

# Economy

Currently, the global market is still suffering the consequences of the global economical crisis which appeared in 2008. When economic policies invested in the long term for the 30 glorious, current policies try first of all to boost growth in developed countries but also investment. However, the methods applied in developed countries will they be sufficient in the long term? Profits they generate can they withstand the weakening of the factors necessary? We'll analyze the future of these different factors of economic stimulus policies

First, the text of Marek Dabrowski speaks of a more than important factor in the global economy: the workforce. It is this workforce that allowed a massive export production plants in developing countries, due to its characteristics: its mass and its wage costs. However, we know that many countries like China where Japan will suffer from demographic problems, such as overcrowding. So they set up ways to prevent it, as the law of the only child. These measures in the long term, will lower payroll relied upon by investors from developed countries. According to the text of Marek Dabrowski, this is the first obstacle that jeopardize current economic policies, which are planned for the short term.

On the other hand, the weakness of growth in these countries, we can add diversification production countries in development (which are not really "developing"): indeed, after spent decades producing textiles, toys or clothing, for example, China had an economic growth of 10% per year where European countries touched the 1%. This example illustrates the case of other countries développement, who by dint of their catch delays begin to more technical activities such as Ingénierie instead of textile production. Again, this change in the long term does not coincide with our short-term policies.

Finally, one last point that can lift the text Marek Dabrowski is the investment: in fact, since developed countries are affected by économique crisis, it becomes difficult for them to continue to invest in countries with both emerging and still less developed countries. This gives a disadvantage to developing countries, but also will reverse the economic trend in developing countries to catch up.

In conclusion, the text of Marek Dabrowski speaks of economic short-term projects, which are absolument unsustainable in the long term, as demonstrated in previous crises and as evidenced by the current economic conditions.