

Review Article

# A Case Study of Sustainable Development of Global Economics

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**Abstract** - Economic growth enhanced more than half of the world. So imperative concrete policy is needed to reduce the risk factors of global economics and secure the foundation of sustainable development. Countries need to strengthen international cooperation and multilateralism, overcome domestic structural challenges, reduce unemployment, and change income distribution and market structures. At the beginning of 2020 major disturbance reason, COVID-19 Coronavirus disease, affected about 220 countries of the world. Growth enhanced is seriously broken due to the pandemic situation. In this situation, the risk with the potential severely disturbs economic activities and causes long-term damage to development. However, closure looks significant shortcoming in the growth of Global Economics. This paper presents elaborate points and drives toward a new schedule after analyzing the end of 2019 economics situation.

**Keywords** - COVID-19, Coronavirus, Instructuralization, Biodiversity, ILO, GDP.

## I. INTRODUCTION

In the present situation, the economic condition of the world is alarming in a range of macroeconomics and challenging facing situation to policymaker of country. Their basic aims are given weightage for sustainable development. It is a time for build-up in short term risk which threatens global growth. Now sustainable global economic growth is facing financial, social, and environmental challenges. Global level public and private debt continues to rise. Now sustainable production and consumption are not enough and fast. The policymaker should plan a long-term development strategy that meets economic, social and environmental goals for tomorrow (feature period). The approach of global economics is key to combating climate change, sustainable finance, sustainable production and consumption, and redressing inequality. Among developing economic regions of east and south Asia are relatively strong growth expanding by 5.8 per cent and 5.6 per cent in 2018. In 2019 several developing countries like central, southern and western

Africa, Western Asia and Latin America declined weak per capita income. At this time, per capita income growth is strong in core industrial regions, leaving peripheral and rural areas. Many development economics are falling behind, depending heavily on commodities in terms of export revenue and fiscal expenditure. So steady growth masks the build-up severely disrupted. So world makes many targets for 2030 for sustainable development goals. Now East Asian economies are deeply embedded in the supply chain trade between the United States and China. Slower growth in China and the United States could reduce demand for commodities, affecting Africa and Latin America commodity exporters. So there is some point need for development.

- Need to work towards more complement effective natural tax policies.
- Developing environment sustainable growth requires fundamental shifts in policy and consumption.
- Managing natural resources wealth requires a farsighted policy strategy.
- Education employment policies and rural infrastructure are central to reducing inequality.

## II. PROSPECTUS OF GLOBAL ECONOMICS

Robust global economic growth is a strong headline figure that masks shortcomings in the foundation and quality. The world economy is projected to expand at a steady pace of 3 per cent in 2019-2020. At present, significant damage to long-term development and prospectus due to escalating trade disturb, financial stress, and volatility under geopolitical tension. Major disturbance reason COVID-19 Corona virus's disease affected about 220 countries of the world. It's come under a short term risk compound underlying structurally. Due to COVID-19 disease, the world economic situation may not be so clear, and possible to chance major countries' economic conditions down. The global economic condition remains steady at 3.1%. The market exchange rate is 3.7% at the end of 2019. At the global level, economic growth is steady. But it may



have reached its peak base in 2019. Details are shown in Table.1, Figure.1. USA, UK, Italy, Japan, and Europe Union are considered developed economies. South-Eastern Europe, Commonwealth of Independent States, Georgia, North America and the Russian Federation are economies in transition. South Africa, North Africa, East Africa, Central Africa, West Africa, Southern Africa. East and South Asia, East Asia, China, South Asia, India, Western Asia and Latin America Brazil, Mexico and Central America are economies developing economics category countries like Afghanistan, Nepal, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Yemen are taken as the least developing countries.

**Table 1. Growth of world output and gross domestic product 2016–2020**

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
World	1.3	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0
<b>Developed Economies</b>	1.3	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.6
USA	0.9	1.5	2.1	1.8	1.6
Japan	1.1	1.9	1.2	1.6	1.5
Europe Union	2.0	2.4	2.0	2.0	2.0
Euro area	1.9	2.4	2.0	1.9	1.9
Other developed countries	1.9	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.2
<b>Economies Transition</b>	0.4	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.6
South-Eastern Europe	3.1	1.9	3.9	3.7	3.7

Commonwealth of Independent States in Georgia	0.3	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.5
<b>Developing Economies</b>	3.9	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.6
Africa	1.6	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.7
North Africa	1.6	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.7
East Africa	5.5	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.7
Central Africa	-0.5	-0.2	2.2	2.5	3.8
West Africa	0.2	2.4	3.2	3.4	3.8
Southern Africa	0.3	1.5	1.2	2.1	2.6
East and Asia	5.7	6.1	5.8	5.6	5.5
China	6.7	6.9	6.6	6.3	6.2
South Asia	8.0	6.1	5.6	5.4	5.9
India	7.1	6.7	7.4	7.6	7.4
Western Asia	3.1	2.5	3.0	2.4	3.4
Latin America Caribbean	-1.3	1.0	1.0	1.7	2.3
South America	-2.9	0.5	0.4	1.4	2.3
Brazil	-3.5	1.0	1.4	2.1	2.5
Mexico and Central America	3.1	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.3
Caribbean	-0.7	-0.4	1.9	2.0	2.0
Least Develop Countries	3.6	4.6	5.0	5.0	5.7

Source: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN/DESA)

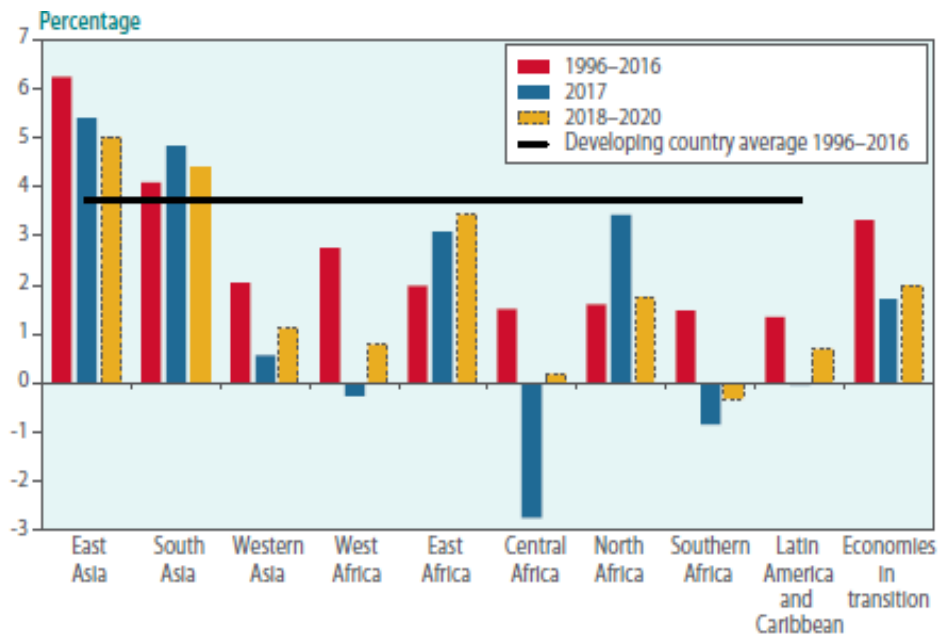


Fig. 1 Average annual per capita growth by region. Source: UN/DESA

1. End of poverty in all its form everywhere world.
2. The end of hunger achieves food security improves nutrition and promotes sustainable agriculture.
3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well being for all at all urges.
4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality of education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.
5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.
6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.
7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable and sustainable and modern energy for all.
8. Promote sustainable, inclusive, sustainable growth, full and productive employment, and decent work.
9. Building resilient infrastructure promotes inclusive and sustainable structuralization and faster innovation.
10. Reduce integrity within and among countries.
11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable production patterns.
12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production pattern.
13. Take urgent action to combat climate change in impact
14. Conserve and sustainably use ocean seas marine resources and sustain development.
15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystem sustainably manage forest combat desertification and halt reserve load degradation and halt biodiversity loss.
16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all, and land build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions.
17. Strengthen the mean of implementation and realize the global partnership for sustainable development.

Latin America, Chile, Colombia, and Peru were bought by Brazil's moderate recovery in global oil Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). In Africa, global prices have translated to investment recovery in FDI flows. Crude oil production is entertaining reduced by 1.8 million barrels per day relative 2016. The increase and decrease in petrol are shown in Table.2. To tackle these problems, the international market offered electrical vehicles (EV) is expanding rapidly. EV sales are increased tenfold in the past five years. The massive increase in demand for the battery. The battery is the dominant end-user of cobalt and observes the global halt of global production. The global trades are moderate. Because trade disputes are affecting trade flow. So country's sensitivity to trade and as per the United State Bureau of economic analysis and Japan and Australia Statistics Bureau, Europe Union and Japan include public sector investment in the United States, Australia, Canada country and private are playing a more important in driving growth. So private consumption remain is the main contributor to growth in

most regions. Invest ratio remains low because IMF (International Monetary Fund) highlighted a significant part of new loans, but many developing countries were pickup up investment growth in 2018. Many developing economies also experienced pickup invests growth. On Fixed capital formation, Mexico and Turkey 1H in 2018, whereas china defaulted by CPI index (source CEIC). Angola, Argentina, Egypt, Islamic Republic of Iran, Libya, South Sudan and Venezuela inflexion of 2017-2018 above 20%. Other case is

**Table 2. Oil price US dollar per Barrel (Bent pot price)**

Year	Us Price Dollars
2014	\$115
2015	\$60
2016	\$25
2017	\$40
2018	\$80

Source: Energy Information Administration and UN/DESA forecast assumptions

**A. Employment is Rising, But Job Quality is Low**

As per the International Labour Organisation estimation, the global unemployment rate stood at 5.5%, whereas in 2010 rate was 8.7%. Developing economics, the unemployment rate is 5.4% end of 2018. Some countries like Argentina, Brazil, and South Africa are unemployed by the political-economic crisis. It is noted that during 2018 reduced, unemployment but job quality remained low in many parts of the world. In several countries like Japan, Germany, and the United States, the unemployment rate is the lowest. In upper-middle-income countries like Argentina, Brazil and South Africa, unemployment is high due to economic crisis inequalities and continuous socio-economic unbalance. It is estimated that 190 million people are currently unemployed worldwide. At present, 6.2% per cent of all workers word wide are employments 2018. The informal economy involves all economic units either in low or in practice or sufficiently cover inter formal arrangement (ILO, 2018). The informal economy involves all economic units that are either low in practice, not covered or insufficient to cover informal arrangements (ILO,2015).

**B. Challenging for Many Commodity Exports on 2018**

In oil price remain is volatile. The oil prices remain to rise steadily and 80 per barrel on Brent spot price. The organization of the petroleum and exportation, the Russian Federation and some other oil producers agreed on crude oil production capacity entailing a reduction of 1.8 million barrels per day relatively 2016. The increase and decrease in petrol are shown in Table.3. The above problem market offered electric vehicles is expanding rapid rate. EV sales are increased tenfold in the past five years. The a massive increase in demand for the battery. The battery industries are the dominant end-use of cobalt and observe that global hall of global production. The global trade price moderates

because trade disputes have affected trade flow. So a country's sensitivity to trade shock depends on its trade openness, the exchange rate is regimes and diversification across markets and products.

**Table 3. Oil prices and US crude inventories approximately**

Year	USA price in \$	Inventories in Million Barrel
2014	115	340
2015	60	350
2016	25	450
2017	40	476
2018	80	420

Source: Energy Information Administration and UN/DESA forecast assumptions

**C. International Financial Flow**

Generally, financial market volatility rose in 2018. Emerging economies experienced a sharper increase in financial market pressure due to external and domestic. So external factors are exposed to domestic vulnerabilities. Financial flow in Argentina and Turkey comes under significant stress. The global environment has become more challenging investors have begun to scrutinize the strength of fundamentals in each country. This result created market difficulties in the financial market's performance, portfolio inflow slowdown and reflected a decline in investor risk appetite in 2018(IMF, 2018). The International Institute of Finance estimated that the total non-resident capital inflow into emerging economics amounted to \$ 1.14 trillion in 2018, a moderate decline from \$ 1.26 trillion in 2017. Growth in banking is the slowdown. According to the Bank of International Settlements (BIS), overall international banking activities were slow in 2018. In 2017 United States showed considerably, but Japan has a positive sign. In the developing region, FDI flows have rain stable to the United Nations Conference on Trade report.

**D. Regional Developments and Outlooks**

Capacity constraints are restraining economic growth in several developed economies. Fiscal policy remains pro-cyclical while under planning institutional challenges in Europe. Monetary policy may need tightness faster than expected in the United States and Europe. Major fiscal stimulation measures have offset the time impact of ongoing trade disputes on the domestic economy. Rail and transport are increasing, but labour shortages for 2017. Job openings are in the USA in the construction and mining sectors less than 10%. Trade and transport less than 0.03%, Government sectors 0.9%, education and health service 0.65%, manufacturing sectors 0.27%, information, financial and professional sectors 0.45%, leisure and hospitalities services 1.0%(source of UN report).

Rising inflation pressure has accelerated interest rate increases by the federal open market committee. The fuel sector of North America is expanding. In Canada, the

housing market has cooled because household debt may risk interest rates being raised. In Asia, Japan's economic capacity, despite the slower expansion, GDP growth slowed to 1.0% in 2018, whereas 1.7% in 2017. At the same time, unemployment came down by 2.3% as per the Bank of Japan survey. Due to the labour shortage, production capacity is low or negative in 2018. Australia's GDP growth was estimated at 3.2% in 2019. Australia faces inflation pressure to curb coal production. In New Zealand, real GDP growth was estimated at 2.9% in 2018. The house price is moderate in New Zealand. Europe will continue to robust growth will continue to robust growth. Downside risk includes increased trade tension and a shift in policy stance. In Germany, growth will remain moderately lower at 1.8% in 2019. The growth of German and France will rain slightly lower. Italy will see the slowest growth rate, while the United Kingdom's economic growth with reach 1.4% in 2019 and 1.7% in 2020.

Poland's growth is estimated at 5.0% in 2018, whereas Hungary and Poland are under pressure. Georgia is expected to increase by 2.0% and 2.5%. Russian economy expanded by an estimated 1.5% in 2018. Hence it rains on a low growth trajectory. Most commonwealth Independent State was the favourable outcome in 2018. The higher oil price have not fiscal balance improvement. The member of the Corporation Counsel for the Arab States of the Gulf, i.e. Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates crude oil producers, have moderate economic. The growth of energy importing countries like Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey has been sobbed partly due to the downfall of terms of trade.

Global progress on Sustainable Development Growth is trying to keep pace with the ambition of the 2030 agenda for sustainable development. Countries of the World will plan to implement the 2030 agenda for sustainable development. According to Sustainable Development Goals Reports, 2018, countries face the challenge of successful transition (United Nations, report 2018). Strengthening multilateralism is indispensable for advancing sustainable development. But due to the Covid-19 virus pandemic worldwide, economic condition is a critical situation.

**III. CONCLUSION**

In keeping in mind sustainable development towards 2030, most countries become critical and face critical situations after 2019, November and 2020. The Covid-19 pandemic spread to more than 200 countries of the world. Due to the above diseases countries, administrators are short down their country's trade, commerce, transport, railway and industries, and these units have lost a huge amount of money. This disease spreads very quickly, and maximum patients face life risks. Medicine and vaccine are not available at this time. At the end of June 2020, about one million people were affected by the Covid-19 virus above then huge numbers of people died worldwide. United States, Brazil, Russia, Italy,

Spain, Germany and India countries face these diseases and take steps to save people lockdown and short down their country several times. So their economic condition down toward critical position maximum export unit stops export their product. Labour and unemployment problem rates are very high due to the loss of trade, commerce and industries. Information Technology comes to slow down who is a major part of building countries' revenue. So slow down of economic activities naturally unemployment, establishment death rate increases, consumer spending capacity low, construction and manufacturing both their largest percentage declines in employment problems are created.

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