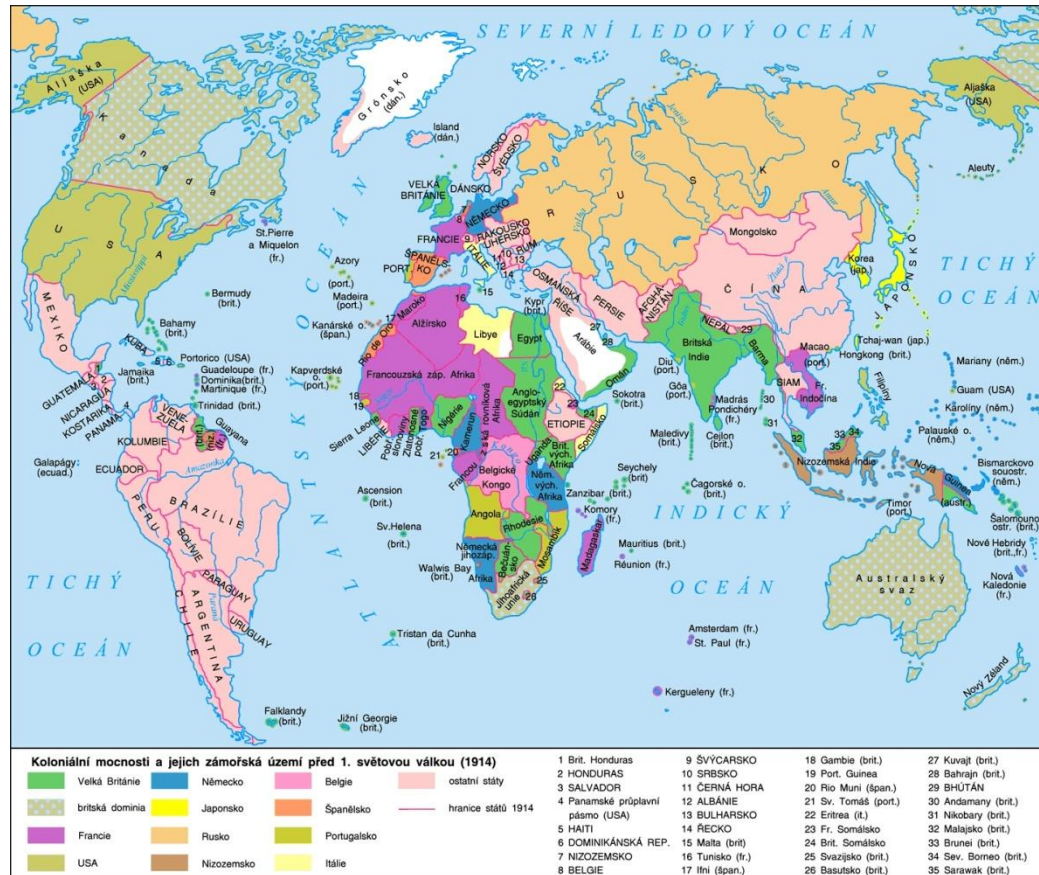


World Economy

Developing countries and their position in the world economy

Colonialism is the establishment, exploitation, maintenance, acquisition, and expansion of [colonies](#) in one territory by people from another territory. It is a set of unequal relationships between the colonial power and the colony and often between the colonists and the [indigenous population](#).

The [European colonial period](#) was the era from the 16th century to the mid-20th century when several [European](#) powers (particularly, but not exclusively, [Portugal](#), [Spain](#), [Britain](#), the [Netherlands](#), [Italy](#) and [France](#)) established colonies in [Asia](#), [Africa](#), and [the Americas](#). At first the countries followed [mercantilist policies](#) designed to strengthen the home economy at the expense of rivals, so the colonies were usually allowed to trade only with the mother country. By the mid-19th century, however, the powerful British Empire gave up mercantilism and trade restrictions and introduced the principle of [free trade](#), with few restrictions or tariffs.



<http://leccos.com/index.php/clanky/koloniali-smus>

1955 The first project of cooperation developing economies was a Conference in 1955 in Bandung, Indonesia.

The result of the Conference, which was attended by 29 Asian and African countries has been a whole series of resolutions containing the rejection of war or colonialism.

At the same time, developing countries require the recognition of the right to the assistance of the developed world.

1974 - The new international economic order

Full sovereignty of the developing countries,
including the disposal of natural resources to ensure fair prices for raw materials
to increase foreign aid to 0.7% of GDP
to facilitate exports from developing countries
to alleviate the debt burden and the benefit of credit resources for them.

The Non-Aligned Movement

<http://www.nam.gov.za/background/index.html>

Group of 77

<http://www.g77.org/doc/>

Geographically, it is the definition of developing countries it is possible to observe the distribution of developing countries on three continents- South America, Africa and Asia-excluding Japan, Australia and New Zealand

(excaption e.g. South Korea, Kuwait, Israel)

In terms of the economic development of the country can be defined as a group of countries, which can be characterized by two basic characteristics:

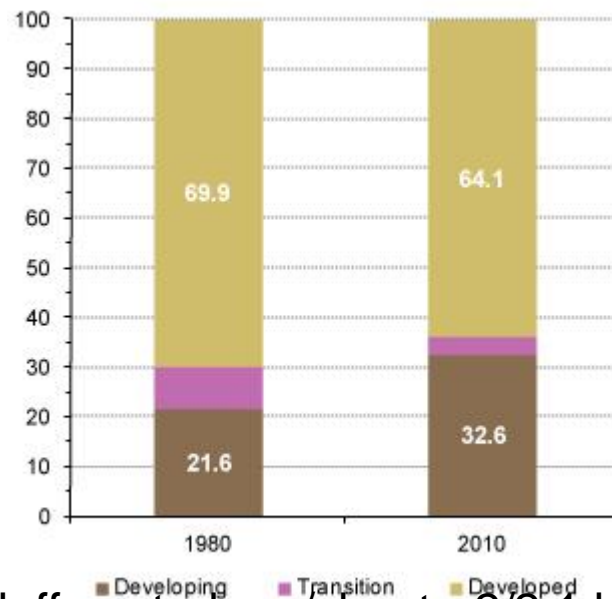
Low economic level

The dependency of developing countries on developed countries

Low economic level

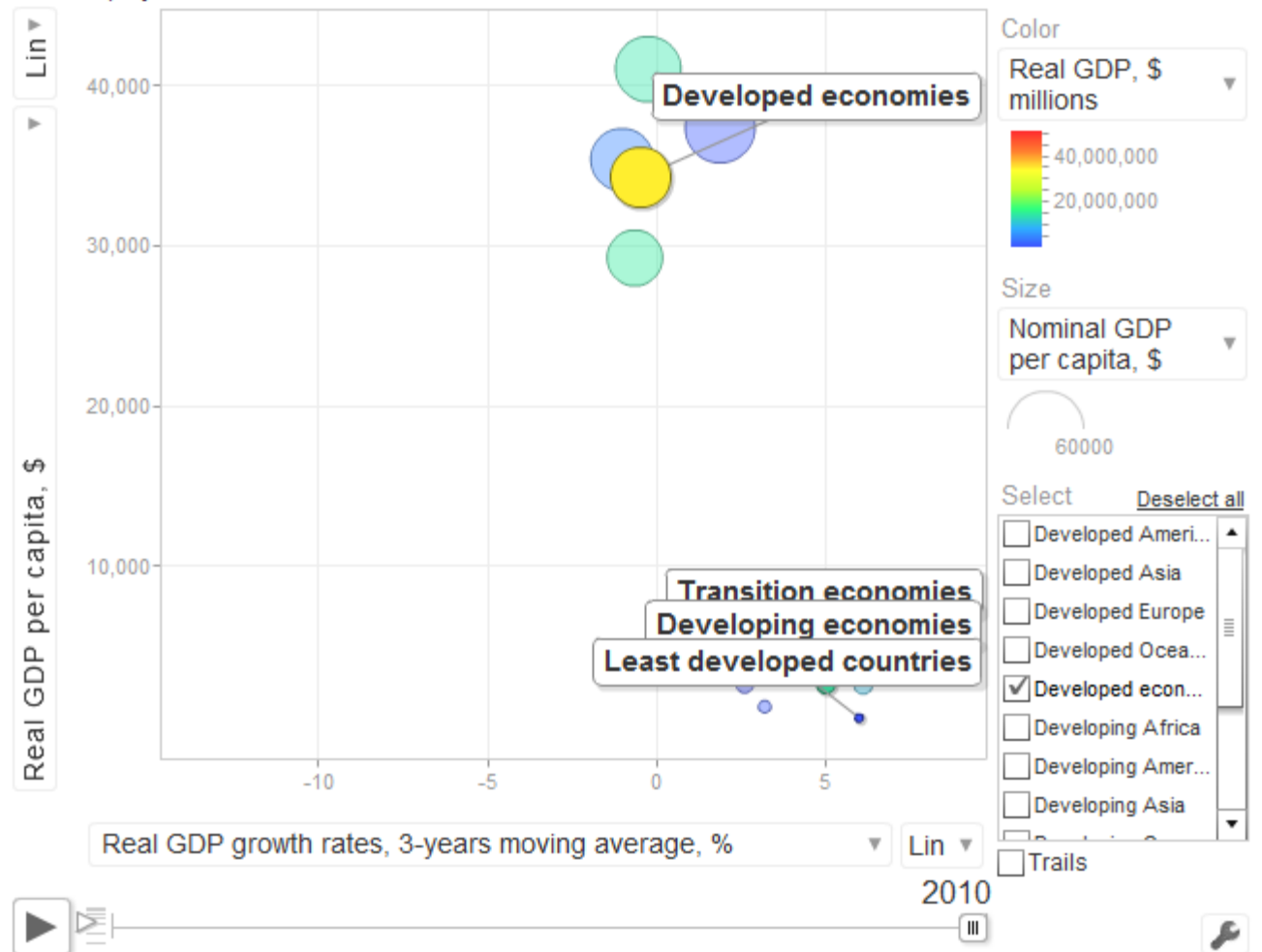
measured by gross domestic product indicator
(nominal vs. real GDP)

methods of estimation of GDP



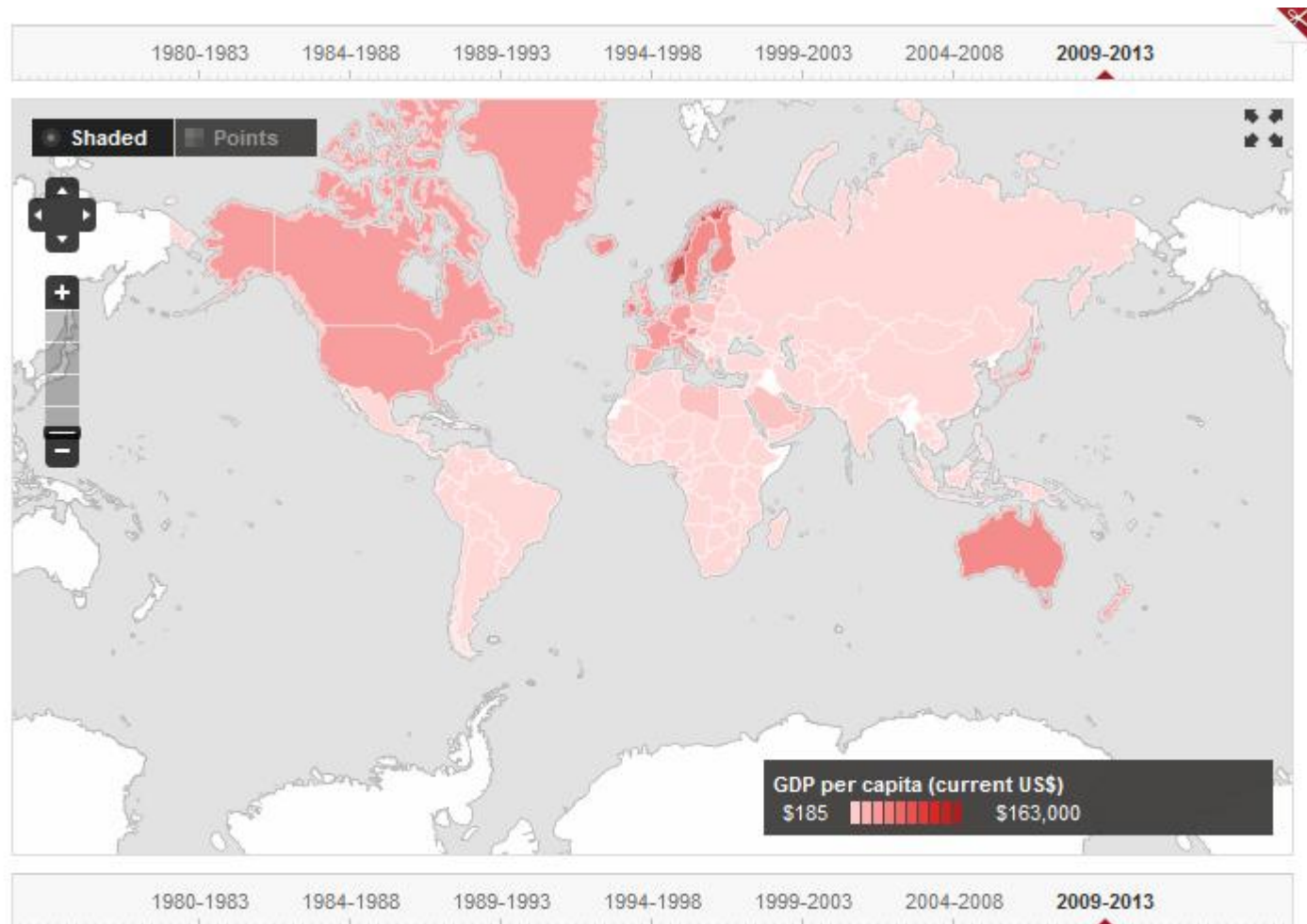
<http://dgff.unctad.org/chapter2/2.1.html#motion-chart>

Press the *play* button to start the motion.



<http://dgff.unctad.org/chapter2/2.1.html#motion-chart>

Source: UNCTAD secretariat calculations, based on UNCTADstat

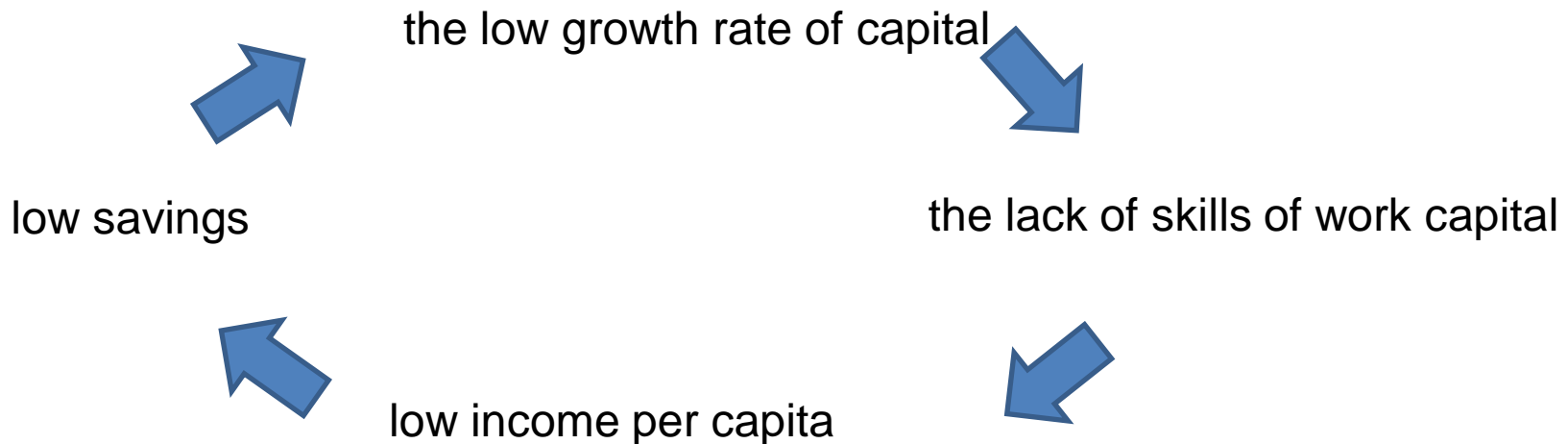


The maps displayed on the World Bank web site are for reference only and do not imply any judgment on the legal status of any territory, or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries.

<http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.CD>

a vicious cycle of poverty

G. Myrdal - *Poor countries are poor because they are poor.*



the dependency of developing countries on developed countries

OSN – International Decades

1961 - The first development decade

1970 – The second development decade

1981 – the third development decade

1990 – the Fourth Development Decade

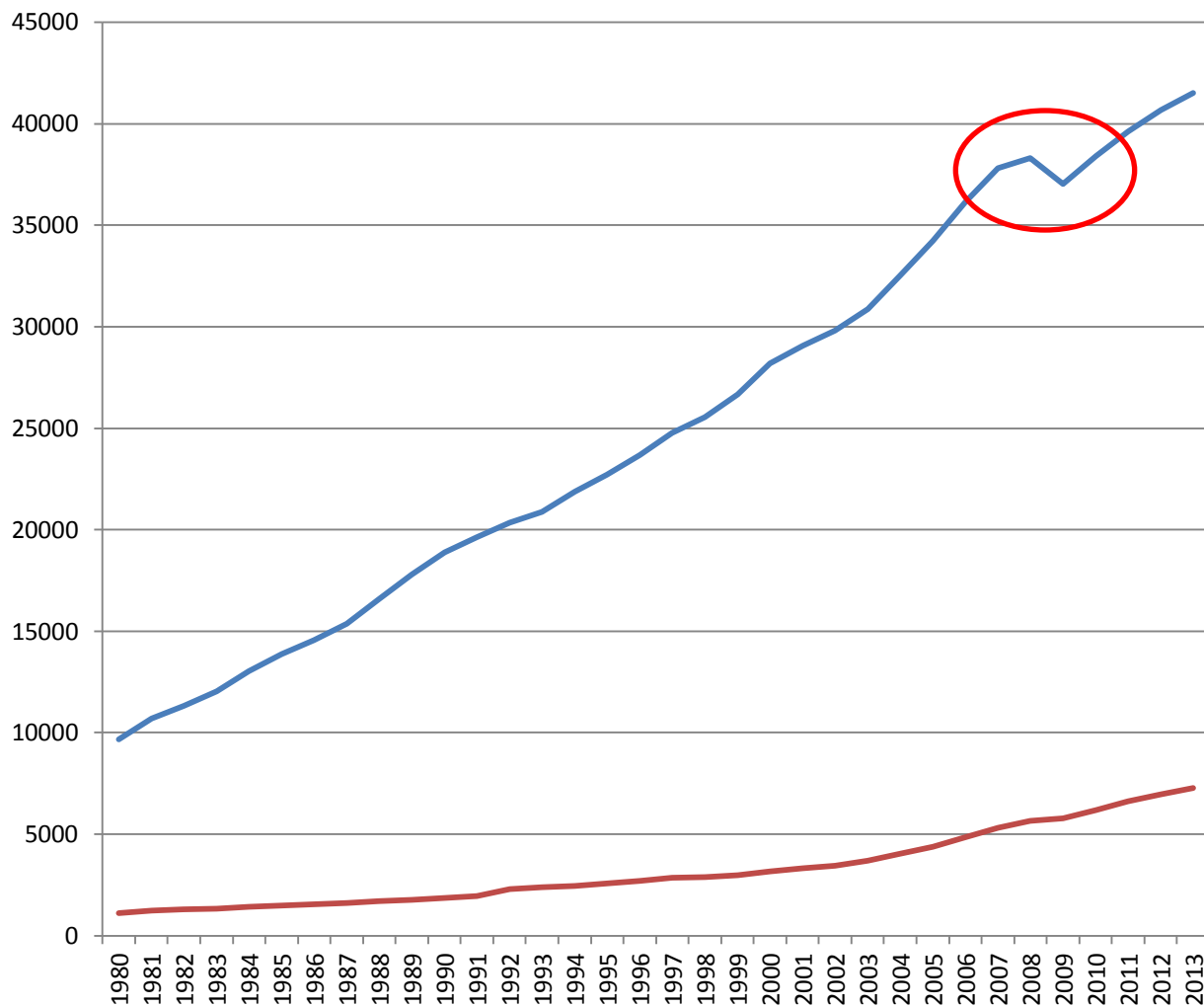
The General Assembly, by its resolution 53/202 of 17 December 1998, decided to designate the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly “The Millennium Assembly of the United Nations”, and to convene, as an integral part of the Millennium Assembly, a Millennium Summit of the United Nations.

The Millennium Summit was held from Wednesday, 6 September, to Friday, 8 September 2000 at United Nations Headquarters in New York. In attendance were 149 Heads of State and Government and high-ranking officials from over 40 other countries.

The main document, unanimously adopted, was the [Millennium Declaration](#), which contained a statement of values, principles and objectives for the international agenda for the twenty-first century. It also set deadlines for many collective actions.

http://www.un.org/en/events/pastevents/millennium_summit.shtml

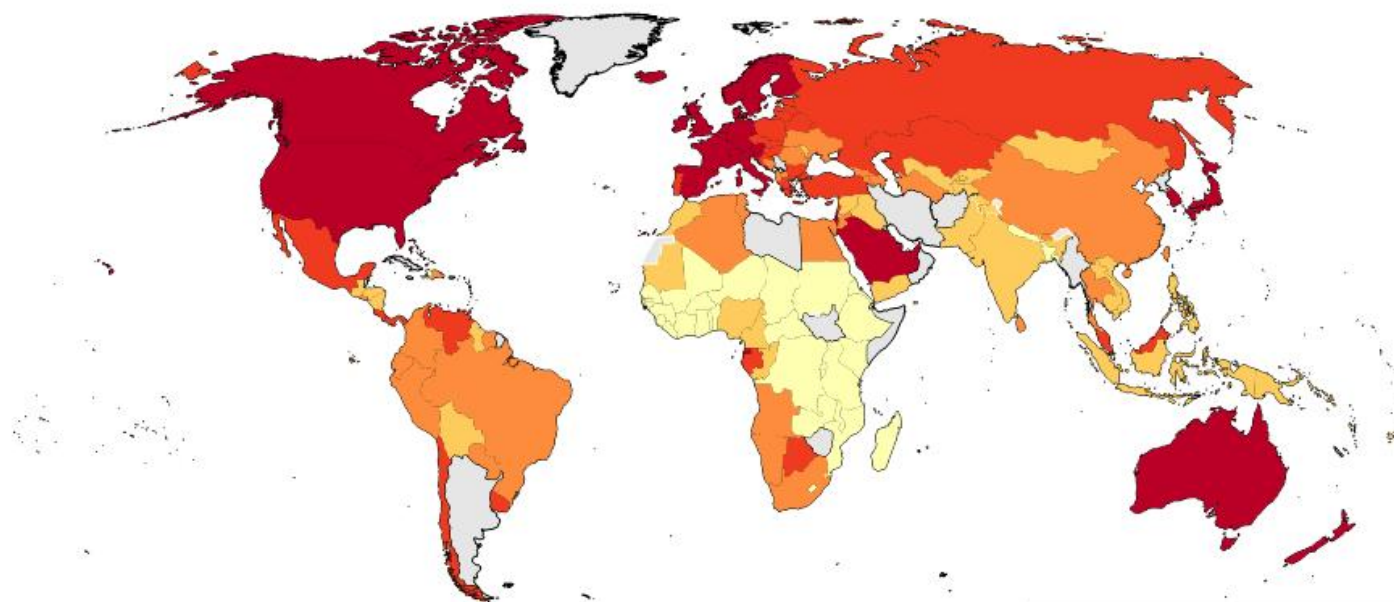
The Millennium Development Goals are to: (1) [eradicate extreme poverty and hunger](#); (2) [achieve universal primary education](#); (3) [promote gender equality and empower women](#); (4) [reduce child mortality](#); (5) [improve maternal health](#); (6) [combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases](#); (7) [ensure environmental sustainability](#); and (8) [develop a global partnership for development](#).



The [World Bank](#) defines poverty in absolute terms. The bank defines [extreme poverty](#) as living on less than US\$1.25 per day ([PPP](#)), and *moderate poverty* as less than \$2 a day. It has been estimated that in 2008, 1.4 billion people had consumption levels below US\$1.25 a day and 2.7 billion lived on less than \$2 a day.

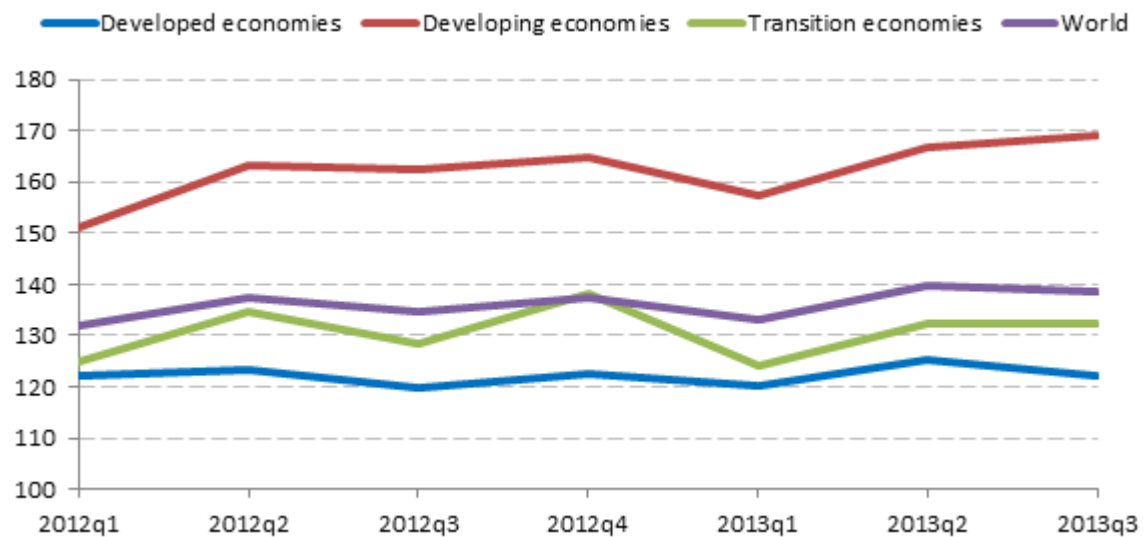
The proportion of the [developing world](#)'s population living in extreme economic poverty has fallen from 28 percent in 1990 to 21 percent in 2001. Much of the improvement has occurred in East and South Asia.

In Sub-Saharan Africa GDP/capita shrank with 14 percent, and extreme poverty increased from 41 percent in 1981 to 46 percent in 2001. Other regions have seen little or no change.

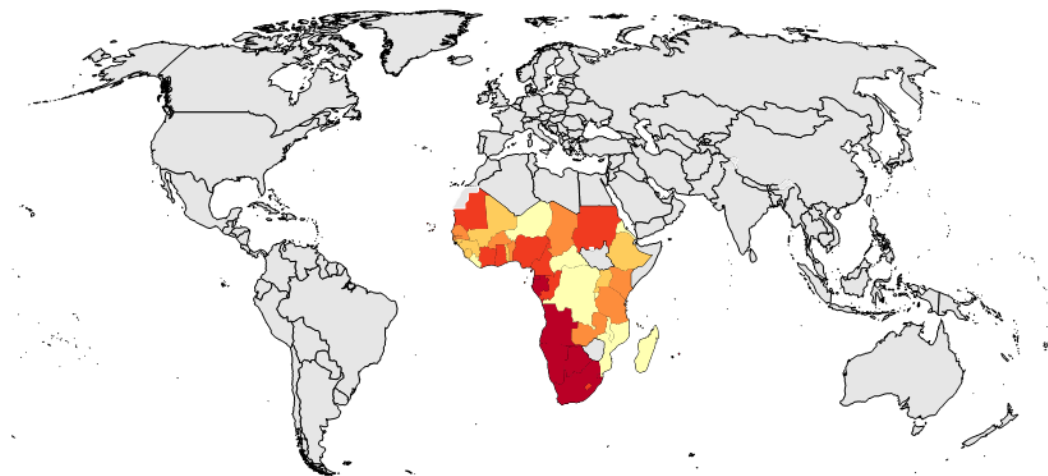


2012-GDP per capita, PPP (constant 2005 international \$)
less than 1,892.0 23,763.4 or more

<http://databank.worldbank.org/data/views/reports/map.aspx>

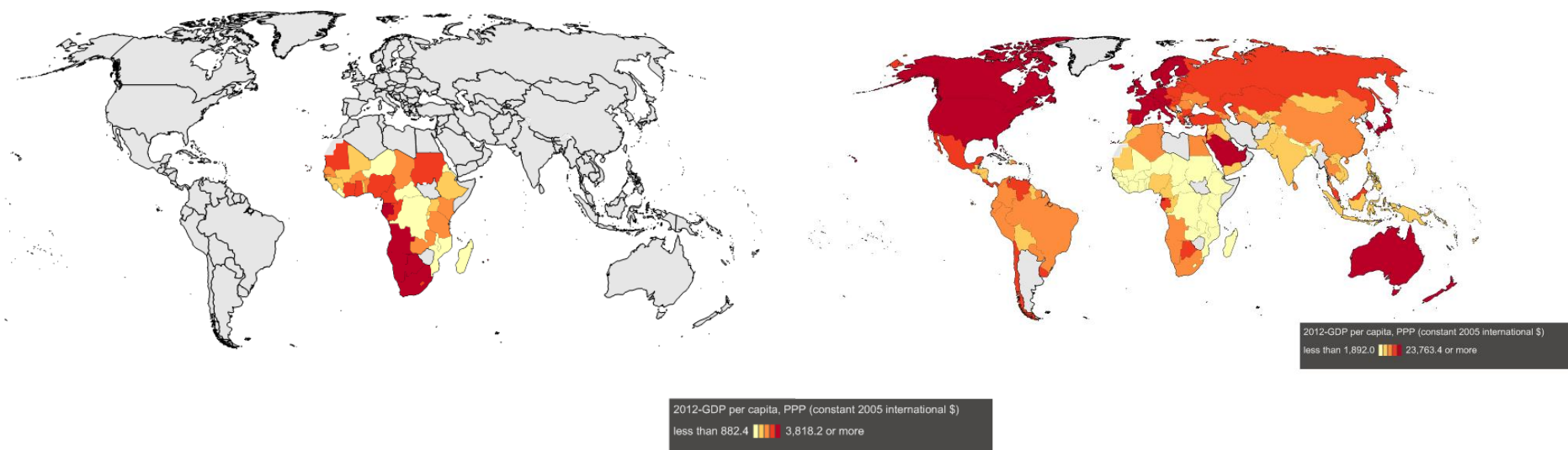


<http://unctad.org/en/Pages/Statistics.aspx>



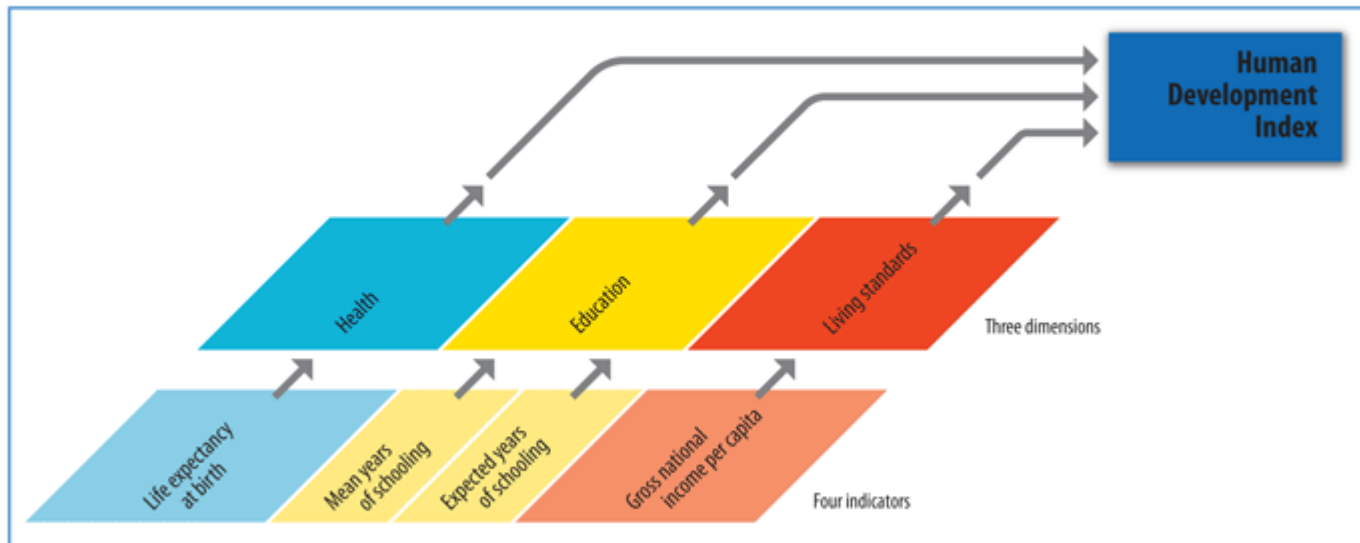
2012-GDP per capita, PPP (constant 2005 international \$)
less than 882.4 3,818.2 or more

<http://databank.worldbank.org/data/views/reports/map.aspx>



Components of the Human Development Index

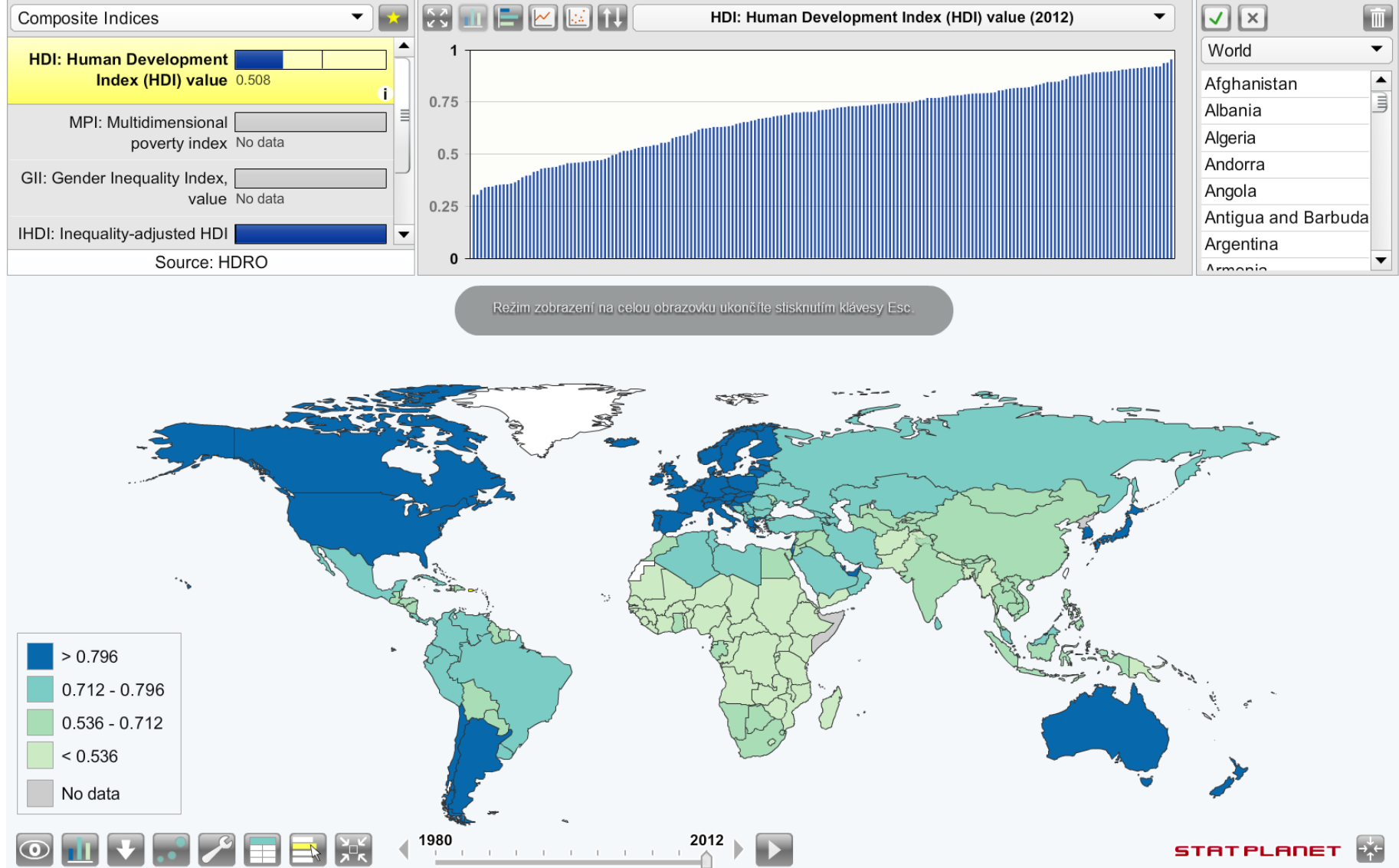
The HDI—three dimensions and four indicators



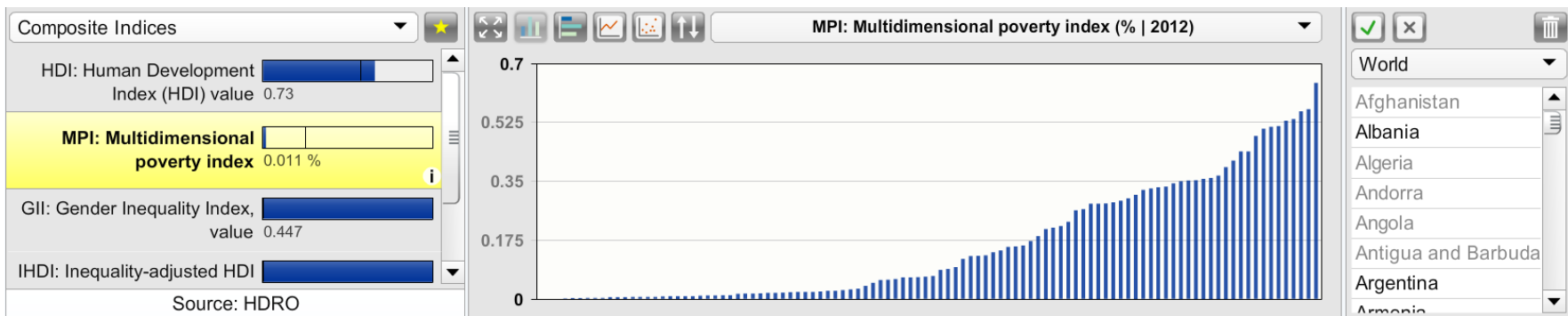
Note: The indicators presented in this figure follow the new methodology, as defined in box 1.2.

Source: HDRO.

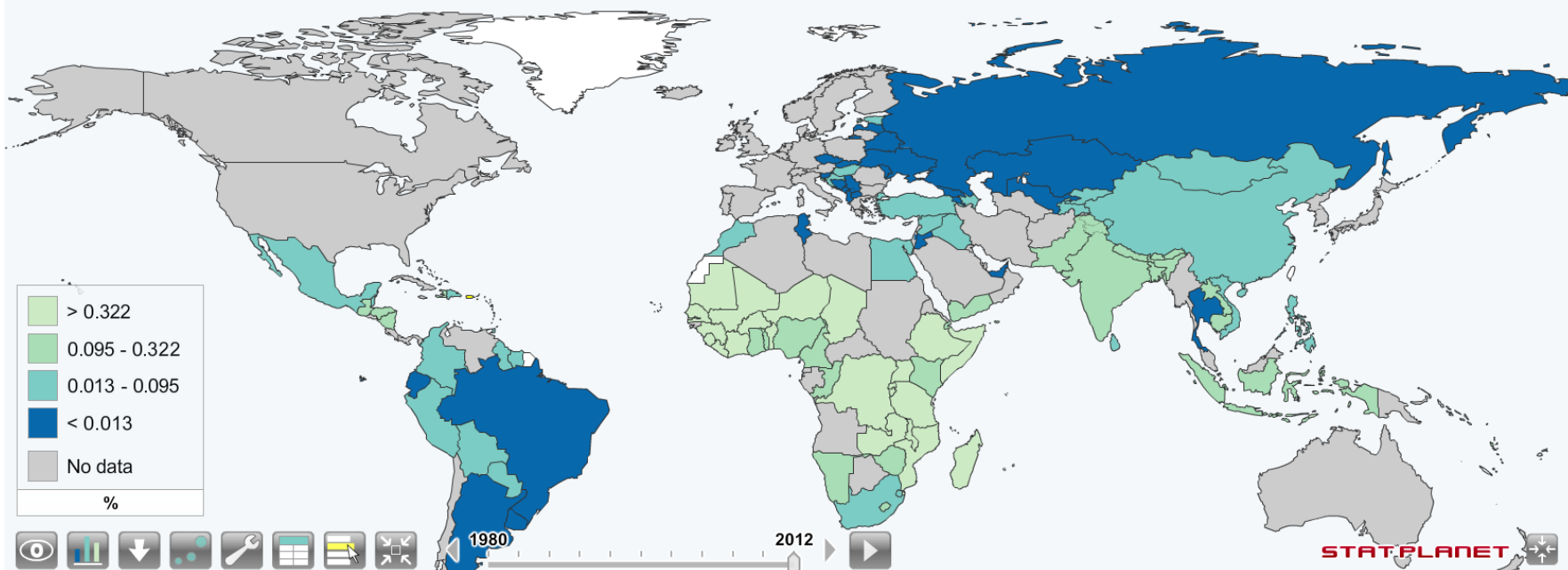
<http://hdr.undp.org/en/statistics/hdi/>



<http://hdr.undp.org/en/data/map/>

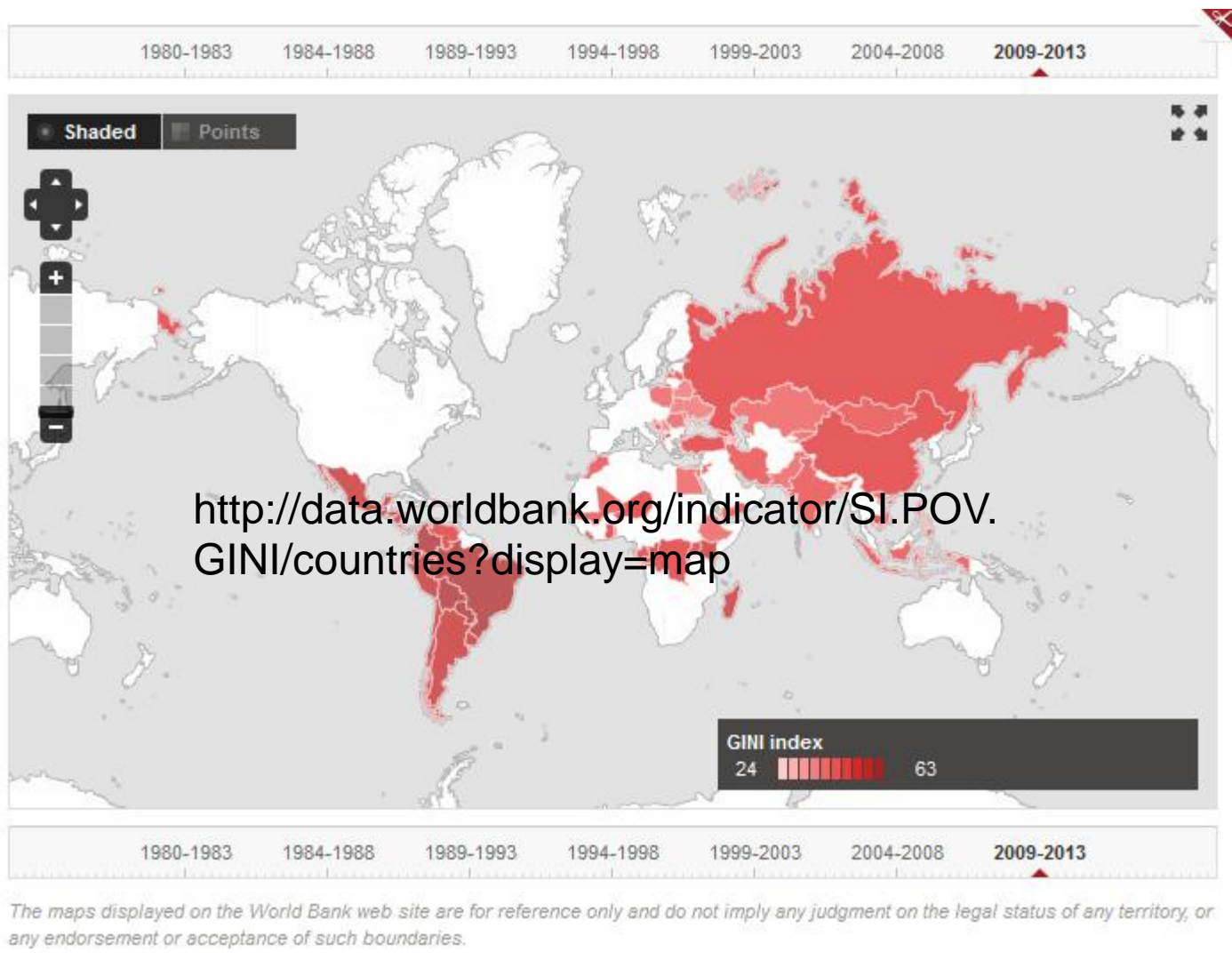


Režim zobrazení na celou obrazovku ukončíte stisknutím klávesy Esc.



<http://hdr.undp.org/en/data/map/>

GINI index



Humanitarian aid and development cooperation

Traditions help

Humanitarian aid

The international financial institutions

<http://www.rozvojovka.cz/humanitarni-pomoc-a-rozvojova-spoluprace>



<http://www.rozvojovka.cz/video-s-rozvojovou-tematikou>

ADAMCOVÁ, Lenka a Tereza NĚMEČKOVÁ. *Rozvojová ekonomika*. Vyd. 1. V Praze: Oeconomica, 2009, 345 s. ISBN 978-80-245-1515-1.

KUNEŠOVÁ, Hana. *Světová ekonomika: nové jevy a perspektivy*. 2., dopl. a přeprac. vyd. V Praze: C.H. Beck, 2006, xviii, 319 s. ISBN 80-7179-455-4.