixed economy.

Socialist economy (social ownership of the means of production).

* Economic classification according to political beliefs:

Different elements of anarchism and libertarianism advocate different economic systems, which share little or no government intervention. They include:

Left wing.

Communist anarchism (Anarcho-Communism).

Trade union anarchism.

Socialist anarchism.

Right wing...

Capitalist anarchism.

Liberalism or liberalism.

Liberal communism.

Liberal socialism.

trade unionism.

* Economic classification according to other criteria:

Syndicalism refers to the economic triad, which consists of negotiations between labor groups, workloads, and state interests, to develop economic policy.

Some terms emphasize and emphasize certain sectors, such as:

Circular economy.

The collective economy.

- The digital economy.

Green economy.

The information economy.

Internet economy.

- Knowledge economy.

Natural economy.

Virtual economy.

* Classification of religious economic systems:

Hindu economy.

Buddhist economics.

Economics of the Catholic Church.

Islamic economics.

* Classification of economic systems according to the labor force:

An economy based on slavery and serfdom.

The wage-labour economy.

* Macroeconomic:

Macroeconomic analysis is concerned with studying the economy as a whole, to clarify the impact of economic factors on the economies of countries, such as the effect of national income, employment rates (employment rates), price inflation, the rate of aggregate consumption, the rate of investment spending and its components. Macroeconomic analysis also studies the effects of both monetary and fiscal policy in a country. Since the sixties of the twentieth century, macroeconomic analysis has taken a more integrated approach, and new models have emerged, such as sectoral analysis on a partial basis, rationalization of economic players, efficient use of market information, and imperfect competition. Macroeconomic analysis is also concerned with factors with long-term effects on the economy and the growth of national income. Examples of these factors are capital accumulation, technological development, and the growth of the labor force.

Attempts to unify these two branches or abolish the distinction between them was an important stimulus in most of the economic thought in the last stage, especially in the late seventies and early eighties. Today there is a consensus that good macroeconomics should be based on solid microeconomic structures. In other words, the macroeconomic structure must be clearly supported by microeconomics.

* partial economy:

Microeconomic analysis studies the economic behavior of economic components (including individuals and firms) and the way they interact through individual markets, resource scarcity, and government systems. The market here may include the good being produced.

* Individual Economy:

Or as it is known in English as (home economics), which is the economy of the housewife to manage and manage the affairs of the house, from evaluating the necessary needs for the consumption of the people of the house, and the amount of necessary expenses during a specified time, and providing the needs and requirements of the house within the limits of time and the resources available to the housewife, and generally includes the economy Home Training of children on good consumption and non-waste, in clothing and food.

* Objective Descriptive Economics and Normative Economics:

There is a use of the word economy of the state: its financial condition in addition to everything related to it such as production, distribution, spending, labor markets and others. It is a modern usage. Some countries have strong economies and others weak economies

- Objective economy: Positive economics looks at facts and clarifies the nature of the relations that bind them. Saying that a drop in oil prices by the amount of one dollar leads to a decrease in the revenues of oil-exporting countries, and saying that an increase in capital leads to an increase in the production potential of society are two objective expressions, that is, they explain what is happening. under specific conditions.

Normative economics: It is that branch of economics that includes value judgments - from an economic perspective - about what is the best state of the economy and what it should be, in contrast to positivist economics, which is concerned only with economic facts, and it often expresses its support for a school of thought Without another, he explains the policy to be taken, whether by the individual or society, that is, the value economy represents a point of view or an opinion about reality. From its productive potential, we have presented a certain opinion about a particular relationship, and this opinion can be differed by two people, unlike the objective relationship.

* Mathematics economics:

The term "mathematical economics" refers to the application of mathematical methods to understand and interpret economic theory in scientific ways or to solve economic problems. Mathematical economics uses differential and integral analysis methods and algebraic matrices methods.

Economic writers have praised the great benefits of this method of allowing clear, rigorous, and simple formulation and derivation of key relationships in the economic model. Paul Samuelson, in his book "The Basics of Economic Analysis" in 1947, identified general mathematical structures in several economic fields through which economic problems and issues are analyzed in a quantitative way that can be expressed in theories and equations, as did some Nobel Prize-winning economists in economics. Like the scientist John Forbes Nash, who won the Nobel Prize for his theory of "equilibrium theory" and its main reliance was on the purely mathematical aspect.

*** Economy Standard:**

In econometrics, mathematical and statistical methods are applied to analyze data emanating from economic models. For example, a theory might assume that an educated person earns, on average, an income that is higher than the income of a person similar to him with all characteristics but who is uneducated (or less educated). Here comes econometrics, which measures the strength of the relationship and its statistical significance. The econometric method is used to infer quantitative generalizations, such as finding a relationship between pre-existing data and predicting what will be the case in the future.

*** National Account Economy:**

The National Accounts (National Accounting) is a means that the national accounts include the following branches: National Income and Production Accounts (NIPA). It results in estimates of the monetary value of the economy's outputs and inputs during a year or quarter. National income accounts enable officials to track the performance of the economy and its components during economic cycles or periods longer. National accounts also include capital, national wealth, and international capital flows.

*** Informal economy:**

It means all economic activities that occur outside the sphere of the formal economy and which is controlled by the government. This type of economy refers to the public income sector in which certain types of income are not controlled by the institutions of society in a legal and social environment.

It considers all economic activities that are not subject to taxation, are not monitored by the government, and are not included in the gross national product, as opposed to the formal or official economic activity.

Although the informal economy is associated with developing countries, all economic systems contain an informal economy.

The English terms "under the table" and "off the books" refer to this type of economics. The term black market also refers to a specific subset of the informal economy in which smuggling is practiced.

In the second half of the 1990s, many scholars began consciously to term the "informal economy" rather than the "informal sector" to refer to a broader concept that includes institutions as well as employment in developing, transitional, and advanced industrial economies.

Shadow Economy:

Among the surveys conducted on the size and development of the shadow economy (mostly expressed as a percentage of GDP) are those conducted by Feige (1989) and Schneider and Inst (2000). In these surveys an extensive discussion of the various procedures for estimating the size of the shadow economy can be found as well as a critical evaluation of the size of the shadow economy and the consequences of the shadow economy on the formal to be found.

For more scrutiny, the shadow economy or the hidden economy includes two types under its roof that raise this slogan, the first of which deals with goods or provides permissible services such as an unregistered workshop, a carpenter who does not hold a license from the competent authority, a teacher who gives private lessons without the knowledge of the responsible authorities and it is called the informal economy .

As for the second type, it provides services or trades in illegal goods such as arms trade, antiquities theft and sale, bribery, human organs trade, tax evasion and is called the black economy, or the shameful economy or the crime economy.

Here, of course, the role of money laundering operations that aim at maximizing illegal wealth by concealing the nature and identity of funds obtained from illegal activities to be included within the legitimate framework emerges.

- The reasons for its expansion and spread: search for the absence of social justice, the existence of tyrannical or unjust political regimes, which in turn leave economic frameworks no less unjust and unjust in their organizational structure, and thus an environment suitable for tax evasion, and work inconsistent with laws in general.

The large disparity in incomes, and the fact that the wages of the middle and lower segments do not cover decent livelihoods for their owners contribute to encouraging them to search for additional jobs to meet the need or to take the illegal approach of receiving bribes or carrying out activities that violate the law.

Also, the absence of the government's role in dealing decisively with corruption in all its forms, and its weak coverage to monitor the movement of prices and the shortage of goods in the markets, which encourages some groups to take advantage of this to play a complementary role and achieve huge gains outside the official legal framework of the state.

The weak educational output also contributes to the expansion of this type of economy, as the increasing number of unqualified graduates means that they do not meet the requirements of the labor

market in good jobs, and are therefore willing to work in less efficient activities that do not follow regulatory frameworks subject to the supervision of the authorities.

The role of technology in an expanding economy: The rapid development in the field of technology, means of communication and money transfer via the Internet, and recently the use of mobile phones for electronic payment, contributed to the expansion of the parallel or hidden economy, especially with the increase in thefts that take place via the Internet.

While there are internationally known legitimate channels for transferring funds, and concluding and completing deals, there remain windows to engage in illegal activities such as electronic swindling, and the presence of fake brokerages to trade in currencies and many assets that aim to collect funds through deception.

Also, cyber burglaries, the most famous of which were recently hacked by “Sony Pictures” in November last year, cost millions of dollars, while companies and banks witnessed piracy operations, as well as sites for governments around the world similar operations for various purposes, but they still have an economic bill in the end.

* Green and environmental economy:

The green economy is defined as an economy that aims to reduce environmental risks and achieve sustainable development without leading to a state of environmental degradation. It is closely related to ecological economics, but has a stronger political focus. The UN Environment Green Economy Report 2011 argues: “For an economy to be green, it must not only be efficient, but also be fair. This equity means recognizing the dimensions of financial equality at the global and local levels, especially in ensuring a just transition to a low-carbon economy that is resource-efficient and socially inclusive.”

A feature that distinguishes it from previous economic systems is its direct valuation of natural capital and ecosystem services as being of economic value (see The Economics of Ecosystems, Biodiversity and Natural Capital Bank) as well as a full-cost environmental accounting system through which costs are tracked externalities that reliably generalize to society across ecosystems.

Green label practices have emerged as appropriate standards for environmental and sustainable development consumers. Many industries are beginning to adopt these standards as viable ways to enhance their greening practices in the globalized economy.

Environmental Standards: Economic output is measured through the use of the Index of Economic Indicators. Green indicators arose from the need to measure the human impact on the environment, the impact of efficiency sectors such as transportation, energy industry, building construction and

tourism, as well as investment flows directed to areas such as renewable energy and clean technology innovation.

1- Dual Citizen LLC, a consulting company, published in the sixth edition of the Global Green Economy Index (GGEI) between 2010-2018, on green economic performance and its results in 130 countries on four main dimensions of leadership, climate change, efficiency sectors, markets, investment and the environment. .

2- 2009-2012 Green City Index: A global study by Siemens.[6]

3- 2009-2013 Sustainability Circles project in 5 cities from 5 different countries.

Ecological footprint measurements are another way to measure human impact and are additional criteria used by local governments.

The digital economy:

He also mentioned the new economy. It refers to the economy in which digital computing technologies are used in economic activities.

The term "digital economy" was first mentioned in Japan by a Japanese professor and research economist in the midst of Japan's recession in the 1990s. In the West, the term followed and was coined in Don Tapscott's 1995 book, *The Digital Economy: Promise and Peril in the Age of Networked Intelligence*. This was among the first books on how the internet changed the way we do business.

According to Thomas Meissenburg (2001), three main components of the concept of "digital economy" can be identified:

- E-business infrastructure (hardware, software, communications, networking, human capital, etc.),
- e-business (how business is done, i.e. a process conducted by an organization over computer mediated networks),
- E-commerce (transportation of goods, for example when selling a book online).

In this new economy, digital networks and communications infrastructure provide a global platform on which individuals and organizations strategize, interact, communicate, collaborate and search for information. More recently, the digital economy has been defined as a branch of economics that studies intangible goods with zero marginal cost over the network.

* Nano economy:

Nanotechnology storms "Wall Street" 2007.

About 15 years ago, the corridors of "Wall Street" were abuzz with excessively optimistic news and speculation about nanotechnology, and how it would change the course of life because of the huge possibilities that this new technology would offer. It is known that stock markets always anticipate events due to the speed of investors in seizing opportunities and early entry into any new and promising areas. In fact, it is known that stock markets anticipate the economic movement in many countries, so that it has become one of the best means of predicting the future movement of the overall economy, Unemployment levels, interest rates, etc.

There are a number of companies that use nanotechnology in their activities and achieve high results in the quality and diversity of their products, in a way that was not possible in the past. Many major industrial companies use nanotechnology in one way or another, but here we shed light on companies that are highly specialized in technology or at least benefit from it in achieving a large part of their annual revenues.

Most of the applications of nanotechnology in the medical field revolve around detection and sensing mechanisms and the best ways to deliver drugs to disease sites in innovative, accurate ways. Among the largest and well-known companies in this field are Amgen, Biogen, Merck, Gilead, Pfizer, Sanofi, Roche and others. However, there are smaller companies that specialize more than these. big companies.

Among those small companies that make extensive use of nanotechnology in the medical field is Jazz Pharmaceuticals, which has treatments for sleep-disordered patients and muscle paralysis, and effective treatments for some cancers and neurological diseases. The company is a medium-sized company with a market value of ten billion dollars, sales of 2.5 billion dollars, and profits of about 500 million dollars.

There are other medical companies that benefit from nanotechnology in particular, including the Japanese Eisai Co, the French company Ipsen and the American company Arrowhead.

Thermo Fisher Scientific

This company is specialized in the natural sciences, established in 1956, and focuses in its work on providing solutions to support nanotechnology activities around the world, from various measuring devices to laboratory equipment and providing the tools and means necessary for virus detection and examination for pathogens and contaminants. The company has several products related to genetic engineering and biological products, including products related to the fight against the novel coronavirus.

The company has a significant growth in sales and profitability, as its sales rose from \$21 billion in 2017 to about \$36 billion in the past 12 months, and its profits rose during the same period from about \$2 billion to \$8 billion. Thermo Fisher is one of the big companies, with a market value of \$209 billion.

The Chemours Company

This company was established in 2014 and is highly specialized in employing nanotechnology in its work, and it works in several delicate fields, including titanium technologies that produce industrial dyes that give a bright white color to many products, as well as products used in cooling and special solutions related to the production of polymers and advanced raw materials, to Besides, it has chemical products that are used in the manufacture of gold and some industrial and household products.

The company has a slight decrease in sales after 2018, with a loss of \$52 million in 2019, but profits rose again to achieve \$219 million in 2020, and the stock rose as a result. The company is a medium-sized company in terms of market capitalization of \$ 5.3 billion, and over the past two months the stock has received three buy recommendations from "Goldman Sachs", "Argus Research" and B of A Securities, and the stock price is still close to its price at the time of those recommendations.

PPG Industries Company

BPG is one of the oldest industrial companies in the United States, where it was founded in 1883, and it was and still specializes in coating materials, coatings, coverings, producing industrial solutions, insulators and adhesives for a large number of sectors such as cars, planes, trains, ships, roads and bridges, and its products and services are sold to the commercial and military sectors. The company is characterized by the production of covering materials for metals, which have been developed using nanotechnology in order to obtain unique properties to meet the needs of customers in terms of durability and ability to withstand different climatic conditions and adhere to health requirements. The field of packaging materials in general.

* Space Economy:

"Space economies" has witnessed global popularity in recent years, as a pattern of economic and productive activities based on scientific knowledge related to the cosmic space, which contributes to achieving the orderly growth of space activities that are conducive to sustained economic growth and sustainable development in all countries.

The size of the global space economy reached nearly \$330 billion at the end of 2014, with a growth rate of more than 9% compared to its size in 2013, which was estimated at \$302.5 billion. This economic pattern contributes to employing about one million people around the world, with an average wage of \$110,000 per year.

Only the United States' share of the total economy amounted to 43 billion dollars, equivalent to 13% of its size, while the spending of the rest of the countries involved in space economies amounted to 36 billion dollars, or 11%. Space industrial and commercial activities amounted to approximately \$128

billion, or 39% of the volume of space economies, and the share of service activities related to space products is \$123 billion, or 37%. Many economic activities fall within the framework of space economies.

- Launching satellites for the purposes of communications and ground observation:

The world is witnessing an unprecedented revolution in the field of image production and distribution, as a result of the tremendous success in employing the results of communication technology via satellite media in the field of visual media to raise the possibilities of popularizing satellite broadcasting through thousands of media channels that have come into being. The number of effective satellites until August 2014, about 1235 satellites, constitutes 54% of them communications satellites through which 35,650 satellite TV channels operate, and it is expected that the number within the next ten years will be 47,000 channels.

As for ground observation and navigation, it is currently carried out through nano-satellites, as nearly 100 satellites of this type were launched during 2014. The nano-satellites are usually placed in orbits below 300 km and are assembled in lower-earth orbits for the purpose of daily ground observation, so that The resolution of the resulting images is only a few metres.

The volume of investment in the satellite industry and its launch systems is estimated at 1.4 billion US dollars, which provides huge economic opportunities. As an example, the French satellite communications company Eutelsat signed a contract to use Russian Proton-M missiles in satellite launches into orbit in the period from 2016-2023.

- Information technology and the Internet: The Internet is used extensively through satellites. In 2008, about one million people used the Internet via satellite, Bandwidth using K-U packet technology. Today, using the K-I package technology, which is more suitable for Internet uses, the number of users has increased to two million people, and it is expected that their number will rise to eight million in the next ten years, as this service is more suitable for remote areas that do not have terrestrial communications services.

Space exploration and mining: In December 2015, US President Barack Obama signed the Commercial Space Launch Vehicle Competition Act, which includes provisions that allow and encourage US citizens to engage in exploration and extraction of resources from space, despite the lack of eligibility for space exploration and mining. Nobody owns any space objects.

Space tourism: It means travel to space for recreational purposes, and these trips are very limited due to their high cost. The prices of space tourism trips on board the Russian Soyuz spacecraft were estimated at between 20-35 million US dollars during the period from 2001-2009.

Space transport: NASA has agreed with BOEING and SPACE-X to build a commercial fleet of “space taxis” by 2017 to transport astronauts to the International Space Station, ending America’s dependence on ships Russian space. Under the agreement, Boeing received \$4.2 billion, while SpaceX received \$2.6 billion.

NASA is paying \$70 million for a single flight on Russian Soyuz spacecraft, the only mode of transportation available since the US space shuttle retired in 2011.

Obtaining energy from space: Renewable energy sources are subject to fluctuation and instability, as solar energy sources are subject to fluctuation as a result of their complete dependence on the weather. Therefore, the Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA) is working on the preparation of Solar power satellites, which have become an active area of research, studies and development for the agency, which aims to start transmitting remote power wirelessly within 15 years, through a solar complex that weighs more than 10 thousand tons and a width of several kilometers on a fixed orbit 36 kilometers above the ground.

The effects of the economy of investments in space:

Space economies are playing an increasing role in the prosperity and revitalization of modern societies, and affect their economic growth and strategic development thanks to the extensive use of space technology, especially satellites in the fields of air and maritime navigation, communications, exploration of land resources, remote sensing, and weather monitoring.

Space technology also affects the areas of agricultural planning, disaster and crisis management, earth monitoring, transportation, and urban planning, which makes all these activities an engine of economic growth, as well as providing many jobs in all stages of production of space equipment.

For example, the British aerospace industries are one of the largest sources of income for the government, as the Malaysian Minister of Industry and International Trade "Mustafa Mohamed" expected last September that the Malaysian space industry would earn 12.6 billion Malaysian ringgit (about 3 billion US dollars) in revenue during the next year. 2015, compared to 11.8 billion ringgit (about 2.8 billion US dollars) in 2014.

Hollywood's Soft Economy:

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Famous American director Frank Capra says that “film is one of three global languages, with mathematics and music.” But despite the importance of the “soft power” of cinema and television, there is an economic force that is not underestimated in the industry.

According to the Motion Picture Association of America website, which is made up of a number of giants of the Hollywood film industry, the union alone contributes to providing annual incomes estimated at \$49 billion to millions of people in the United States.

The site, which shares under its title names such as "Walt Disney", "Paramount", "Sony", "Universal" and others, indicates that the film and television industry in America during 2016 alone employed about 2.1 million jobs in the fifty states of America, And it provided them with wages estimated at about 139 billion dollars, which exceeds the average national income in America by about 42 percent, and among those jobs were wages estimated at 53 billion dollars for direct workers in the industry, including actors, writers, assistant technicians and others, in addition to more Of the other 400,000 employers, 87 percent of them are small businesses employing about 10 people, benefiting from these huge resources, with an average annual income of about \$90,000, which is 68 percent more than the national average.

In a more comprehensive report, data issued by the US Office of Economic Analysis in cooperation with the National Foundation for the Arts earlier this month indicated that the arts in general contributed to pumping \$ 763.3 billion into the US national economy in 2015 alone, a figure that exceeds four times the contributions of the agricultural sector, and far exceeds Sectors such as transportation or storage, which are major sectors in themselves. The arts-related industries created more than 4.9 million jobs, with revenues of more than \$130 billion...The arts, led by films, caused a net trade surplus for the United States estimated at \$20 billion this year. Arts-related sectors are also experiencing an estimated average annual growth of at least 2.6 percent, which is higher than the overall average economic growth in the United States of 2.4 percent.

While another, slightly older study conducted by the International Intellectual Property Alliance in the United States, confirmed that the arts, led by cinema and products of the entertainment sector, added more than a trillion dollars to the American economy for the first time in one year in 2012, representing about 6.5 percent of GDP. total that year.

The Film Union website confirms in a recent report that with every film or television work that is shown, new jobs are created, great revenues are generated, and even infrastructure is being renovated and created... Summarizing that artworks pump strong blood in the arteries of the local and federal economy. "The film industry is one of the most powerful cultural and economic sources in the United States...

In addition, Hollywood generated an estimated \$20.6 billion in indirect national revenue in 2016, from commodity taxes, income taxes, and other collateral revenue from the film industry's interaction.

The film and television industry alone was responsible for adding more than 24,000 jobs annually, bringing the total to more than 700,000 jobs at the beginning of 2017. While the number of businesses increased by about 5,000 jobs, from a small company to a large one, bringing the total to 93,000.

This is with regard to the local economy, but at the external level, the union says that the works of art (film and television) that have been distributed in more than 140 countries have generated revenues for the US economy that exceeded 16.5 billion dollars, making the art industry one of the most important sources of American exports as a whole.

* Sports Economy:

Sports was not one of the interests of economics in the past, but now there is a link between economics and sports, as the sports system is originally based on economic foundations. Assets and financial resources as well as expenses beside profit returns throughout the year.

Sport has helped in the growth of the economies of major countries and is considered in some of the tributaries of the economy and one of the sources of national income in addition to non-economic benefits as well, through the development of infrastructure in neighborhoods, the development of societies, and the improvement of building the physical and psychological health of the community. In addition, sports have been linked to the economies of commercial companies, equipment factories, sports equipment and the media alike.

Most sports organizations and institutions depend on governmental financial support. In Britain, the government contributes approximately 7 percent of its budget to support the sports field. The French government contributes approximately 25 percent of the needs of institutions and organizations working in the sports field. In the United States, some resources are relied upon. The economy of the state such as taxes for building sports facilities and arenas and supporting sports and entertainment activities, as these facilities serve professional sports teams and achieve financial returns from selling tickets and public support for those teams and betting on those sports.

The sports economy or the sports industry is classified into five categories in terms of the productive sources of income, which are as follows:

- 1- Private and public clubs that have financial contributions.
- 2- Commercial establishments for the retail sale of sporting goods and merchandise.
- 3- Commercial companies selling wholesale goods and their suppliers, and advertising companies fall under them
- 4- Factories of sports equipment, devices and materials.
- 5- Sports media.

According to a report (Cambridge Report):

Sports In 2010, sporting activities contributed more than £20.3 billion to the British economy, or 1.9% of the total economy.

In the same year, sports contributed to raising the employment rate and provided nearly 400,000 jobs (full-time), equivalent to 2.3 of the total jobs in Britain.

An additional value to the British economy from sporting and volunteering activities is approximately £2.7 billion.

The annual turnover of public health benefits for people involved in sporting activities is approximately £11.2 billion.

As for the income of Italian football matches, it occupied the second place of the incomes of the Italian national economy. In Japan, the total productive value of sports was 4,500 billion yen, ranking fifth in the Japanese national economy.

- FIFA's economy, industry, trade and global investments:

The number of registered football players in the world exceeds 265 million, the number of referees and administrators is 5 million, the number of clubs is 301,000, and the number of teams outside clubs such as schools, institutions, companies and factories is 1,750,000.

With the number of followers of the 2014 World Cup final matches in Brazil exceeding the threshold of 3.2 billion viewers on the small screen, or about half the population of the globe, and the total market value of the players participating in the last World Cup to about 7 billion and 757 million dollars, and in The affiliation of 209 national federations to FIFA, and many other fictional numbers such as exceeding the wages of some football players or the budgets of clubs, the budgets of countries, football has become much more than just a sport, but has turned into a major industry that attracts businessmen, merchants and major companies from around the world.

The International Football Association (FIFA) recorded revenues of \$ 5,718 billion between 2011 and 2014, and its cash reserve amounted to about \$ 1,523 billion.

FIFA recorded an increase in its revenues during the last period, compared to the period between 2007 and 2010, amounting to 37 percent, according to Markus Kattner, FIFA's financial director, during the FIFA General Assembly in the Swiss city of Zurich last Friday.

The 2014 World Cup in Brazil saw revenues of \$2,069 billion, nearly double the revenues of the previous World Cup, which was held in 2010 in South Africa, which amounted to \$1.291 billion. FIFA's budget for the period from 2015 to 2018 will be about \$5 billion. During this period, the federation will generate revenues of \$2.3 billion from marketing and match tickets, and \$2.7 billion from the sale of television broadcasting rights for tournaments organized by the association. The Federation expects to achieve a surplus of 100 million dollars before calculating taxes, and to achieve a surplus after calculating taxes in 2018. The size of FIFA's budget has increased to more than 10 times its size for the period from 1995 to 1999, which was 257 million dollars.

Economy of the donations of the Vatican Church:

Today, Saturday, July 24, the Department of the Holy See's Departments published the budget of the Holy See for the year 2020, which is the first time that the budget has been published.

For the first time since its establishment in 1967, the Department of the Holy See's Department publishes the budget document. Today, Saturday, July 24, the 2020 budget was published, detailing the activities and work of the Department during the past year. The document indicates that the net income is less than 51 million euros and that the value of financial investments is 1,778 million euros.

Money laundering economy:

Statistics and economic reports confirm that the phenomenon of money laundering is escalating frighteningly, especially in light of economic globalization and the prevalence of electronic commerce - electronic laundering takes place in a few minutes or seconds in order to speed up the concealment of these criminal operations.

Economists have estimated the amount of money laundered annually at a trillion dollars, which is equivalent to 15% of the total value of world trade.

Economists say Swiss banks hold between \$1 trillion and \$2 trillion in money that came from forbidden sources.

A recent United Nations report stated that Switzerland ranks high among the countries that receive laundered money, which amounts to \$750 million annually. The rest of the quantity is shared by Luxembourg, the Principality of Monaco, Austria, the Czech Republic and finally (Israel).

The IMF also notes that Thailand tops the list of 68 countries where cyber-laundering is widespread. The phenomenon of the growth of foreign direct investment, the free movement of funds between all developed and developing countries, and the phenomenon of expansion of financial speculation through stock exchanges, makes the money laundering process grow and multiply, and makes many banks race to take from this dirty phenomenon as much as possible by evading and deceiving, and circumventing laws Or any administrative procedures, and often these operations hide behind big names of companies or investors. Such operations often take place in Indonesia, Malaysia, and others.

The term money laundering, which has emerged on the economic scene now, and has aggravated after the Cold War, means carrying out legitimate financial transactions for money that was acquired illegally, by using it and for many times, and in different destinations, and in several ways and in a short time, by depositing it, as we said earlier, in banks. It can be legally entered into the country, or used to purchase real estate, then mortgage it and borrow it with its guarantee, or trade it in local and international stock exchanges, or establish fictitious companies, and prove its passage in their name. And all this in order to

try to hide the illegal source of funds, and to mislead the security and control agencies to evade sanctions.

The dirty money economy:

Thus: the sources of dirty and forbidden money are many, including: drugs, cultivation, manufacture and sale, prostitution, slave trade, evasion of duties and taxes, bribery, hidden commissions, profit from a job, exploitation of positions, espionage and theft, embezzlement and extortion, commercial fraud, and trade in goods. Corrupt and forbidden, and from forgery in money, documents, trademarks and trademarks, and from gambling in the global commodity and money markets, and from fictitious transactions.

* The virtual currency economy to launder billions annually around the world:

Virtual currencies have begun to spread in black money laundering on a large scale recently, and drug dealers have begun to take advantage of the advantages of these currencies greatly.

27.02.2018 London, City of

London / Gökhan Kurtaran / Anatolia

It is estimated that annually about 3.4 - 4.5 billion euros (4.4 - 5.8 billion dollars) of black money is laundered in illegal international financing activities, through the use of virtual or digital currencies known as "crypto currencies".

The European police forces "Europol" are doing their best to stop the activities of virtual currencies that are not under the control of governments and central banks, like traditional currencies, but are dealt with only via the Internet, without a physical presence of them.

Although "Bitcoin" is considered one of the most prominent virtual currencies that have been known in recent times, the competent authorities documented by the end of 2017, the presence of 1,367 types of digital currencies traded in global markets, with a market value exceeding \$500 billion.

The 2018 Global Commission on the Economy and Climate Report:

We greatly underestimate the benefits of cleaner, climate-smart growth. Bold climate action could generate at least \$26 trillion in economic benefits through 2030, compared to business as usual. There are real benefits to be seen in terms of new jobs, economic savings, competitiveness and market opportunities, and improved well-being of people all over the world.

The economy under globalization:

Globalization has transformed the world into one open and interconnected field, in which geographical, political and cultural borders are gradually disappearing, economic barriers are falling, and communication and interconnections between its edges are increasing. However, this globalized spatial organization led to the consolidation of the dominance of the poles of the economic trinity and the dependence on the rest of the world. This further deepened the economic, social and cultural disparity and disparity between the developed and developing worlds.

- Dominant economy: the major countries that control the organization and management of the global sphere within the framework of globalization, politically, economically, socially and culturally. This hegemony derives from owning and controlling the tools and mechanisms of globalization (stock exchanges, multinational companies, international organizations, military, economic, political and scientific power, communication and media). The dominant areas are formed by the countries of the economic triad, ie the United States of America, the European Union and Japan. They are the driving forces of globalization in order to serve its interests and to extend its hegemony over the world.

- An integrated economy: It consists of some countries or emerging economic powers that have been able to adapt to the process of globalization and integrate into global markets by building national economies on the capitalist style, liberalizing economic activities and foreign exchanges, and providing a stimulating investment environment... These areas consist of the new Asian industrial countries , and some capitalist countries (Canada and Australia), in addition to the emerging powers, such as China, India, Mexico, Brazil and the oil-producing countries.

Non-Integrated Economy: It includes countries that have not yet integrated into the process of globalization, either because they are still in the stage of introducing the necessary reforms (transition towards a market economy, providing an investment climate...), such as Eastern European countries and developing countries (the Third World), which made them excluded from globalization. .

* America is no longer the first economy in the world, and the world is ignored by the superiority of China:

- Dubai - Al Arabiya.net:

Posted on: December 06, 2020

The International Monetary Fund presented its annual World Economic Outlook for 2020, providing an overview of the economy and the challenges ahead. But between the lines of the 200-page report, there is a fact that Americans do not want to hear and that the international media have not even paid attention to, which is that China has already displaced the United States to become the largest economy in the world.

The IMF report is based on the most accurate criterion that the IMF and the CIA consider to be the single best measure for comparing national economies, purchasing power parity (PPP) rather than the currency differentials that were once in place.

The report showed that China's economy has become larger than America's by a difference not insignificant. It is about 3 and a half trillion dollars. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) put China's economy in the first three quarters of this year at \$24.2 trillion, compared to \$20.8 trillion for America's.

Thus, it can be said that the year 2020 marks the beginning of the first decade in which the United States will not have the largest economy in the world. Prior to this decade, the United States had always dominated the number one position over the past forty years, as its economy had grown from \$2.86 trillion in 1980 to over \$20 trillion today.

Over the past few decades, many Asian countries have seen their economies grow significantly, including China, India, Japan and Indonesia. Asian countries reached the top of the ranking, while Western European countries fell. Italy, for example, no longer has a place in the top ten, and Germany, France and the United Kingdom fell further.

Previously, decade after decade starting in 1980 with a GDP of \$2.86 trillion, the US has always been far behind the second-placed countries. Japan's economy, which was the second largest in the world, reached nearly a third of the size of the US economy only (\$3.42 trillion compared to \$10.25 trillion). But then Japan's economy stabilized and the country's GDP today is above \$5 trillion compared to \$20 trillion for the United States.

On the other hand, before 1990, China was not even among the top 10 economies, but now it has the largest economy in the world that is expected to grow above \$30 trillion next year, and it is the only country in the world that experienced economic growth in the year of the epidemic, i.e. the only economy which will be greater at the end of the year than it was at the beginning, at a time when the rest of the major economies need years to heal the wounds of 2020, the year that left high debt and high unemployment amid the deterioration of most business activities.

The IMF report says: "The global economy is picking up from the depths to which it collapsed during the great lockdown in April. But as the COVID-19 pandemic continues to spread, many countries have slowed reopening and some have brought back partial lockdowns to protect vulnerable populations. While the recovery in China has been faster than expected, the rise of the global economy to pre-pandemic levels remains vulnerable to setbacks.

Over the past generation, China has replaced the United States as the largest trading partner of nearly every major country (just last year it added Germany to that list). It has become the "factory of the world", including face masks, which played a pivotal role during the Corona crisis.

The world can no longer deny the great power of China.. It is now the most powerful economy in the world. The Dragon's rise to the top was inevitable, but perhaps no one expected it to happen so quickly.

*** Conclusion:**

The letter of Imam Ali (peace be upon him) to Malik al-Ashtar, a source of legislation for the United Nations.

The legal advisors of the United Nations relied on Imam Ali's letter to Malik al-Ashtar and the saying (creation is of two types, either your brother in religion or your counterpart in creation) as sources of legal legislation for the United Nations.

In honor of the personality of Ali bin Abi Talib (peace be upon him), the United Nations issued, in the year 2002, a report in English with one hundred and sixty pages, prepared by the United Nations Development Program on human rights, environmental improvement, living and education, in which Imam Ali (peace be upon him) was adopted by the international community A distinguished personality, a role model in spreading justice, the other opinion, respecting the rights of all people, Muslims and non-Muslims, developing knowledge and sciences, establishing the state on the foundations of tolerance, goodness and pluralism, and not stifling public freedoms.

The report included excerpts from the commandments of Ali Ibn Abi Talib (peace be upon him) found in Nahj al-Balagha, which he recommends to his workers and commanders of his soldiers, as the report mentions that these wonderful commandments are a source of pride for spreading justice, developing knowledge, and respecting human rights.

The international report stressed that countries should take these commandments into their political, economic, social and educational programmes.

It is noted that the aforementioned report was distributed to all countries of the United Nations, where it included the methodology of the Commander of the Faithful, Ali bin Abi Talib, peace be upon him, in politics and governance, managing the country, advice between the ruler and the ruled, fighting administrative and financial corruption, achieving people's interests, and not violating their legitimate rights. .

The international report also included the conditions of Imam Ali (peace be upon him) for the righteous ruler, which were mentioned in Nahj al-Balaghah, in which he says (peace be upon him): with honour, from the teacher of people.

The international report quoted excerpts from the commandments of Ali Ibn Abi Talib (peace be upon him) for his worker on Egypt, Malik al-Ashtar, in which he emphasizes land reclamation and

development and says: A building that ruined the country and destroyed the people, and only a few things were right for him.

The international report also mentioned the methods of Imam Ali in combating ignorance and illiteracy, developing knowledge, and sitting with scholars, as he says to one of his workers:

One of the conditions for a just ruler to take the international report is the saying of Ali (peace be upon him), in which he said: "Then choose for judgment among people the best of your subjects in yourself, one who is not narrowed by matters, is not swayed by opponents, does not go too far in slipping, and is not limited to the truth if he knows it. And he does not honor himself with greed, nor is he satisfied with the slightest understanding without the most extreme; he stops them in doubts, and takes them into arguments, and the least resentful of them by revising the opponent, and is patient with them when matters are revealed, and is strict with them when the judgment becomes clear; who is not praised by flattery, and is not tempted by temptation, and those are few, then more. Make a covenant with his decree, and make available to him in giving that which removes his illness, and with him his need for people decreases, and give him a position with you that no one else of yours would covet for him, so that he may be safe from the assassination of men for him with you.

* Sayings of Ali Ibn Abi Talib (peace be upon him).

- Michael Hamilton Morgan: It came in the book "Los History", which is currently in the Library of Congress in Washington, by the contemporary American writer Michael Hamilton Morgan, in which he mentions his great admiration for the wise policy of the person of the Caliph of the Muslims, Ali bin Abi Talib, after reading his letters that he wrote to his governors in the Islamic cities. Among them is Malik al-Ashtar, stressing that they should treat non-Muslim citizens in the spirit of justice and equality in rights and duties. The foreign writer considered this a true reflection of the benign behaviors of the Caliph framed by the virtues of morals that qualified him to enter the history of humanity from its wide gates.

- The Christian writer George Jarda said: Have you known an imam of a religion who advises his rulers to say something like this about people: "They are either your brother in religion, or your equal in creation, give them of your forgiveness and pardon like the one you would like God to give you of his forgiveness and forgiveness.

* Conclusion:

In short, useful! The problem is not in the concepts of science, as all sciences, especially economic ones, are found to serve man and not the other way around. Rather, the problem lies in understanding, formulation, application, mismanagement, how to use them, and preference for the private interest over the benefit of the public...