

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

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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...