

THE LIVING STANDARD AND DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS THROUGH THE EVOLUTION OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT FOR THE PERIOD 2000-2012

Abdul Rahman IBRAHIM¹, Raluca NECULA¹, Diana Roxana CAPĂȚĂ²

¹University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine Bucharest, 59 Marasti, District 1, 011464, Bucharest, Romania, Phone: +40 21 318 25 64/232,
E-mails: ibrahimabdulrahman@hotmail.com, raluca_nec@yahoo.com

²Lund University, Paradisgatan 2, Lund, Sweden, SE-221 00, Phone: +46 (0)46 222 0000,
Email: diana_capata@yahoo.com

Corresponding author: raluca_nec@yahoo.com

Abstract

This paper aims to highlight the importance of the gross domestic product for the study of an economic area or at the global level, through the analysis of the evolution of this indicator over the period 2000 to 2012. Into the analysis on GDP is analyzed the share that owns agriculture in gross domestic product, the evolution of the GDP growth, the evolution of investments in the studied economic zones, the import and exports of goods and services evolution. All this gives us an overview of the evolution and status of the global economy and in the studied economic areas.

Key words: *the average, economic zones, evolution, GDP, average growth rate*

INTRODUCTION

The phenomena that mark the evolution of the world economy in recent decades stand under the sign of regionalization, globalization of interdependencies and of the interaction.

Numerous studies highlight the heterogeneity of the world economy, adding that between its different areas, gaps remain owing to the uneven development [1].

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Is the synthetic expression of economic activity results produced in the economic territory in a period of time, regardless of the contribution that brought the domestic or foreign subjects[4]. Is the market value of all goods and services within a country's borders in a certain period of time, including foreign companies manufacturing operates in the country, but excluding the production of domestic companies abroad.

GDP indicate the strength of an economy by displaying the market value of goods and services produced in an economy in a given year. The main components of GDP are consumption, investment, net exports, and Government property expenditure, of which individual consumption represents about two

thirds of GDP. The GDP deflator index is often used in relation to GDP is to measure changes in the cost of goods and services of a country. An increase in GDP reflect an economic expansion. The increase in GDP of a country to another country, makes the first more appealing to investors. GDP is intended to strengthen the national currency[3].

The Gross domestic product per capita (GDP/capita) is the most widely used indicator in measuring the levels of development between regions, being used by the European Union to measure disparities between regions development, including the indicative financial allocations between its regions as regards cohesion policy[2].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

After the level of socio-economic development, world States can be grouped into: States with high level of economic development, states with average level of economic development and in developing countries [6].

States with a high level of economic development. The most highly developed States.

"Group of seven".

Small States highly developed in Europe.

Newly industrialized countries ("Asian dragons").

Migratory capitalism States.

States with average level of economic development

Countries with economies in transition: the former socialist countries in Europe, CIS countries and China.

"Key" countries medium developed: Brazil, Mexico, Argentina, Turkey.

Oil-exporting countries (oil monarchies): Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates., Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain, Oman, Brunei.

Developing States.

Countries with more advanced level of development: countries in Latin America, with the exception of those in the Second Group and in Asia (including India, Indonesia, Iran), North Africa and countries in Oceania.

The most underdeveloped countries in the world are 32 African countries, 5 Asian countries from Latin America, Haiti, etc.

Gross domestic product GDP can be defined:

a) GDP is the sum of gross added values plus taxes and less subsidies on products;

b) GDP is equal to the sum of final uses of goods and services;

c) GDP is the sum of uses of generation of income account of the total economy [4].

For the arithmetic mean = $\bar{x} = \frac{\sum xi}{n}$;

where:

X = the arithmetical mean; Xi = The average production values for a number of years (i);

n = number of years taken into account

The annual average growth rate [5] =

$r_{2000-2012} = 12\sqrt[12]{\prod(p1/p0)} - 1$; where:

r₂₀₀₀₋₂₀₁₂ = average annual growth rate;

$\prod p1/p0$ = entangled growth indicators

The data come from the statistical bulletins published by the World Bank and are interpreted with the aid of the indicators listed above.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The data presented in table no. 1. set the following situation in terms of the evolution of the GDP/capita:

Table 1. The evolution GDP/ capita evolution on economic zones and worldwide, for the period 2000 to 2012

Economic Zone	MU	2000	2005	Average/Rythm (2000-2005)	2006	2012	Average/Rythm (2006-2012)	Dif(+/-) (2012/2000)		Average/Rythm (2000-2012)
								(+/-)	%	
Arab Countries	USD/loc	2,388	3,498	2,751	4,112	7,197	5,635	2,884	104.86	4,304
	%		1.15	7.93		1.14	9.78	1.85	23.32	9.63
East and Pacific Asia	USD/loc	908	1,629	1,197	1,883	4,916	3,272	2,075	173.33	2,314
	%		1.15	12.41	1.16	1.16	17.35	4.94	39.82	15.12
Euro Zone	USD/loc	22,332	32,675	24,872	34,817	39,518	38,755	13,883	55.82	32,347
	%		1.15	7.91	1.07	0.98	2.13	-5.78	-73.03	4.87
EU	USD/loc	19,522	29,232	22,126	31,275	35,213	34,601	12,474	56.38	28,843
	%		1.15	8.41	1.07	0.99	2.00	-6.41	-76.26	5.04
Highly indebted poor countries (PPTe)	USD/loc	298	410	329	456	769	632	303	92.27	492
	%		1.13	6.59	1.11	1.06	9.11	2.52	38.21	8.23
Less advanced countries (clas ONU)	USD/loc	269	388	307	445	809	647	340	110.56	490
	%		1.14	7.65	1.15	1.08	10.48	2.83	37.05	9.63
North America	USD/loc	34,449	45,016	38,526	46,392	51,800	48,830	10,304	26.75	44,074
	%		1.07	5.50	1.03	1.04	1.85	-3.64	-66.26	3.46
Countries OCDE	USD/loc	23,462	31,652	25,978	33,082	38,262	35,836	9,857	37.94	31,286
	%		1.10	6.17	1.05	1.03	2.45	-3.72	-60.24	4.16
Small Countries	USD/loc	2,356	3,605	2,756	4,113	5,461	4,887	2,131	77.32	3,904
	%		1.17	8.88	1.14	1.06	4.84	-4.04	-45.48	7.26
Southern Asia	USD/loc	448	700	532	782	1,447	1,111	580	109.02	844
	%		1.16	9.33	1.12	1.07	10.81	1.48	15.82	10.26
South-Saharan Africa	USD/loc	496	778	567	893	1,581	1,192	625	110.24	903
	%		1.20	9.41	1.15	1.16	9.99	0.57	6.10	10.14
Worldwide	USD/loc	5,429	7,303	5,980	7,771	10,343	9,070	3,090	51.68	7,644
	%		1.11	6.11	1.06	1.06	4.88	-1.23	-20.12	5.52

Own calculation *** World Bank, accessed sept 2014, <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.KD.ZG>

- The Arab countries present a continuing growth throughout the period analyzed, with +

1.15% in 2005 compared to 2000 and 1.14% in 2012 compared to 2006, the rate of increase

in 2000-2012 is of 9.63%;

- The European Union shows an increase of 1.15% in 2005 compared to 2000, in the following period the increases to be more weighted, in 2012 by 0.98%, the annual

growth rate for 2000-2012 is of 5.04%;

- The global value of GDP has a value in 2012 of 10,343\$/capita, with an average 2006-2012 of \$ 9,070/capita and a growth rate for the period 2000-2012 by 5.52%.

Table 2. The size and evolution of the agriculture share in national GDP, on economic zones and worldwide, 2000-2012

Economic Zone	MU	2000	2005	Average/Rythm (2000-2005)	2006	2012	Average/Rythm (2006-2012)	Dif(+/-) (2012/2000)		Average/Rythm (2000-2012)
								(+/-)	%	
Arab Countries	% PIB	8.4	6.6	8.0	6.4	5.2	5.6	-2.4	-42.6	6.7
	%		0.89	-4.71		1.02	-3.40	1.3	-38.4	-3.92
East and Pacific Asia	% PIB	14.9	12.2	13.6	11.4	10.9	11.2	-2.5	-22.0	12.3
	%		0.90	-3.92		0.98	-0.74	3.2	-426.3	-2.57
Euro Zone	% PIB	2.4	1.8	2.2	1.7	1.7	1.7	-0.5	-30.7	1.9
	%		0.86	-5.59		1.00	0.02	5.6	28056.2	-2.83
EU	% PIB	2.3	1.7	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.6	-0.5	-31.5	1.8
	%		0.85	-5.87		1.00	0.02	5.9	29432.5	-2.98
Highly indebted poor countries (PPTE)	% PIB	30.4	28.3	29.3	27.4	26.8	26.9	-2.4	-8.8	28.0
	%		1.03	-1.42		1.01	-0.37	1.1	-285.9	-1.04
Less advanced countries (clas ONU)	% PIB	30.3	25.8	28.3	25.1	25.1	25.2	-3.1	-12.2	26.7
	%		0.97	-3.16		1.01	0.02	3.2	15921.6	-1.56
North America	% PIB	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.2	0.0	0.2	1.2
	%		0.92	0.00		0.93	4.47	4.5	100.0	0.67
Countries OCDE	% PIB	2.0	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.5	-0.3	-20.0	1.7
	%		0.89	-4.36		1.00	1.08	5.4	503.6	-1.84
Small Countries	% PIB	7.6	6.4	7.0	6.3	5.5	5.8	-1.2	-20.7	6.3
	%		0.97	-3.38		0.98	-2.24	1.1	-51.0	-2.66
Southern Asia	% PIB	23.6	19.2	21.3	18.9	18.3	18.7	-2.6	-14.1	19.9
	%		0.98	-4.04		0.97	-0.54	3.5	-653.9	-2.10
South-Saharan Africa	% PIB	17.2	17.1	18.3	16.6	14.8	16.0	-2.3	-14.4	17.1
	%		0.99	-0.12		1.00	-1.89	-1.8	93.8	-1.24
Worldwide	% PIB	4.0	3.4	3.8	3.2	3.1	3.1	-0.7	-21.5	3.4
	%		0.92	-3.20		1.00	-0.53	2.7	-506.0	-2.10

Own calculation *** World Bank, accessed sept 2014, <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.KD.ZG>

The share of agriculture in GDP is shown in table no. 2, as follows:

- In Arab countries, the share of agriculture in national GDP occupies values around the

average of 6.7% for the period 2000 to 2012, falls for the entire period from 8.6% in 2000 to 5.2% in 2012;

Table 3. The evolution of foreign investments on economic areas and globally, period 2000-2012

Economic Zone	MU	2000	2005	Average/Rythm (2000-2005)	2006	2012	Average/Rythm (2006-2012)	Dif(+/-) (2012/2000)		Average/Rythm (2000-2012)
								(+/-)	%	
Arab Countries	mil \$	2,640	46,060	15,683	69,506	47,202	58,240	42,557	73.1	44,777
	%		2.16	77.16		0.95	-5.38	-83	1534.7	24.84
East and Pacific Asia	mil \$	45,187	136,243	71,138	162,131	414,705	263,544	192,406	73.0	189,437
	%		1.75	24.70		1.16	14.36	-10	-72.0	18.59
Euro Zone	mil \$	422,956	437,490	276,392	429,214	246,355	341,879	65,487	19.2	314,260
	%		3.50	0.68		1.43	-7.62	-8	108.9	-4.07
EU	mil \$	625,636	769,370	415,129	739,674	294,563	494,495	79,366	16.0	468,627
	%		3.52	4.22		1.06	-12.32	-17	134.3	-5.63
Highly indebted poor countries (PPTE)	mil \$	4,340	8,162	6,241	10,247	32,775	21,318	15,077	70.7	15,278
	%		1.18	13.46		0.99	18.07	5	25.5	16.83
Less advanced countries (ONU)	mil \$	3,993	6,625	7,037	9,807	23,471	17,041	10,004	58.7	13,168
	%		0.79	10.66		1.02	13.28	3	19.7	14.60
North America	mil \$	387,485	164,271	178,331	354,494	362,607	280,272	101,942	36.4	234,226
	%		1.12	-15.77		1.39	0.32	16	4970.5	-0.51
Countries OCDE	mil \$	1,101,508	975,326	660,317	1,237,957	796,661	912,662	252,345	27.6	814,260
	%		2.17	-2.40		1.12	-6.10	-4	60.6	-2.46
Small Countries	mil \$	2,463	5,479	3,846	6,952	10,002	8,972	5,125	57.1	7,096
	%		1.21	17.34		0.87	5.33	-12	-225.1	11.38
Southern Asia	mil \$	4,368	10,836	6,900	25,812	32,386	31,840	24,940	78.3	22,683
	%		1.39	19.93		1.17	3.29	-17	-505.0	16.66
South-Saharan Africa	mil \$	6,577	18,734	12,579	15,914	38,680	31,420	18,842	60.0	24,012
	%		1.66	23.29		1.02	13.53	-10	-72.2	14.60
Worldwide	mil \$	1,319,211	1,358,708	886,917	1,765,344	1,747,346	161,399	728,482	45.1	1,335,059
	%		1.90	0.59		1.11	-0.15	-1	504.5	2.19

Own calculation, World Bank, 2014, Indicateurs du développement dans le monde, <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators>

- In the EU, the share of agriculture in GDP has a national average of 1.8%, dropping from 2.1 percent in 2000 to 1.6% from 2006 until year 2012;

- Worldwide, in 2012, this value is of 3.1%, and the average for the reporting period is around 3.4%;

- The largest shares in 2012 we can observe in the economic zones of southern Asia (18.3 %), less advanced countries (25.1%) and very poor indebted countries (26.8 %).

In terms of foreign investment, period 2000-2012 was favorable for the majority of the studied areas:

- The Arab countries had growths of foreign

investments from 2,640 million \$ in 2000 to 69,506 million \$ in 2006 and 47,202 million \$ in 2012; the average for this period is situated around 44,777 million \$, with an annual growth rate of 24.84%;

-In East and the Pacific Asia we see significant increases, reaching in 2012 to record 414,705 million \$, nine times more than in the year 2000;

- Foreign investment in the EU countries are dropping, with an annual rate of 5.63%, 2012 recording with 53% less investments compared to the year 2000, namely 294,563 million \$;

Table 4. The evolution of imports of goods and services, on economic zones and globally, period 2000-2012

Economic Zone	MU	2000	2005	Average/Rythm (2000-2005)	2006	2012	Average/Rythm (2006-2012)	Dif(+/-) (2012/2000)		Average/Rythm (2000-2012)
								(+/-)	%	
Arab Countries	%PIB	27.9	35.8	33	36.1	41.5	40.7	8.2	25.11	37
	%		1.01	5.11		1.05	2.35	-2.8	-54.03	3.36
East and Pacific Asia	%PIB	29.3	38	33	37.2	31.1	32.7	0.0	0.09	33
	%		1.02	5.34		0.96	-2.94	-8.3	-155.10	0.50
Euro Zone	%PIB	34.5	34.6	33	36.8	39.8	37.5	4.3	12.87	36
	%		1.05	0.06		1.00	1.31	1.3	2170.52	1.20
EU	%PIB	34.1	34.4	33	36.8	39.5	37.3	4.3	12.93	35
	%		1.05	0.18		1.00	1.19	1.0	577.00	1.23
Highly indebted poor countries (PTE)	%PIB	31.6	39.4	35	38.6	40.1	38.5	3.4	9.77	37
	%		1.06	4.51		1.02	0.64	-3.9	-85.87	2.00
Less advanced countries (clas ONU)	%PIB	31.4	35.9	34	35.6	36.9	35.9	2.4	7.07	35
	%		1.06	2.71		1.00	0.60	-2.1	-77.92	1.35
North America	%PIB	16.2	16.8	16	17.5	18.2	17.5	1.9	12.02	17
	%		1.05	0.73		0.99	0.66	-0.1	-10.16	0.97
Countries OCDE	%PIB	23.3	24.2	23	25.7	28	26.3	3.6	15.65	25
	%		1.05	0.76		1.00	1.44	0.7	89.10	1.54
Small Countries	%PIB	59.2	51.6	56	54.2	56.8	55.7	-0.2	-0.27	56
	%		0.96	-2.71		1.01	0.78	3.5	-128.92	-0.34
Southern Asia	%PIB	15.2	22.7	18	24.6	29.8	26.7	9.1	51.37	23
	%		1.14	8.35		1.02	3.25	-5.1	-61.11	5.77
South-Saharan Africa	%PIB	28.9	31.7	31	33.2	33.1	34.0	2.7	8.54	33
	%		1.05	1.87		0.98	-0.05	-1.9	-102.69	1.14
Worldwide	%PIB	24.9	27	25	28.3	30	28.6	3.6	14.34	27
	%		1.04	1.63		1.00	0.98	-0.7	-40.16	1.56

Own calculation *** World Bank, accessed sept 2014, <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.KD.ZG>

Imports of goods and services is an important indicator of economic development analysis, and their reporting, as share in GDP is analyzed in table no. 4, where we find the following:

- In the Arabian countries, the imports have a share around 37% of GDP, with annual growth, with a growth rate of 3.36%, since the year 2000 (27.9 %) up to the year 2012 (41.5 %);

- In the countries of the European Union, the imports are increasing, with a rate of increase

of 1.23% for the whole period, the differences for the period 2000-2005 and 2006-2012 are of 4.3 %, while the average for 2000-2012 is of 35% of GDP;

- Lower values were noticed in the countries from the North America (18.2% in 2012) and Southern Asia (26.7% in 2012);

- Worldwide, the average period is 27% imports of GDP, with an annual growth rate of 1.56%.

Table 5. The evolution of exports of goods and services on economic zones and globally, period 2000-2012

Economic Zone	MU	2000	2005	Average/Rythm (2000-2005)	2006	2012	Average/Rythm (2006-2012)	Dif(+/-) (2012/2000)		Average/Rythm (2000-2012)
								(+/-)	%	
Arab Countries	% PIB	41	53.1	45	54.3	56.4	54.2	9.6	21.47	50
	%		1.30	5.31		1.00	0.63	-4.7	-88.05	2.69
East and Pacific Asia	% PIB	33.2	43.1	36	44.4	33.5	37.8	1.5	4.23	37
	%		1.30	5.36		0.96	-4.59	-9.9	-185.60	0.07
Euro Zone	% PIB	35.1	36	35	38	42.4	39.0	4.2	12.05	37
	%		1.03	0.51		1.03	1.84	1.3	263.02	1.59
EU	% PIB	34.3	35.2	34	37.3	41.4	38.2	4.3	12.66	36
	%		1.03	0.52		1.02	1.75	1.2	237.59	1.58
Highly indebted poor countries (PPTE)	% PIB	24.6	28.2	26	28.6	29.7	28.6	2.6	9.98	27
	%		1.15	2.77		0.97	0.63	-2.1	-77.21	1.58
Less advanced countries (clas ONU)	% PIB	25	28.5	25	28.8	27.3	27.3	2.0	8.06	26
	%		1.14	2.66		0.98	-0.89	-3.5	-133.43	0.74
North America	% PIB	13.2	12	12	12.5	14.8	13.6	1.7	14.33	13
	%		0.91	-1.89		0.99	2.85	4.7	-251.20	0.96
Countries OCDE	% PIB	22.6	23	22	24.4	27.3	25.4	3.3	15.04	24
	%		1.02	0.35		1.01	1.89	1.5	437.51	1.59
Small Countries	% PIB	54.8	52.5	52	56.4	49.2	51.2	-0.9	-1.70	52
	%		0.96	-0.85		0.97	-2.25	-1.4	163.57	-0.89
Southern Asia	% PIB	13.7	19.1	16	20.3	22.4	20.9	5.2	32.79	19
	%		1.39	6.87		1.00	1.65	-5.2	-75.93	4.18
South-Saharan Africa	% PIB	33.9	31.7	32	34.3	31.8	32.5	0.2	0.49	32
	%		0.94	-1.33		0.97	-1.25	0.1	-5.97	-0.53
Worldwide	% PIB	25.2	27.2	25	28.5	30	28.7	3.4	13.27	27
	%		1.08	1.54		1.00	0.86	-0.7	-44.22	1.46

Own calculation *** World Bank, accessed sept 2014, <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.KD.ZG>

The exports of goods and services as a percentage of GDP and its evolution are discussed in table 5, from where we can observe the following:

- In the Arabian countries, the exports accounted for 50% of GDP (period average), with an annual growth rate of 2.69%, since the

year 2000 (41%) up to the year 2012 (56.4%).

- In the EU countries, the imports increased with a growth rate of 1.58% for the whole period, the differences for the period 2000-2005 and 2006-2012 are of 4.3 %, while the average for 2000-2012 is 36 % of GDP;

Table 6. The evolution of total GDP growth indices, on economic areas and at the global level, for the period 2000 to 2012

Economic Zone	MU	2000	2005	Average/Rythm (2000-2005)	2006	2012	Average/Rythm (2006-2012)	Dif(+/-) (2012/2000)		Average/Rythm (2000-2012)
								(+/-)	%	
Arab Countries	%	5.1	6.1	4.9	7.2	6.2	5.1	0.14	2.72	5.0
	%		0.670	3.65		1.879	-2.46	-6.11	248.12	1.64
East and Pacific Asia	%	7.5	9.7	8.2	10.8	7.4	9.2	0.97	10.51	8.8
	%		1.078	5.28		0.892	-6.11	-11.39	186.45	-0.11
Euro Zone	%	3.9	1.7	2.0	3.2	-0.7	0.8	-1.19	-157.55	1.3
	%		0.739	-15.30		0.412	-22.38	-7.08	31.62	-13.34
EU	%	3.9	2.1	2.3	3.4	-0.4	0.9	-1.38	-158.20	1.5
	%		0.840	-11.65		0.222	-30.00	-18.36	61.18	-17.29
Highly indebted poor countries (PPTE)	%	2.5	6	4.4	5.9	4.8	5.2	0.85	16.17	4.8
	%		1.091	19.14		1.143	-3.38	-22.52	666.07	5.59
Less advanced countries (clas ONU)	%	4.1	8	5.9	7.6	4.8	6.0	0.05	0.88	6.0
	%		1.127	14.30		1.263	-7.37	-21.68	294.01	1.32
North America	%	4.2	3.3	2.8	2.7	2.3	1.2	-1.63	-139.02	1.9
	%		0.892	-4.71		1.353	-2.64	2.07	-78.57	-4.89
Countries OCDE	%	4	2.6	2.5	3	1.3	1.2	-1.33	-114.61	1.8
	%		0.813	-8.25		0.765	-13.01	-4.75	36.55	-8.94
Small Countries	%	3.7	4.6	4.8	5.5	2.9	3.1	-1.71	-55.74	3.9
	%		0.667	4.45		0.906	-10.12	-14.57	143.99	-2.01
Southern Asia	%	4.1	8.8	6.0	8.7	4.8	7.1	1.09	15.32	6.6
	%		1.158	16.50		0.762	-9.44	-25.94	274.89	1.32
South-Saharan Africa	%	3.4	5.5	5.0	6.8	3.8	4.9	-0.08	-1.61	4.9
	%		0.591	10.10		0.905	-9.24	-19.34	209.24	0.93
Worldwide	%	4.3	3.6	3.1	4.1	2.3	2.4	-0.75	-31.43	2.7
	%		0.878	-3.49		0.821	-9.19	-5.69	61.99	-5.08

Own calculation *** World Bank, accessed sept 2014, <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.KD.ZG>

-As in the case of imports, lower values we see in countries in North America (14.8% in 2012) and southern Asia (22.4% in 2012);

Worldwide, the average period is 27% of GDP, with an annual rate of increase of 1.46%.

The growth indices of total GDP are the main indicators in the study of economic development, and their development is shown in table 6, as follows:

- For the Arabian countries the total GDP growth indices have values around 5% share, we see a higher value in 2006 of 7.2%, reaching in 2012 to 6.2%; the annual growth rate is by 1.64 percent;
- For the EU countries, indices are located at shares around 1.5%, the value in the year 2012 being negative-0.4%, the annual decrease is of - 17.29% for the whole period;
- Decreases of indices during the period (annual rate) is seen in North America (-4.89%), Small Countries (-2.01%), the Euro Zone (-13.34%) and at the global level (-5.08) where indices show an average of 2.7%.

CONCLUSIONS

The uneven development is due to diversify of the development factors; they are the ones that have helped to increase regional disparities. The pace of growth of an area will result in a maximum level of disparity between regions, then these disparities decrease.

The gross domestic product has increased during the reporting period, both at the world level and for all economic areas studied, showing a positive evolution within this indicator of growth in the economy.

Regarding the agriculture as part of GDP, we can notice that the largest shares are found in Southern Asia, also in Less-Developed Countries as well as in Very Poor Indebted Countries. A significant share of the agriculture in the GDP we can see in the Arab countries, the average for the period is of 6.7%.

The foreign investment, a propulsion engine of the economy, have significant increases, as seen in East Asia while those within the EU are slumping. The Arabian countries know a breeder of the investment trend, with steady growths until the last year.

The analysis on imports and exports as share of GDP has highlight the existing gap between the economic zones as well as the North America and South Asia, where both occupy small weights, and the Arab countries,

including the EU's economic zone.

The GDP growth indices have a downtrend for the economic developed areas such as North America and important growths in areas such as Arab countries and East Asia, Very Poor and indebted Countries.

REFERENCES

- [1]The development and location factors of World Agriculture,visited 2014,
http://biblioteca.regielive.ro/referate/geografie/factorii_de_dezvoltare_si_amplasare_agriculturii_mondiale-153955.html?in=all&s=mpie
- [2]The GDP at regional level,,2014,
http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/GDP_at_regional_level/ro
- [3]The gross domestic product,
<http://bulbrokers.com/ro/training/indicatori-macroeconomici/produsul-intern-brut-pib/>
- [4]The measuring indicators of results at the macroeconomic level, course Stud.CSIE.seriile SCN, C + D, XI, 19-20, 2008, www.amaniu.ase.ro
- [5]The World Bank Data, accessed sept 2014,
<http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.KD.ZG>
- [6]Typology of world states,
<http://geografiamediuului.blogspot.ro/2015/04/tipologia-stator-lurnii.html>