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## **International Cooperation Agency Based on the Economic Situation of Developing Countries. A Comparative Study**

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### **Abstract**

The aim of this report of investigation is to analyze the economic situation of Greece, Mexico, Pakistan and Democratic Republic of Congo in function of the cooperation that the international organizations carry out. The initial hypothesis is: The cooperation of the international organizations it has a positive impact depending on the economic situation of Greece, Mexico, Pakistan and Democratic Republic of the Congo. The method of search used is the summary of information on the basis of the hypotheses and theories of both variables X and Y. The principal conclusion regard to the growth of the macroeconomic indicators, the participation of the international organizations expires with the positive effects of the functions that they recover in every program in support to the need of the country for be locating in a level of developed or underdeveloped growth.

**Keywords:** Development, Economic Situation, Growth, international Cooperation.

### **Resumen**

El objetivo de éste reporte de investigación es analizar la situación económica de Grecia, México, Pakistán y República Democrática del Congo en función de la cooperación que llevan a cabo los organismos internacionales. La hipótesis inicial es: La cooperación de los organismos internacionales tiene un impacto positivo en función de la situación económica de Corea del Norte, Grecia, República Democrática del Congo y México. El método de búsqueda empleado es la recopilación de datos en base a las hipótesis y teorías tanto de la variable X como de la variable Y. La principal conclusión respecto al crecimiento de los indicadores macroeconómicos, la participación de los organismos internacionales cumple con los efectos positivos de las funciones que desempeñan en cada programa en apoyo a la necesidad del país por ubicarse en un nivel de crecimiento desarrollado o subdesarrollado.

**Palabras Clave:** Cooperación Internacional, Crecimiento, Desarrollo, Situación Económica.

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Ano IX	Volume IX	Nº 18	Janeiro/Junho 2013	Rio de Janeiro	ISSN 1807-1260
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*If a nation could not prosper without the enjoyment of perfect liberty and perfect justice, there would be no nation in the world that could ever have prospered.*

Adam Smith

## 1. Introduction

We live in a global village that is a community where everyone is interconnected with another human being direct or indirect manner. Major international actors are constantly monitoring to ensure that there is order in the world. Also, major international organizations have a specific role to collaborate to achieve better macroeconomic indicators of a country. A planned economy is the source of wealth and economic welfare of any country. So that it means that the population will enjoy the benefits of belonging to a developed economy. In reality this is not always the case as there are countries that are mired in extreme poverty, economic backwardness, hunger, and lack of education, poor health, among other issues that need to be solved or at least decrease their levels. International organizations are support groups that make interventions in the States who are most disadvantaged, conducting programs according to the need of each of them.

Thus international organizations also collaborate with countries that are in an emergency, be it economic, political or social, because its nature is to cooperate with the rest of the world to prevent another country faces similar difficulties. When it comes to economic inconvenient, international agencies issue suggestions for the economy to return to its natural state, but it is only the nation's decision if it decides to carry out or not these recommendations, which seek to maintain the stability of the remaining economies. Even organizations provide loans to encourage economic cycle, when it comes to a capitalist economy. Absolutely all nations meet daily with the uncertainty of international events, since all are vulnerable and are not exempt from needing intervention. However it is possible to achieve and maintain short-, medium and long term to help reduce the risk of internal problems.

The countries considered as the leading superpowers of international action agencies, are those who have the power to accept or reject assistance to one state. When an organ of international action achieves to intervene in a country and makes it public, so that the rest of the world maintains a standard of respect and admiration, and also, the beneficiary population discloses agency information. There are interests at stake between countries "voluntarily" to support international action organizations because they have a power of action well above that possessing underdeveloped and developing countries.

The plan of this report consists of six chapters, the first describing the problem and proposes the definition, rationale, hypotheses and research objectives. In the second outlines the theoretical framework of cooperation with international organizations related to this variable as well as theories and empirical research ranging research related. The third chapter outlines the theoretical framework of the economic situation in Greece, Mexico, Pakistan and Democratic Republic of Congo developing each one of their indicators as well as applied theories and a comparison is made with empirical research that take the same indicators. The fourth chapter analyzes the contextual framework of the international organizations involved in supporting the economy of Greece, Mexico, Pakistan and the Democratic Republic of Congo and is given a brief introduction to their geographical location.

The fifth chapter provides the methodology used to support research and ensuring the accuracy of the results. In the sixth chapter of the research it is carried out by analyzing the results by doing a table of comparative macroeconomic indicators of the countries analyzed. Finally, it is presented the conclusions of the investigation

Ano IX	Volume IX	Nº 18	Janeiro/Junho 2013	Rio de Janeiro	ISSN 1807-1260
--------	-----------	-------	--------------------	----------------	----------------

which specifies the achievement of the used target, the testing of hypotheses, the findings, the contributions of scientists and experts on the issues discussed and the implications presented for obtaining information.

This work would not be possible without the acceptance of the program in the XVII Summer Dolphin Research Pacific Science and Technology 2012; also it is gratified CUCEA hospitality that made this research possible. It is acknowledged the support granted by COECYT as the most important foundation of our beings, our families.

## **2. General guidelines for research**

In recent years, the cooperation of international organizations have been successful in participating in the economic, social, health sector, humanitarian aid, including food, among others. Being members of these organizations globally relevant countries concerned for the welfare the world. Therefore, the research is conducted under the following parameters that correspond to the economic sector. Chapter one covers six sections, which developed the content of research. It presents the background of the problem describing a brief overview of the emergence of the variables analyzed. The delimitation of the problem is addressing the key questions which are the basis for developing analysis. The justification defines the factors that research addresses, the hypothesis is described by the ratio of the indicators, if they present a positive or negative result, and the objective is the target of the investigation.

### ***A. Background of the problem***

From the eighties and early nineties, a group of developing countries began to specialize as a constant element of its foreign policy in cooperation programs to increase the development of other nations, such as activities for development: economic, cultural, geographical and political projection (Pérez Bravo and Sierra M., 1996-1997, 187). Thus, when there is any similarity between countries, cooperative relations between international organizations are easier than in other cases. That is why the cooperation of international organizations has led to countries that lack financial resources, thus implementing new actions for the improvement of each country with sustainable development. International aid cooperation is allowing the exchange between international societies with different charitable objectives in the areas of economic and social welfare by accessing to promote cooperation among international organizations.

This analysis seeks to identify the causes of the economic situation in Greece, Mexico, Pakistan and the Democratic Republic of Congo, nations that have been supported by international organizations to improve their internal evolution and development.

### ***B. Delimitation of the problem***

The research questions are:

- What is the economic situation in Greece, Mexico, Pakistan and the Democratic Republic of Congo, according to the cooperation of international organizations?
- How is the economic situation in Greece, Mexico, Pakistan and the Democratic Republic of Congo in terms of the external sector according to the degree of cooperation of international organizations?

### ***C. Justification***

Ano IX	Volume IX	Nº 18	Janeiro/Junho 2013	Rio de Janeiro	ISSN 1807-1260
--------	-----------	-------	--------------------	----------------	----------------

The cooperation of international organizations is an activity that operates according to the economic situation in Greece, Mexico, Pakistan and the Democratic Republic of Congo, where it is possible to improve their economic status and limit the problems they face. The research results enrich the plan of action of the international community in all scenarios.

**D. Hypothesis**

Independent Variable  $X_o$  → cooperation of international organizations

Dependent variable  $Y_o$  → economic situation in Greece, Mexico, Pakistan and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

**1) General hypothesis**  $H_o = X_o \rightarrow Y_o$

The cooperation of international agencies has a positive impact in terms of the economic situation in Greece, Mexico, Pakistan and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

**Table 1 Description of the research variables**

VARIABLE	DESCRIPTION	INDICATORS
X	International cooperation is a function of the hardships faced by underdeveloped countries. International agencies providing humanitarian and social assistance; strengthening sustainable economic development and regional integration through financial services. Having a social equity to projects in education, water, health and productive development.	Education Health Economic situation
Y	The economic situation is the lack of resources to meet the number of debts and shortages of goods and services which contradict the economic stability of the country.	Production (GDP and GNP). Employment Human Development Index External sector

Source: Own elaboration.

**2) Specific Hypothesis**

$H1 = X_o \rightarrow Y1$

The cooperation of international agencies has a positive impact on output growth of countries facing adversity.

$H2 = X1 \rightarrow Y2$

The level of education has a positive impact on improving employment in the population.

$H3 = X1 \rightarrow Y2$

The economic situation of a country contributes positively to the interaction of the external sector.

Ano IX	Volume IX	Nº 18	Janeiro/Junho 2013	Rio de Janeiro	ISSN 1807-1260
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**E. objectives**

**1) Aim**

To analyze the economic situation in Greece, Mexico, Pakistan and the Democratic Republic of Congo, according to the cooperation programs of international organizations.

**b) Specific objective**

To determine the economic development of Greece, Mexico, Pakistan and Democratic Republic of Congo in terms of their production and their degree of involvement in international cooperation programs with international organizations.

**3. Cooperation with international organizations**

**A. Conceptual framework**

According to Muñiz de Urquiza and Meza (2005), international cooperation for developing countries is shaped according to the collaboration and activities devised by the main actors in the international system achieving to favor the states that are most disadvantaged in the economic, political and social sectors, compared to more developed countries. Jiménez González (2003) refers to three different concepts of international cooperation between paradigms such as:

**1) Realism.** The idea of self-help complicates the cooperation between states, given the lack of a concentrated power that drives a constant competition.

**2) Liberalism.** Recognize that there is a succession of political and economic interdependence in the international context, which creates a growing demand for cooperation.

**3) Marxism.** The division of the world system between a center and a periphery debate the scope of cooperative processes, and affirming the existence of a changing world in which cooperation provides greater benefits to the hegemonic countries or center.

**B. Major theoretical approaches**

Below are mentioned the major theories focused on the cooperation of international organizations

**1) Dependency theory.** According to James, Dougherty and Pfaltzgraff (1993) dependency theory originates in the sixties as a school of thought structural-globalist, whose aim is to explain the relationship between rich and poor nations of the world.

**2) Theory of hegemonic stability.** For the theory of hegemonic stability, the liberal international economic order can only stay under three conditions:

Ano IX	Volume IX	Nº 18	Janeiro/Junho 2013	Rio de Janeiro	ISSN 1807-1260
--------	-----------	-------	--------------------	----------------	----------------

- a. Hegemony of a country: If the country acting as the leader is consumed, the whole system falls. Therefore, the hegemonic theory requires a strong authority to avoid protectionist interests.
- b. Liberal ideology: To establish and maintain an international regime is essentially a set of ideas that act as cultural base of the structure.
- c. Interdependence: Is the third assumption for the creation of any deal being a set of common interests. Hegemony helps but does not require (Vázquez Vega and Cabrillo Rodríguez, 2005, 27).

**3) World Systems Theory.** The third world countries according to Wallerstein (1987) developed new conditions on which they tried to raise their living standards and improved social conditions, being these new conditions related to the fact that the international financial and trade had less and less influence. This indicates that the central analysis unit is social systems, which can be studied in the internal or external environment of a country, considering trading mechanisms between direct and indirect transactions.

**4) Theory of globalization.** The globalization theory starts with the global mechanism that provides greater integration with particular focus in the area of economic transactions, taking as its central feature cultural and economic aspects as well as global communication. It is an important factor increasing flexibility of technology to connect people around the world (Reyes, 2001, 15).

### **C. Empirical research**

Given the increasing interplay of relationships between countries, there have been created new books, magazines and specialized in international cooperation and therefore, there have been several studies among which are: Calvo Hornero (2001) discusses the role of international economic organizations in development cooperation, distinguishing the evolution of the World Bank since the early years as Bank for Reconstruction to the present. Just as the evolution that has taken the International Monetary Fund from monetary commitment to the ongoing commitment to reducing poverty and foreign debt. Just as included in their research, as the European Union has established itself as one of the multilateral agencies for development cooperation. Finally, it is conducted a critical analysis of receiving international economic organizations in the field of development finance.

1) The Foreign Relations Ministry of Japan (Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, 2007) analyzes the role played by Japan in cooperating with the regions of the world. To address this shortage, it is essential that Non Governmental Organizations (ONGs) and the Foreign Ministry to work together, with the will and participation of the population, in order to reach shared activities among organizations to reach the same goal. Projects are identified that have been made inside and outside Japan, presenting as targets to increase activities of NGOs that help establish an independent life of the neediest populations of developing countries from the perspective of human security.

2) Nieto Solís (2005) in developing their charitable vision determines International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the World Trade Organization since the creation and fighting problems with these organisms, to its present position, describing problems defined as excessive external debt of the third world. It is also discussed international cooperation and development aid, with reference to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. The author reflects on this charity to the world economic relations stressing the importance of transnational corporations in the internationalization and the causes which originate from the late nineteenth century. Similarly describes the interaction of two or more economies into a larger space. He Makes an interesting study of the European Union in a concrete form and finally concludes with the need to transform the current international order to eliminate the current problems of underdevelopment and inequality effects, increasing development and achieving equitable and environmentally sustainable given to globalization.

Ano IX	Volume IX	Nº 18	Janeiro/Junho 2013	Rio de Janeiro	ISSN 1807-1260
--------	-----------	-------	--------------------	----------------	----------------

3). Graneli (2008) works on an analysis of the formation of the current international system and its agencies to create more specific goods and prevent global public maladies, concluding that the current international economic organization is insufficient to tackle economic problems that arise today. Although this action is live, it is stated that there are no political circumstances needed to create a fourth wave of international bodies to address new problems. Below is a chart with information from leading international organizations that promote international cooperation:

**Table 2 Major international organizations**

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION	OBJETIVE
<b>IDB, Inter-American Development Bank</b>	The IDB is now the main source of multilateral financing for economic, social and institutional development in Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as for the integration of the region. It provides loans, grants, guarantees, policy advice and technical assistance to public and private sectors of its borrowing countries.
<b>World bank</b>	World Bank is a vital source of financial and technical assistance to developing countries around the world.
<b>FAO, Food and Agriculture Organization</b>	Leads international efforts to defeat hunger, by providing its services to both developed and developing countries, UNOFA acts as a neutral forum where all nations meet as equals to negotiate agreements and debate.
<b>UN, United Nations.</b>	UN, United Nations leads a commitment to maintain peace and international security, to foster friendly relations and promoting social progress among nations, better living standards and human rights. The organization works on issues of sustainable development, refugee protection, gender equality and human rights, governance, international health, expanding food production, economic and social development, among others, in order to achieve its goals and coordinate efforts for a more secure world for present and future generations.
<b>CESAL, Development Cooperation in Africa, Latin America and Europe.</b>	It has projects in education, health, housing, water and sanitation, production development, microenterprise and job training.
<b>ICRC, International Committee of the Red Cross.</b>	ICRC has the exclusively humanitarian mission to protect the lives and dignity of victims of war and internal violence and to provide assistance. In conflict situations, it directs and coordinates the international relief activities of the Movement of International Red Cross

Ano IX	Volume IX	Nº 18	Janeiro/Junho 2013	Rio de Janeiro	ISSN 1807-1260
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	and Red Crescent Moon. It also endeavors to prevent suffering by promoting and strengthening the law and universal humanitarian principles.
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Source: Own elaboration based on information from the UN, World Bank, IMF, ICRC CESAL, FAO and IDB.

#### **D. Theoretical proposal**

Already analyzed the framework described above, it is possible to deduce that cooperation between international organizations originates incremental changes in the interaction of society as well as in the economy and politics of a country. International cooperation is the cooperation that is provided in support of economic growth and social development of developing countries, with the intervention of the commission of technologies, skills, experience and knowledge on the part of international organizations. As a result, today the international organizations have expressed the need for action together international agencies for further development, economic growth and welfare.

As a result different theories have been created to cause the formation of new international partnerships. Some theories support the hypothesis that partnerships are made according to the economic situation of a country, however, other theories support the hypothesis that other partnerships between international agencies are reflected by the level of output that is generated in a nation. So, the partnerships are the results of the economic sector to improve conditions in the country to which support. Likewise, there are theories where cooperation is effected by the degree of participation by the external sector which leads to the interaction between countries. These theories are taken as a foundation for this research. Given the study and practice they have, the cooperation of international agencies has generated functions through the passage of time, therefore, the core of the investigation is to determine and analyze the characteristics of the economy of each country based on degree of cooperation of international organizations.

### **4. Economic situation in Greece, Mexico, Pakistan and the Democratic Republic of Congo**

#### **A. Analysis of the variables**

To talk about the economic situation of the countries it is necessary to understand the indicators that determine the framework by which Hernandez C. and Shepherd (2009-2010) mentioned the following:

**1) Economic.** Joint economic realities or circumstances that occur at a particular time and that define the existence of the study of the production and management of goods and services a country.

**a) Production (GDP and GNP).** GDP includes the total production of goods and services that a nation is capable of producing over a given period, regardless of the source of capital. GNP is the total domestic production of goods and services crossing the territorial limits of the country.

**b) Employment (unemployment rate).** It is the group of people over a certain age that is carrying out work on a reference period. Unemployment rate includes the number of unemployed persons in proportion to the workforce.

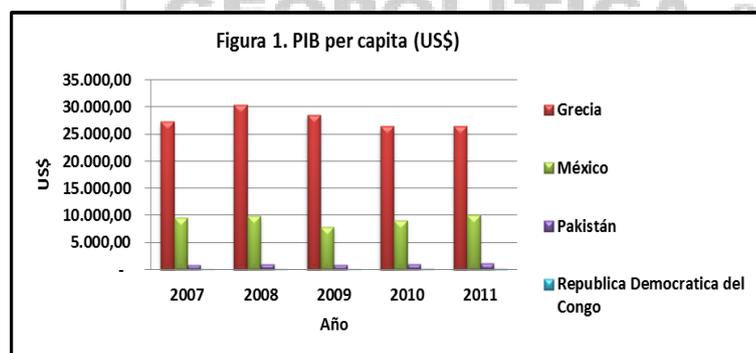
**c) The external sector (trade).** It is the relationship that the country has to improve its economic level, mainly through trade, where goods are bought or sold at a fixed price.

Ano IX	Volume IX	Nº 18	Janeiro/Junho 2013	Rio de Janeiro	ISSN 1807-1260
--------	-----------	-------	--------------------	----------------	----------------

**d) Human Development Index (HDI).** It is a comparative measure that assesses the levels of corresponding to countries around the world, focusing on: Life expectancy, literacy, education and income. It is also used to distinguish whether a country is developed or underdeveloped. It measures the impact of economic policies on quality of life (Consejo Nacional de Población, 2011, 03).

**2) Economic situation of Greece.** According to the website of the European Union (Portal de la Unión Europea, 2010) Greece currently is a republic based on the 1975 Constitution. The vast majority of Greek industries are located in the metropolitan area in the capital Athens. Its main economic sectors are tourism, agriculture, shipping and construction. Today Greece is facing a tense political and economic situation as a result of the national debt generated, which tenses and switches power to the European community. The great debt began in 2004 and over the years despite the financial support they have received, Greece continues generating debt, which threatens to damage the country's payments to its international commitment.

**a) Production (GDP and GNP).** The GDP of Greece has a high figure of \$ 27,214.00 per capita, due to its economic stability, achieved through reforms in the economic and financial system of the European Economic Union. A year later, in 2008 the country of the euro area reveals an increase of three points coming to get \$ 30,363.00 of the total production; however, Greece begins to make a low on its production capacity. In 2009 occurred the amount of \$ 28,521.00, according to Bellofiore and Halevi (2011) in that year, it was unveiled to the world the lack of structure that has the European economy. To solve the problem was Germany who had to face the problem of economic instability. By 2010 this economy presented a GDP of \$ 26,433.00, where the pre-euro currency plays a key role in the stability of the domestic market and foreign market. On account of the above observations and comments recorded in 2011 a total of \$ 26.427, per capita. The lack of credit to prop up the credit and the development of better planned economies, such as China, Brazil and Argentina, has placed at a disadvantage. Unlike in 2010 after the crisis triggered as European Parliament (2011)

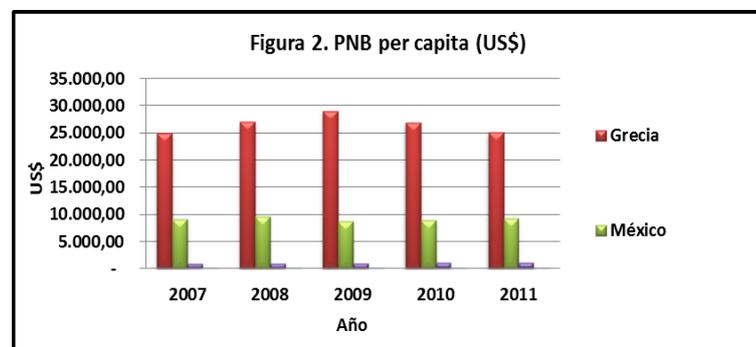


Source: Own elaboration based on World Bank data (2012)

Greece ended the year ended the year 2007 with a per capita GNP of \$ 24,900.00, which unlike the year 2008 shows a marked increase in representative than \$ 27,030.00, although the crisis had already entered into force. During 2009, the European country has the highest rate of \$ 29,020.00 for this indicator, unlike in 2010 after the crisis

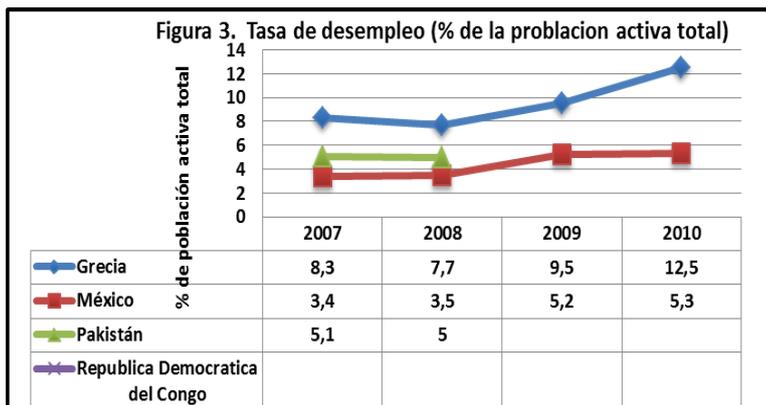
triggered as European Parliament (Unión Europea, 2011).

According to Bellofiore and Halevi (2011) for 2011, it has one of the lowest figures through the study of the behavior of this variable in recent years reaching \$ 25,030.00. It was during the phase of the crisis where it is inevitable the presence of international organizations, offering advice and giving millions of dollars to speed up its recovery. Within this phase, banks from France, Switzerland and Germany, had to intervene in paying credit debt bonds of the Greeks (See Figure 2).



Source: Own elaboration based on World Bank data (2012).

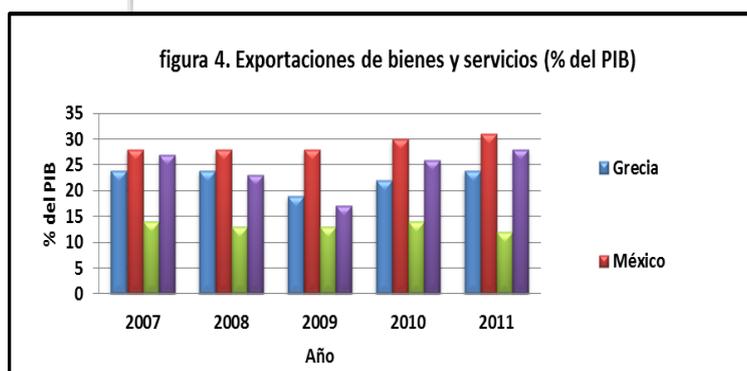
**b) Employment (unemployment rate).** Unemployment rate in Greece for the year 2007, recorded 8.30 percent, yet it had a decreased presence of it to reach 7.70 percent in 2008. Then in the year 2009, according to BBC (2012) there was a significant rise in unemployment. The debt crisis generated, coupled with the recession and government budget cuts are the main causes of this increase widespread and well recorded in 2010 where it reached a figure of 12.50 percent. Greece was the country with the highest rate of unemployment among members of the European Economic Union (See Figure 3).



Source: Own elaboration based on data from World Bank (Banco Mundial, 2012).

**c) The external sector (trade).** Greece exports recorded in 2007 24 percent of total GDP, according Bellofiore and Halevi (2011) who argue that the country maintained such indicator in equal values because the economic policy of the European Union has principles and assumptions that match the common market, they are no longer valid. The reflection of them is possible to observe during the year 2008 in which the percentage

of exports remained exactly the same in 24. In 2008 the Greek country exteriorize 19 percent as an indicator because this country does not maintain market goals and added to the crisis presents low results. Likewise most exports from that country have destination in Germany. Later in 2010 looks flattering by an increase of 22 percent, a figure that was increased by the number of changes in its economic policy and the intervention of international agencies, an event that was able to achieve an increase to stand at 24 percent per year in the year 2011 (see Figure 4).



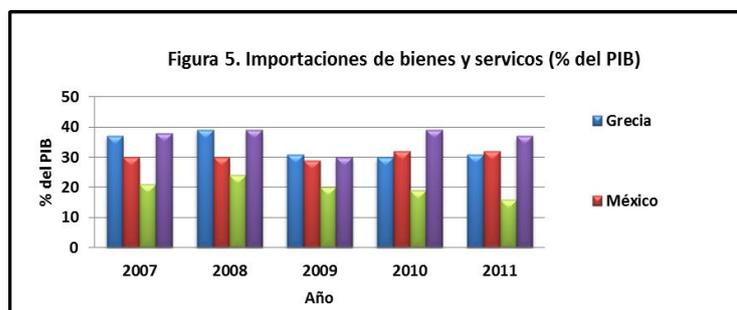
Source: Own elaboration based on World Bank data (Banco Mundial, 2012).

Imports of Greece to end the year 2007 recorded the sum of 37 percent which represents the most important movement of the external sector, according to Bellofiore and Halevi (2011) the country maintains a good balance in the capital goods market, sector that has grown internally through capital accumulation. To close the year of 2008 it was an increase to 39 percent with the help of

financial flows that provide liquidity and affordability to maintain these levels of commercial activity. To consummate the year 2009 there was a slowdown in the level of imports of goods and services with a figure of 31 per cent. In this form, the stage of commercial ground continues in 2010 to reach 30 percent, to return to the previous number with 31 percent to end the year 2011 (See Figure 5).

Source: Own elaboration based on World Bank data (Banco Mundial, 2012).

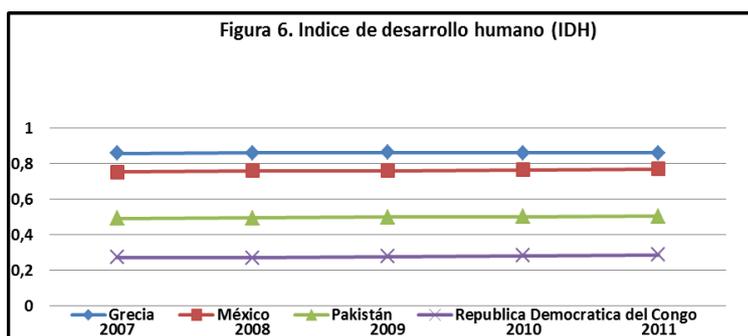
**d) Human Development Index (HDI).** Greece's HDI stands the figure of 0.86 in the course of 2007, after the figure



Ano IX	Volume IX	Nº 18	Janeiro/Junho 2013	Rio de Janeiro	ISSN 1807-1260
--------	-----------	-------	--------------------	----------------	----------------

www.revistaintellector.cenegri.org.br

obtained was 0.862 for the term 2008. According to the United Nations Program for Development (Programa de Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo, 2010) presents three HDI dimensions such as health, education and income for statistics. At the end of the year 2009 the figure rose to 0.863 in which it may have an extension of the general welfare of the population. When the year 2010 finished, the figure 0.862 was obtained, same that places the country at number 29, the highest of the locations of the rest of the countries analyzed. In the year 2011 it shows a downward trend since the figure 0.861 was obtained, while Greece is placed in the most unfavorable position below the national average corresponding to the Eurozone, which shows the difference marking opportunities to improve the welfare and quality of life of the population (see Figure 6).



Source: Own elaboration based on data from the United Nations Development Program (Programa de las Naciones Unidas, 2012).

**3) Mexico's economic situation.** Moreno (2009) refers to the crisis experienced by Mexico in 2008 brought by the recession in the U.S., with Mexico as the Latin American country most affected by the financial tide. Exports being the main pillar of the Mexican economy, which after being affected brought

problems throughout the economic system of the country, suffering from this, the impact of the reduction of world trade and the emerging sectors most affected: The automotive, tourism and manufacturing in general. Another sector affected was the oil, given its importance as a source of revenue and as a net generator of foreign exchange. But for 2009, the recession was exacerbated as a result of the structural weakness of the economy and the lack of a fiscal policy that could reverse the economic cycle. Featured economic growth for 2010, with an increased foreign demand, and more demand for jobs, when Mexico gets out of the global crisis, now is in 14th place worldwide in the best economies.

**a) Production (GDP and GNP).** The Mexican economy in 2007 showed slower growth than in the previous year. Gross domestic product per capita GDP increased to \$ 9,485.00. This phenomenon is caused by lower growth in external demand, although spending decreased its rate of expansion, and likewise the wage and income from remittances, all of them which contributed to the slowdown in private consumption expenditure. Data from the National Institute of Statistics, Geography and Informatics (Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Geografía e Informática, 2008) show that in 2008, gross domestic product per capita GDP increased to \$ 9,893.00. This growth originated from the pattern of positive behavior within the primary and tertiary activities. Therefore, in tertiary activities increased most sectors within it, prioritizing trade. While GDP of primary activities increased in the agriculture sector mainly.

But by 2009 the economy of Mexico introduced a large deficit to gross domestic product per capita GDP of \$ 7,876.00. Thus contributing sectors to the primary, secondary and tertiary activities showed a throwback to the country's economy, impacting the unemployment of the country's population. For 2010, largely recovering GDP per capita increased to \$ 9,133.00. This creates greater demand for foreign production to a great start again to overcome backwardness while prices and trade stabilize. In 2011 stabilization is generated by per capita GDP increasing to \$ 10,064.00, being tertiary activities superior to the other, highlighting the increases in trade, financial services and insurance, real estate and professional services, scientific and technical, among others (see Figure1).

Mexico in 2007 showed a total GDP per capita of \$ 9,080.00, given the earned income. By 2008 there was an increase in GDP per capita \$ 9,640.00. This increase was filed by the revenue generated from overseas and demanded payments from private property at this time appearing in current accounts. In 2009, GDP per capita fell to \$ 8,670.00, generated by the global crisis initiated in the U.S. Therefore, the production of manufactured goods

Ano IX	Volume IX	Nº 18	Janeiro/Junho 2013	Rio de Janeiro	ISSN 1807-1260
--------	-----------	-------	--------------------	----------------	----------------

and some goods decreased this year. But by 2010 the GNP per capita grew at \$ 8,930.00, thus, showing that the country had an increase in goods and services, and companies came to acquire more properties. For 2011 the GNP per capita increased to \$ 9,240.00, due to the stability of the economy and the generating of investment by companies that produce services (see Figure 2).

**b) Employment (unemployment rate).** Employment in Mexico is one of the main macroeconomic variables, with the precision of a series of tasks in exchange for a salary. So it is in this society where workers trade their produce in the labor market is regulated by the state's jurisdiction to avoid conflicts. The company is the place where people interact with the goal to earn a wage. Data from the Bank of Mexico (2010) show that in 2007, the national unemployment rate reached 3.4 percent of the economically active population (EAP). Those who suffered higher unemployment were women in working age in the formal sector of the economy being construction and transformation industries which had greater losses.

For 2008, the unemployment rate was higher than the one reported in the previous year and stood at 3.5 percent, the result of the political and economic instability that Mexico suffered. In 2009, the unemployment rate was almost double that the one of the previous year, occurring in 5.2 percent. This behavior was generated by the impact of the epidemic of influenza, which fell heavily tourist sector jobs. For 2010, the unemployment rate increased to 5.3 percent due to a lack of resources to labor, by poor financial and strategic planning, and capital flight to other countries. All these factors thereby contributed to the closing business-employment generators essentially affecting paid workers and subordinates (See Figure 3).

**c) External sector (Trade and parity).** Mexico generated exports of goods and services produced were 28 percent of GDP in 2007, given that oil exports reached a record amount reflecting the high oil prices that prevailed in international markets during most of the year. In 2008 Mexico's exports showed the same extent as in the previous year with 28 per cent of GDP, given that its trade relations with countries in Europe and Latin America increased in the manufacturing sector. In 2009 due to the economic crisis in the U.S., Mexican exports continued with 28 per cent of GDP. But for 2010, exports increased to 30 percent of GDP. This result was attributed to the worldwide increase in the prices of financial commodities. In 2011 exports continued to rise to 31 percent of GDP due to the oil sector (see Figure 4).

Imports that occurred in 2007 had a 30 percent growth of GDP but lower than in the previous year, this by slowing the production of aggregate demand. In 2008 before the global crisis had not so many setbacks, imports continued at 28 percent of GDP. But for 2009 imports fall to 29 percent of GDP, being the cause of this decline in gasoline products, electronic equipment, cars, and parts for the aircraft industry and steel products. In 2010, imports to Mexico increased worldwide to 32 percent of GDP by the tariff reduction. The response was that Mexico became one of the most protected economies, and more open to Latin America. In 2011 Mexican imports continued to hold 32 percent of GDP, with a tariff industrial average, which indicates that Mexico has a better position in foreign imports (See Figure 5).

**d) Human Development Index (HDI).** With data from the United Nations (Organización de las Naciones Unidas, 2010), the evolution of Mexico has been positive since 2007, and is currently at position 57 among 177 countries on the Human Development Index. Mexico presented 0.755 Mexico, which is a broader concept of wellness, offering a basic dimension of human development: Health (infant deaths), education (literacy) and income (income between residents of the entity). In 2008 Mexico ranked 51st in the world with an index on the other hand increased to 0.761. However, in 2009 showed a higher rate of 0.762 indicating that Mexico was the seventh Latin American Most Livable. By 2010 the rate was 0.767 positioning Mexico in place 56 worldwide. In 2011 the index rose to 0.771 which indicates that Mexico has improved in terms of welfare of its population (See Figure 6).

Ano IX	Volume IX	Nº 18	Janeiro/Junho 2013	Rio de Janeiro	ISSN 1807-1260
--------	-----------	-------	--------------------	----------------	----------------

**4). Economic situation of Pakistan** For the Economic and Commercial Office of Spain in Islamabad (Oficina Económica y Comercial de España en Islamabad, 2012) Pakistan's history has marked the economic outcome that exists in the country, reflected through the main macroeconomic indicators. The standard of living of the population has deteriorated due to the government's inability to produce enough jobs and meet the needs of its people, the lack of competitiveness in exports prevented trade relations to foster economic growth.

**a) Production (GDP and GNP).** Pakistan's economy in 2007 recorded a decrease in GDP from previous years in 871.00 GDP in dollars as a result of lower credit growth in the private sector and the decline in exports, thereby generating in 2007 concerns in the current account. For 2008 as a contribution to growth from domestic demand as private consumption and investment to GDP per capita rose to 979.00 dollars despite obstacles representing the major constraints on monetary and further consolidation of fiscal matters. 2009 finished with a budget deficit which caused reductions on the GDP per capita to 949.00 USA dollars. This was the result of the policy of containment of demand, the increase of terrorism and other security issues, constant blackouts of the electrical networks due to power failures and the global recession indicates that the state should put more emphasis on the agriculture and besides the water scarcity present in the country every day.

Given all these factors, the investment rate decreased. The global financial crisis greatly affected Pakistan, despite having a less open economy, because most of its exports go to the U.S. (Bustelo, 2010, 2). For 2010 is a revival of the economy, with a GDP growth per capita given \$ 1,019.00 and total tax revenues have increased to the country's economy successfully. For 2011 it has a higher GDP per capita at \$ 1,194.00, indicating that public spending is reduced and trade benefited by implementing a moderation in inflation and a higher rate of economic growth (see Figure 1). According to the Ministry of IT and Telecom (Ministerio de IT y Telecom, 2012) Pakistan in 2007 had 850.00 U.S. dollars per capita GNP, which indicated to the welfare of the Pakistani population a lower level achieved by the production sector in intangible services.

But by 2008, the GDP per capita increased to 940.00 dollars, which stabilized the country's economy, but the international crisis hurt the agricultural sector. In 2009 the GDP per capita increased to 990.00 dollars, this did not improve the economy revenues for the consequences that occurred in the previous year and the negativity presented in the industrial sector. For 2010, GDP per capita increased to \$ 1,050.00, indicating that production and business involvement together were better. In 2011 the GDP per capita increased to \$ 1,120.00, which is reflected thereby to reach the country's economic growth had to rely on state investment that could not be met due to lack of budgetary resources and foreign investments that have performed poorly (see chart 2).

**b) Employment (unemployment rate).** The Economic and Commercial Office of Spain in Islamabad (Oficina Economía y Comercial de España en Islamabad, 2012) in their statistics show that unemployment rates in Pakistan for 2007 was 5.1 percent of the total labor force. Government statistics show unemployment hit more than 2, 6 million workforces. For 2008, the unemployment rate fell to 5.0 percent, with the sectors that harmed employees: Industry, transport and the informal sector. The Pakistani people work over 75 hours a week for 80 percent of the people, while the other 20 percent work more than 56 hours per week (See Figure 3).

**c) The external sector (trade and parity).** Exports of Pakistan have been improving over time slowly for lack of added value, the high cost of raw material and production. For 2007 there was growth of previous years achieving 14 percent of GDP by new objectives that the government implemented. In 2008 and 2009 exports declined to 13 percent of GDP due to the constant supply cuts in gas and electricity industries. For 2010, exports increased to 14 percent of GDP, due to the new economic policy based on making tariff reforms. In 2011, exports decreased to 12 percent of GDP by the lack of transportation, energy and even potable tap water that adversely affect exports (Economic and Commercial Office, Oficina Economía y Comercial, 2010, 30) (see Figure 4).

Statistics from Economy and Trade Bureau (Oficina Economía y Comercial, 2010) point out that Pakistani imports in 2007 showed 21 percent of GDP, which suggests they are more favored for the economic stability of the

Ano IX	Volume IX	Nº 18	Janeiro/Junho 2013	Rio de Janeiro	ISSN 1807-1260
--------	-----------	-------	--------------------	----------------	----------------

population. In 2008, imports increased to 24 percent of GDP, in contrast to 2009, imports fell to 20 percent of GDP since the global crisis. In 2010, imports went down to 19 percent of GDP and by 2011 reached 16 percent of GDP, being the agriculture sector the cause of this decline, as it is considered one of the riskiest areas of pests (See Figure 5 ).

**d) Human Development Index (HDI).** Since the indicators presented by UN (2011) Pakistan in 2007 was ranked 141st in the 0.493 of human development: Health, education and income which indicates that a country was under low development. In 2008 the index positions in 0.495, while for 2009 increases to 0.499, whereas in 2010 the Human Development Index was 0.503 and in 2011 came to occupy the place 145 with medium human development index for 0.504. Pakistan is one of the countries that present more discrimination against women. That's why it is considered the world's third most dangerous country for women (See Figure 6).

**5) Economic situation in Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC).** According to the country's monitor DRC owned Global Insight (2011) the economy of the country has made significant progress due to the support it received from ah IMF. However its main primary activity, mining extraction represents a before and after in economic development. With a highly devalued currency DRC presents a series of changes in its economic policy and likewise on the competitiveness of their exports. New regulations have been established for imports, as it violated many of the internal rules on the composition of the products.

**a) Production (GDP and GNP.)** Democratic Republic of Congo at the end of 2007 showed a record GDP of 165.00 dollars, which over the years was surpassing that level. For example in 2008 was the amount of 187.00 dollars. According to Daniele (2011) there is an endogenous problem in economic issue, the backwardness in production marks the economy of the Congo. 175.00 dollars is the total annual production in 2009 with a significant drop in the indicator as it is possible to note that where there is a greater amount of natural resources there is greater the backwardness facing the country. During the year 2010, it was reported a GDP per capita amount of 199.00 dollars with an improvement over last year and the same indicator concludes with the amount of 231.00 dollars, despite the fact that this is related to the HDI, the little strength of public institutions generates backwardness. International assistance programs have had positive effects as shown by the country's progress that belongs to Africa through the analysis of five years (see chart 1).

DRC is 140.00 dollars at year-end 2007. With a very marked difference in 2008 managed to raise its per capita GNP. As Ratha and Xu (2008) argue, it has been possible to raise the indicator currently evaluated, through remittances and hence the economically active population that is working in the rest the world. At the end of 2009 the Congo gained 170.00 dollars per cápita. The intervention of international organizations working with the number of refugees in different countries, likewise help increase that figure. With a total of \$ 180.00, the year 2010 closes by raising the number of past production. In an important development, the country defines a turning point in the indicator to reach 190.00 dollars in 2011 (See Figure 2).

**b) External sector (trade and parity).** Exports of DRC were reported in 27 percent of total GDP generated in 2007, a figure that was possible to maintain a year later in 2008. According to Ratha and Xu (2008) exports fluctuation is headed by the minerals and metals from that country. This point records a phenomenon of the developing economies like Congo where it is demonstrated that the countries of middle and low income topped this indicator in the natural resources sector. To culminate in 2009 the economy suffers a trade deficit by reducing the percentage of its exports coming to have a drop to 19 percent. By the end of 2010, the external sector overcame its figure reaching 26 percent. The phenomenon observed in countries with higher rates of poverty, and endogenous growth is considered feasible to observe an increase of 28 percent over the figure highest reported in five consecutive years in 2011. According to the Institute for the Promotion of Exports and Investments PRO ECUADOR (Instituto de Promoción de Exportaciones e Inversiones PRO ECUADOR, 2012) where the main export is waste oil or bituminous minerals and second place are the cathodes and sections refined copper cathode (see Figure 4).

Ano IX	Volume IX	Nº 18	Janeiro/Junho 2013	Rio de Janeiro	ISSN 1807-1260
--------	-----------	-------	--------------------	----------------	----------------

Imports from DRC indicate a figure of 38 percent to end the year 2007 with a slight increase is reported in the year 2008 where the figure is 39 percent increases in imports largely on hydrocarbons alcohol mainly for aviation. According to the Institute for the Promotion of Exports and Investments PRO ECUADOR (Instituto de Promoción de Exportaciones e Inversiones PRO ECUADOR, 2012), by 2009 the African country recorded a trade closing 30 percent higher figure, being a disadvantaged country within the limits of poverty. Prepared drugs are the second most import that increased to a rate of 39 percent during 2010. The natural asphalt and sugar cane are requested products by the population. For 2011 it is possible to observe a decrease of the indicator to reach 37 percent (See Figure 5).

**c) Human Development Index (HDI).** The HDI of DRC revealed extremely low rates, the lowest of all the countries analyzed in this global indicator, located in the last position of 187 countries analyzed, scored 0.271 in year 2007. For year 2008 is recorded a figure 0.27. According to Daniele (2011) there is a relationship between natural resources and the index of human development. To conclude the 2009, the figure recorded is 0.277 reveals that this indicator is negatively influenced by the export of metals but positively by the abundance of resources. In 2010 the index showed a figure of 0.282, indicating that the illiteracy and mortality increases and there is a reduction in quality of life. By the year 2011, the figure is 0.286 well below the one that reflects a quality HDI (See figure 6).

## B. Major theories

**1) Theory of spill over.** Apply to redistribute income in favor of social groups with greater propensity to save, that is, higher income sectors based on their ability to save and invest, increase national income and creating more jobs. This theory, without being a structured theoretical framework is based on a number of assumptions, some of doubtful compliance in the real world, which is discussed below. Increased income generates greater savings, and it is expected that individuals with higher incomes save more of the same. Simultaneously, individuals with lower incomes tend to consume more of their income. The verification of this assumption could be substantiated during the period of the welfare state, that is, from the implementation of the New Deal in the United States and the Marshall Plan in Europe, until the '70s, when the pattern of accumulation and consumption of this period was exhausted.

Types of investments: a) Productive investment: The decision to invest productively, by the employer, emerges from a comparison between the marginal efficiency of capital and the interest rate. b) non-productive investment or financial: Today, in the capitalist system is the reinforcement that is taking so hegemonic, fictitious capital as motion envelope that assumes other forms of international capital cycle such as capital money, productive capital and capital goods. c) Saving without financial investment: It can be as marginal as maintaining cash balances, without their grant any performance represents a significant opportunity cost, increased when is higher the interest rate or inflation. d) Increase the consumption of luxury. Result of increased profits and other income not coming from production in the global economy, which are not profitable investment opportunities (Gaviola and Anchoreno, 2008, 1-6).

**2). Theory of soft power.** The power has two facets or faces, one is hard power and soft power is another or soft power, whose differences are explained as follows: Military power and economic power are examples of hard power, the power control that can be used to induce others to change their position. "Hard power can be based on incentives (carrots) or threats (sticks). But there is also an indirect way of exercising power. A country may obtain the outcomes it wants in world politics because other countries want to follow in his wake, admiring its values, emulating its example, aspiring to its level of prosperity and openness. In this sense, it is so important to have an eye on world politics and attract others and forcing others to change through the threat or use of military or economic weapons. This aspect of getting others to covet what one covets is what I call soft power rather than coercion, absorbs a third "(Nye, 1991, 30).

Ano IX	Volume IX	Nº 18	Janeiro/Junho 2013	Rio de Janeiro	ISSN 1807-1260
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**3). Theory of externalities.** George Stigler sets the expression Coase theorem. Coase's arguments are: To present certain externalities (Coase prefers to call external effects) will always be possible to achieve optimal externality (which does not necessarily mean the disappearance of it) and a maximum level of welfare. This will be achieved through negotiation. This requires that the property rights of the various parties are properly allocated and can defend. To understand the essence of the Coase Theorem is required prior knowledge of the simple concept of "externality" that Coase prefers to call "externality". Externality is defined as the profit or loss that receives an operator (either consumer or business) as a result of the act of production or consumption of a second operator. So the receiver of the externality can be a consumer or producer, and the issuer of the same as well.

*Positioning of Pigou and Coase replica:* Pigou accepts that the interests of each lead to economic welfare, because human institutions have been created for this purpose. However, in the presence of externalities occurs net divergence between private and social products. According to Pigou, the externality is in case of government intervention, either with a tax to negative externality on its producer or an allowance in case of positive externality.

**The Coase solution.** In contrast to Pigou, intervention is not always necessary and sometimes must allow externality, reaching a social optimum through negotiation, if transaction costs are lower than they were pursued by the exchange. Only if the benefit could be obtained by eliminating the externality when it is greater than the damage that occurs to eliminate the same generating activity, intervention makes sense, although in this case it is better to reach that optimum by negotiation. Through this negotiation involving the maximization of social product rather than the comparison of private and social products, it is immaterial whether the cause of the harmful effect can be assigned responsibility for damage or not, because in both cases can reach an optimal situation. Most important is that which occurs through a spontaneous process, by inertia of people. This is recognized, in the words of Coase, the reciprocal nature when it comes to solving the problem of externalities (Coase, 1994, 144).

### C. Empirical results

There are a wide variety of investigations into the economic situations of the countries, since their definitions to the impact of macroeconomic indicators, international studies are found relative:

1). One of the studies analyzed is of Ortega and Peñalosa (2012), who expose the economic crisis that has been damaged in recent years in industrialized countries. Since the aim of this analysis is to determine the factors that have led to the acquisition of the crisis in Spain to stand up to the previous episode and the end of the recession is finding significant obstacles. As a member of the European Monetary Union, Spain is an important consideration because it contributes to the explanation of the accumulation of imbalances in the expansion of the adjustment in the crisis. The accumulated financial and macroeconomic imbalances and long-term factors represent weaknesses and solid fundamentals in other environments. As the case of the budgetary situation and the labor market, which have shown their weaknesses in the crisis. In conclusion, the Spanish economy is facing a complex task with Spanish decided in the European environment to advance the reform of the institutional framework of monetary union.

2). Ospina, and Sanau Giménez (2011) in their investigation indicate the relationship between investment in education and economic growth for decades. Featuring explanations of growth accounting and neoclassical models as endogenous that is taking variables as innovation. This analysis approximates lines of the recent research literature on human capital. First, the measurement of human capital through indicators that collect a broader conception of years of formal education based on indicators of the quality of training. And second, the explanatory power. All of this considers the results of the PISA tests. In conclusion, this research wants to improve

Ano IX	Volume IX	Nº 18	Janeiro/Junho 2013	Rio de Janeiro	ISSN 1807-1260
--------	-----------	-------	--------------------	----------------	----------------

estimates, deepening in developing human capital multidimensional indicators that more accurately capture capabilities and explanatory variables in the empirical research that evaluate different growth models.

3) Research conducted by Restrepo and Soto (2004) documents the main stylized facts of the Chilean economy in the last 20 years, highlighting two-dimensional characteristics. The first describes the structure of the economy in terms of the relative sizes in recent long-term sectors and components of aggregate demand. The second describes the main features of business cycles in Chile. Restricting the analysis to variables that stand in the needs of the model and covering the period between 1986 and 2003. In conclusion observed correlations tend to support the hypothesis that supply factors are tracked for the explanation of the cycles of Chile, stressing within them, the effects of the terms of trade and the availability of external capital.

### **D. Theoretical proposal**

For the analysis of the economic situation in Greece, Mexico, Pakistan and the Democratic Republic of Congo, is intended to provide a description of interventions that international agencies made based on strengthening cooperation, stability and growth in the main sectors of each country. There is given the relationship between indicators, hypotheses and theories that make them more sustainable in the data presented.

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### **4. Contextual framework**

Figure 7 shows in detail the location or color of the countries under study.

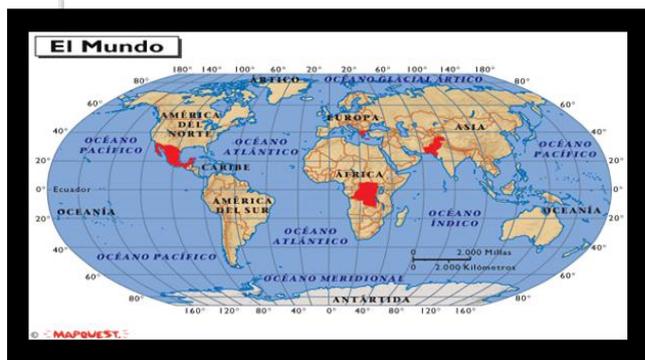


Figure 7. World Map  
Source: Satellite map world map (2012). [www.lospaises.com.ar](http://www.lospaises.com.ar)

### **A. Greece (Hellenic Republic)**

General information of Greece (2011) Location: Southern European State belonging to the European Union, in the South of the Balkan Peninsula. It is located in Southern Europe, bordering the Aegean Sea, the Ionian Sea and the Mediterranean Sea, between Albania and Turkey (Figure 8). The form of government of this country is based on a

Ano IX	Volume IX	Nº 18	Janeiro/Junho 2013	Rio de Janeiro	ISSN 1807-1260
--------	-----------	-------	--------------------	----------------	----------------

parliamentary republic. This country has a total population of 10, 538.594, million, where the mortality rate corresponds to 9.53 deaths per 1,000 people. It has a life expectancy at birth for the total population of 78.1 years. Within the economy the currency is the euro.

## **B. Mexico (Mexico)**

According to data from the Agency of the Government of Mexico (Agencia Del Gobierno de México, 2012) the location of Mexico is on the north of the American continent, between the United States of America to the north and Guatemala and Belize to the south. The borders with the east are the Gulf of Mexico and in the west with the Pacific Ocean (Figure 9). Its form of government is a representative republic, democratic, federal, and composed of free and sovereign states. It has a population of 112,322,757 million people; the nation's currency is the peso.

## **C. Pakistan**

Located south of Asia, shares border with India to the east and northeast with China, Afghanistan is located along the western and northern edge (Figure 10). Its population is 176.7454 million, has a form of a parliamentary government. Its currency is the Pakistani rupee, according to the Economic and Trade Office (Oficina Económica y Comercial, 2010).

## **C. Democratic Republic of Congo**

It is located in the Atlantic Ocean with a narrow strip north of the Congo River. Its form of government is established according to the new constitution of the country where they elect the president and members of the National Assembly, the provincial governors and members of the Senate. It has a population of 71,000.000 million. The Congolese franc is the official currency. These data are from U.S. Department of State (2012).

# **5. Research methods**

## **A. Type of research**

The research addressed is descriptive in both variables, since the aim of the work is getting to know the situations, relationships and activities that Greece, Mexico, Pakistan and the Democratic Republic of Congo held in participation of international organizations, gathering data based on their hypothesis or theory. Thus, in this way is presented the information to conclude analyzing the results and to generate data for a better understanding. The scope of this research is presented with two types of descriptive studies. The first study of interrelationships, which corresponds to the participation of international organizations in countries in need, and the second study is the development of macroeconomic indicators in each of the countries analyzed. The data collection is for the period from 2007 to 2011, achieving the objectives through indicators for the final report. The goal of this research is to identify the relationships between variables expressing the data in terms of quality.

Ano IX	Volume IX	Nº 18	Janeiro/Junho 2013	Rio de Janeiro	ISSN 1807-1260
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**Table 3. Research Design**

Variable	Description	Indicators	Instruments	ITEMS
X	International cooperation is a function of the hardships faced by underdeveloped countries. International agencies providing humanitarian and social assistance, strengthening sustainable economic development and regional integration through financial services. Having a social equity to projects in education, water, health and productive development.	Education	Reports provided by the authorities of each country	Enrollments and qualification
		Health (welfare)	Standard of living	Index of multidimensional poverty
		Economic situation	Macroeconomic stability	Factors affecting the growth of the sectors in each country
Y	The economic situation is the lack of resources to meet the number of debts and shortages of goods and services which contradict the economic stability of the countries.	Production (GDP and GNP)	Registry of goods and services	Value added
		Employment	Statistics of labor force	Economically active population
		Human Development Index	Statistics for life expectancy, health index and GDP	Health, education and standard of living
		External	Exchange	Level of exports and imports

Source: Own elaboration

**C. Research construct**

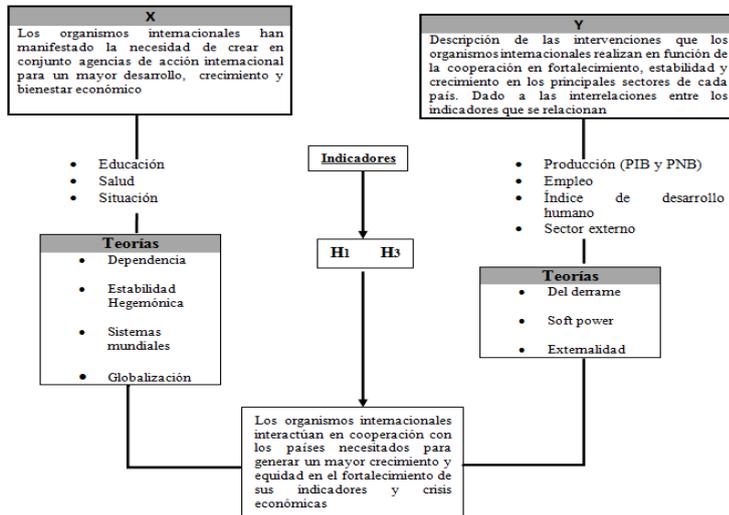


Figure 12. List of variables. Source: Own elaboration.

**D. Research instruments**

The means that are used to carry out the development of the indicators of the economy of Greece, Mexico, Pakistan and the Democratic Republic of Congo are by collecting data from international organizations like the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and Organization United Nations, presenting the data for each country in comparison graphs.

**E. Determination of sample size**

The investigation did not determine the sample size because the data are drawn from international organizations that give information to people worldwide, which is digitally.

**F. Statistical treatment**

The results obtained from the indicators that position worldwide countries are shown by graphs and charts made in excel, and before it, identified the economic situation of each country and its position in each indicator compared to the positioning of countries members of international organizations.

**G. limitations**

The phenomenon of study is the cooperation of international organizations in the period 2007-2011 that are made to the economic situation in Greece, Mexico, Pakistan and the Democratic Republic of Congo. To conduct research funds were not needed because the statistics were retrieved digitally. Regarding the information on each country, the access to data of macroeconomic indicators that were analyzed was possible except Pakistan, which was given more time to investigate because the data found were not updated. Likewise, the World Bank and other agencies do not have data recorded on unemployment rate in DRC. The rest of the information just needed a simple search.

Ano IX	Volume IX	Nº 18	Janeiro/Junho 2013	Rio de Janeiro	ISSN 1807-1260
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## 7. Analysis of results

### Box 1. Comparison of macroeconomic indicators

COUNTRY	ANALYSIS PRODUCTION (GDP) GDP)
Greece	Nation that belongs to the second largest economy in the world, but suffered the consequences of economic system instability. The inability to respond to debt is the main problem. International organizations have had a profound intervention unlike other countries analyzed here.
México	The Mexican economy is very diverse. It specializes in primary and manufacturing activities, thereby manages to grow through the years in contrast to the rest of the three countries that do not grow at that rate.
Pakistan	Pakistan is an economic entity which meets slowdowns in the external sector mainly unlike Mexico. It has a similarity to the Congo as they are regions of violence and social instability, which may be possible reasons hinder growth.
Democratic republic of Congo	Democratic Republic of Congo is the state that has more problems related to governance, measure which limits the endogenous growth even a resource-rich economy unlike Greece.

COUNTRY	ANALYSIS EMPLOYMENT (unemployment rate)
Greece	IT has the highest unemployment rate since the crisis of the European Union started, like Mexico every year increases that indicator.
México	The Republic has one of the highest rates in history, where people with higher academic degree, who suffer the consequences of this phenomenon of unemployment.
Pakistan	There is a problem of distribution of wealth and granting opportunities, which does not allow more people to enter the workforce.
Democratic republic of Congo	Data not found.

COUNTRY	ANALYSIS EXTERNAL SECTOR (EXPORT) (IMPORT)
Greece	Greece has a good position in terms of exports; Germany is its main partner. In contrast imports register a slowdown due to the great crisis, lack of capital to conduct business transactions.
México	Mexico's economy is leading oil and manufacturing exports to Europe and North America, in contrast to the rest of the economies there is a considerable movement in this sector.

Ano IX	Volume IX	Nº 18	Janeiro/Junho 2013	Rio de Janeiro	ISSN 1807-1260
--------	-----------	-------	--------------------	----------------	----------------

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Pakistan	Pakistan's lack of competitiveness is the main reason that exports are not a sector of economic strength. Bureaucracy is another factor that increases the trade deficit. However imports show a surplus for a few years and then declined.
COUNTRY	ANALYSIS HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX (HDI)
Greece	It has the highest level of social welfare, although due to the multiple crises presented a downward trend.
México	It has a slowdown and increasing in quality of life, education and health, is the difference between the rests of the countries that maintain more stable levels.
Pakistan	After the Congo is the least developed of the analysis. Region that represents a threat to women because of discrimination, an event that happens in Mexico in some other segments of the population.
Democratic Republic of Congo	Of the countries analyzed, DRC is located in the last position, largely by the commercial sector and the lack of public policies that address the comfort of citizens, in contrast to Greece and Mexico that take place.

Source: Own research data on macroeconomic indicators

### 8.-Conclusions and recommendations

This study concludes that the global economic situation from 2007 to 2011, has recorded statistics of growth, development and overcoming difficulties in each country. Thus, the aim of analyzing the economies of Greece, Mexico, Pakistan and the Democratic Republic of Congo, these are studied based on the cooperation of international organizations that provide support to member countries in need to reach a substantial stability. Since the analysis has been performed for the interaction of the economy of the countries, it has come to the conclusion that on the growth of macroeconomic indicators, the participation of international organizations meets the positive effects of the roles they play in each program corresponding to a given area, to support the country's need to be located in a level of growth. This fact proves the general hypothesis that the cooperation of international organizations does present a big difference depending on the economic situation of the countries surveyed described by its gross domestic product, the unemployment rate, the external sector and index development.

This finding also confirms what Muñoz de Urquiza and Meza (2005) describe that in order to have international cooperation between agencies, it has to measure the development of each of the countries studied, taking into account the cooperation and activities designed in the international system to achieve favor the states that are most needed economic, political and social sectors. Since the finding of the research has been addressed and drawn descriptively in both variables, from collecting a variety of information that led to the testing of hypotheses through interrelation and development studies. This approach helps to address the analysis given the indicators obtained from qualitatively the final goal. Providing input and data suggested the area of economy of the countries analyzed with a brief description of the main indicators of recent data collection.

Ano IX	Volume IX	Nº 18	Janeiro/Junho 2013	Rio de Janeiro	ISSN 1807-1260
--------	-----------	-------	--------------------	----------------	----------------

This study provides information and analysis of theories that can help to conduct field research or empirical knowledge of renewed investigations. The study also has implications on international relations in which are held the international community interactions, including states and international organizations, therefore, providing documental information for further comparison. In conducting documentary research it is found that there is a paucity of information on Pakistan, since the data found have not been updated. So it is suggested to the governmental, international and academic organizations and agencies, to produce more data and information and make available to field research to interested parties and organizations. Similar development can be recommended for the DRC, which shows the unemployment rate and zero. The phenomenon of study is the cooperation of international organizations in the period 2007-2011 that are made framed by the economic situation in Greece, Mexico, Pakistan and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

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Ano IX	Volume IX	Nº 18	Janeiro/Junho 2013	Rio de Janeiro	ISSN 1807-1260
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