

THE ANALYSIS OF SECTORAL STRUCTURES AND BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

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Abstract:

In development of the study on major structural distortions presented in modern economies we must keep in mind that the world economy is subjected to a complex process of transformations that shapes and creates a mosaic of situations. It should also be noted that there are huge differences between the world countries regarding the level of economic efficiency, degree of labor force employment, the endowment with natural resources and, especially, the level of development of the various branches and sectors. We will center our analysis on studying the sectoral and branches structures of various countries and on comparisons between them, stressing the need for change, for transition to superior economic structures, well-articulated between them.

Key words: developed countries, production, competitiveness, service sector, industrial sector, GDP, national economy

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1. Introduction

The modern economic systems are characterized by a continuous change of structures and connections between their components, due to the action of a complex of internal or external factors, respectively social, political, technical, economic and ecological factors, etc. The modification and modernization of modern economies structures are primarily aimed at increasing the adaptability capacity to market requirements and are determined by the restrictions occurred in the world economy regarding the natural resources and the modification of market absorbing capacity.

The structural remodeling and adaptation to market economy requirements and various contemporary forms of economic integration is a complex and lengthy process, requiring both at branches and at each sub-branches level a fundamental conception regarding the perspective and which concerns especially the intensive character of the development.

The permanent change of the macro-sectoral structures is inevitable, due to the specific action mode of the technical progress in the contemporary world, in correlation with changes produced in the structure of social needs, with the transformations taking place in the socio-professional structures of the population and with the evolution of material resources situation. The main meaning of these necessary changes is to increase considerably the tertiary sector weight and, respectively, to lower the weights of both primary and secondary sectors, both in the assembly of production factors (labor force and fixed assets) and in the synthetic indicators of national economies.

2. Amendments of sectoral and branch structures of the economy

The *agriculture* is a subsystem of the national economic system under which act the same economic laws as for the overall system. Today agriculture is a result of the historical process of social division of labor. In a narrow sense, the agriculture is defined as gross or primary production branch, which supplies to society raw vegetal and / or animal products (directly or indirectly consumable). This definition "purely agronomic" does not reflect the socio-economic characteristics of agriculture, the existence and action of human factor being practically essential in its occurrences and evolution, separated it from the natural and biological processes which are occurring in nature. Thus addressed, the agriculture is that branch of material production in which, under the decisive influence and with the direct participation of human labor, the kinetic solar energy is converted and accumulated by the green plants bodies into organic matter,

available for human consumption, but also for livestock (Crâng -Foamete C, 2008, p. 63).

The characteristics of agriculture determine the consideration of its functions within a national economy and it determines its place according to its importance, reflected in a series of macroeconomic indicators (e.g. the share of agriculture in GDP, the share of agricultural employment in total employment, the share of agriculture in the exports volume, etc.). Assuming the existence of a relatively representative agricultural sector in the national economy, its functions are generally valid, but the place and role of this sector differ in relation to its dimension, which is determined by land fund and livestock.

Although the agriculture is the predominant branch in most developing countries, even if they have the main part of the agricultural land (about 800 million ha. from a world total of about 1.5 billion ha.) and most of the world agricultural working population, the world agricultural production is not mainly achieved in those countries. Over 60% of the world gross agricultural product comes from the developed countries. Another significant fact is that the developed countries have a dominant position in most of the products considered crucial for food. They produce more than half of the cereal production, nearly two-thirds of the meat production and more than three quarters of the milk production.

The explanation for these differences lies in the much reduced level of agriculture endowment with appropriate technics, in the insufficient skilled labor, in short, in the low quality level of production factors that characterizes the economy of developing countries. The labour productivity in agriculture varies from one group of countries to another. Thus, if the developed countries would need a worker for 9 hectares of farmland, in the developing countries the average is 1 worker for 2 hectares.

The agricultural development and correlation of its functions in the frame of contemporary economies must be harmoniously achieved in the context of national economies, in such manner to make full use of the advantages they have. The main functions of agriculture can be considered as the alimentary function, the socio-economic function of participation in the process of economic growth and development, the function of environmental protection and sustainable development.

The alimentary function of agriculture, in a global context, is fundamental for humanity, because the agriculture provides the basic agricultural products for human consumption, both directly and through processing, satisfying the physiological needs of humans and animals nutrition. The nutrition degree determines in turn, the health state of individuals, allowing them to carry out daily activities, contributing to their integration into society. The reduction or absence of goods indispensable for life can cause serious disturbances in the human body and may cause social tensions also.

In this context, the importance of agriculture lies in its contribution to the overall economic development process of a country, being a potential balancing factor in the harmonious internal economic development, if is sufficiently representative in the national context.

The experts are unanimous in finding that the food and nutrition problems are even more critical than those of energy and raw materials. The scarcity of food is causing a great concern worldwide due to the devastating consequences over more than 840 million of our peers around the world. Most of the undernourished population is located in developing countries. Most of the undernourished population lives in rural areas as small farmers or simple landless and jobless. The other big group of malnourished people is the extremely poor people of big cities "slums" s, where the food quality is often inferior to that of the poor people from rural areas.

The twentieth century has witnessed some amazing changes of human settlements types. Early in this century, our planet was almost entirely rural, and at his end, it was largely urbanized (over 4 billion people). No country can afford to be permanent and largely (over 20%) dependent on other countries in terms of food. Paradoxal, the most developed industrial countries are given the highest attention to the agricultural problems. This is true for both USA and Canada, Japan, Switzerland or the European Union. Not coincidentally the most complex and well articulated agricultural policies are encountered in these countries. A report prepared prior to the World Food Conference in Rome in 1976 indicated that USA food surpluses gives the "virtual power of life and death over fate of needy crowds." This power was officially recognized also by the US Secretary of Agriculture at that time who said: "Food is a weapon. It is one of the main tools in our arsenal in international negotiations" (S. Dumitrescu (coord.), 1999 p. 210).

The socio-economic function can be emphasized through analysis of the dynamics of a structural indicators system that measures:

- The share of agriculture in the gross domestic product and gross value added,
- The share of agricultural population employed in the total employment
- The share of agriculture in the fixed capital stock
- The share of agriculture in the total investments,
- The share of agricultural exports in the total exports
- The share of food expenditures in the total consumer expenditures of households.

Besides the low level of development of the production factors, the social relations in agriculture, the agrarian structures, the forms of property, are also factors of slowing down the production in developing countries. In many of these countries, especially the African ones, the feudal or even tribal relations continue to be maintained. In others (especially in Latin America), the largest and most fertile lands are owned by big landlords, while the most rural

population owns no land or have very small land.

A sustainable agriculture, as mean of ensuring food security is a goal of modern economies and allows the integral satisfaction of food needs for the entire population, quantitatively and qualitatively, preservation of the environment and exploitation of viable agricultural structures; it stimulates the agricultural competitiveness and the creation of an economic surplus and contributes to the achievement of general economic equilibrium and increased quality of life.

The function of environmental protection and sustainable development represents the capacity of agriculture to contribute overwhelmingly to the protection of environment and environmental factors that are virtually defining it: soil, air and water. This function must be fulfilled in such manner to counteract the negative effects induced in environment by the farming activities. For decades, irrational use of chemicals and livestock manure, as well as of mechanical means for agricultural activities, led to destructions, often irretrievable, of fertile land and to unbalancing the natural balances that ensured the ecological equilibrium. The regenerative capacity of the environmental factors was thus often destroyed, the mineral and biological resources that ensured the fertility of the soil being fully consumed.

The analysis of agricultural policies implemented in the last two or three decades by developed countries (USA, EU member states) clearly shows that the green and conservative side of agriculture is becoming stronger, increasing proportional the penalties for violation of international treaties and national legislations regarding the environmental protection. These new guidelines should be indisputable an end in itself. Thinking at the responsibility that we owe to the future generations, considerable financial resources should be mobilized for the implementation.

The evolution of human society after the industrial revolution of the eighteenth century, highlights the indisputable role of industrialization in the economic and social development. The industrialization of currently economically advanced countries has been the driving force in their development, accelerating the economic growth rates, except in times of crisis, along with raising the level of industrial development.

The industrial structure reflects the level of industrial development of a country. The countries where prevail top industries that exploit at a superior level the natural resources are considered more developed, economically speaking. The formation and development of industrial structure are determined and influenced by a number of factors: the state of the art; the application in practice of autochthones or imported creativity; forms of organizing production; population structure; level of education; the structure and volume of natural resources; financial potential etc.

The industrial structure is not static. It changes from one period to another, depending on the intensity of the acting factors specified above. Some industries grow faster, others experience stagnations or even regressions.

The industrial systems can be achieved in different structures, i.e. within the system, the arrangement of elements and respectively of their connections can change, without changing the fundamental system functions. As a result of structural changes, it is changed the efficiency with which the industrial system operates. There is no longer questioned the link between underdevelopment and specialization in the production of primary goods and the fact that the notions of „developed countries” and „industrial countries” are perfectly synonymous. For the developing countries it became evident the logic of equation: economic emancipation equals industrialization.

For over two centuries, since the triggering of the industrial revolution in England (by discovering the steam engine in 1784 by James Watt), the industry has been accounted for the pillar and the engine of all major changes in the world economy, in national economies, but also at the level of each inhabitant of the planet. Nothing significant in evolution of the human species would have not intervened compared to previous millennia, without the contribution of some discoveries that have helped borning specific industries that have radically changed the balance of power between physical and intellectual labor, and have unleashed latent, creative or destructive energies. The history of the last two centuries of industrial development can be concentrated on eight epochal inventions: steam engine, railways, electricity, chemistry, car, genetics, computer and telecommunications.

The countries that have gained their independence and were committed to the self-reliant development, were and are focused on industrialization, using both their own efforts, and an even broader international cooperation, some of them already yielding significant results. On the map of world industry occur changes that in a nearer or more distant perspective, will result in changing the current division of the world industrial production. This will have multiple effects on national economies, on international trade, and on global economy as a whole.

As the manufacturing industries have reached the maturity, strong gains in productivity and income have been evidentiated, the industry becoming the economy leader in productivity, with considerable influence upon the other sectors, particularly on agriculture.

40 years ago, when the term of de-industrialization had not yet been circulated, in the economic theory new ideas have manifested, starting from the „neo-industrial society” of Galbraith (Galbraith JK, 1967) and the emergence of " services society " of Fuchs (Fuchs V, 1968), to the "post-industrial society" of Daniel Bell (Bell D., 1973). Thus, Galbraith noted the appearance of a new way of industrial organization, by replacing the dominance of capital and management provided by the owner with a new organizational and managerial structure, intensive in knowledge, a tehnstructure. He interpreted these trends as a reform of the industrial sector, saying that knowledge and technology-intensive industries will play a crucial role.

In contrast to the Galbraith opinion, Fuchs considered as main feature of modern economies the appearance of complex activities of services, while Bell has characterized the role of intensive production in knowledge as

determinant for new social relations, the theoretical knowledge being the axis of postindustrial society.

The trend of changing the weightings of various countries and groups of countries in the global industry in the postwar period is an indisputable phenomenon. Thus, if in 1975, the developed countries accounted for 87% of the value added in world manufacturing industry, and the developing countries only for 13%, in 1995 the share of developed countries decreased to 73%, while that of the developing countries rose to almost 22%.

The trend of reducing the share of developed countries in world industrial production develops in parallel with the trend of reducing the secondary sector in the total production structure of the industrialized countries and growth of the tertiary sector, due also to the booming phenomenon of transition from the „concrete to the abstract products”. In parallel, due to higher rhythms of industrial production, the share of developing countries in the world industrial production is increasing, although the contribution of various developing areas to this growth remains highly uneven.

Watching the evolution of manufacturing industry structure over the last 20 years, few significant changes can be observed, as follows: the reduction of share of sub-branches in the total added value in manufacturing industry (siderurgy; metal products; no cars; derivatives from products of petroleum and coal, paper; paper and textile products) and the share growth for others (electric cars, industrial chemicals and other chemical products, plastic products, printed and publications, professional and scientific goods); otherwise the changes in weights were insignificant.

In contrast, the share of developing countries in creating added value in some sub-branches of the world industry increased (United Nations, 2008, p. 23-34). However it occurred the delocalisation of some industries from developed countries to developing countries, generated by some peculiarities of some sub-sectors such as siderurgy, chemistry etc. (energy and polluting), by the lower costs of labor and raw materials in developing countries, by the tax incentives offered by these countries to foreign investors, and by more permissive legislations on transfer of profits etc.

Despite these difficulties along the way, the industry has become for a long time, decisively, as the most important area of economic activity, both in terms of its contribution to the GDP, of labor force employment and as a „driven” sector for agriculture and services (R. Gruescu 2001, p. 22).

In the last two decades, this trend that could be characterized as "secular" is increasingly challenged due to some particular situations in strong industrialized countries. Here, the extremely high productivity achieved in industrial sectors caused a significant part of the industry labor force to massively migrate to the services sector. Consequently, both in terms of labor force employed and in terms of contribution to the gross domestic product, the services have net surpassed the industry.

In the Central and Eastern European countries, the structural changes in the industry were made in conditions of perpetuating some major imbalances, with a wider negative impact:

- The imbalance between the energy and raw materials base and production capabilities in manufacturing industry. This has determined the increase of share of imports for production, which adversely affected the payments balance;
- The dysfunctions manifested on the internal markets of raw materials and energy, which led to a part of economy functioning based on state-controlled prices;
- The absence of appropriate legislation, which affected the functioning of the economic system as a whole, issue marked by the occurrences and generalization of financial bottlenecks;
- Lack of involvement of the banking system in reorganization actions, refurbishment and privatization of large enterprises (C. Crâng-Famine, 2008, p. 74).

A number of economists have started to speak by the "de-industrialized" society or "services" society, deliberately ignoring the still crucial role that the industry plays worldwide. If, in terms of the realities of the developed world these theories have factual coverage, the acceptance by the developing countries of the prevalence of role of services in detriment of the industry (before the latter achieves performances close to the developed countries) would be the sure way of remaining behind, for centuries to come. However, it becomes increasingly clearer for both the public and private sectors in the developing countries that the structural changes in industrial sector and the international competitiveness, depend decisively on the development and dissemination of new technologies.

The profound restructuring of the industry is imposed by the need to modernize and to increase its competitiveness in a globalized world economy context. It should be based on supply and demand mechanism and also it should take into account the availability of resources, social protection, environment protection, in order to maximize the economic efficiency. By restructuring of the industry is wishing to obtain structures that contribute, along with other sectors of the economy to the achievement of the economic growth needed to sustain a living standard to levels comparable to those existing in developed countries. For this purpose, it is necessary to substantiate and implement a coherent and consistent industrial policy, which will lead to the creation of modern industries, competitive and open to international markets.

The industrial policy has as general objective the increase of industry competitiveness. By achieving this objective, the industry will still have an important role and a significant weight in the structure of contemporary economies and will be one of the main drivers of sustainable economic development.

The achievement of this objective of industrial policy requires for all developing countries a series of actions, as follows:

- Realistic assessment of existing potential (production capacities, experience, reputation, qualification of human resources) and of development perspectives of different industries in such manner that in the long term, to be able to make profits at world market prices;
- Reduction of the consumption of material resources (especially energy and fuel), according to availability (internal and imported) and to worldwide specific consumption levels. It is expected the attraction in the production process of new materials, unconventional energy sources and the increase of the share of materials recovered and returned to the productive circuit;
- Reduction and even elimination of the loss-making activities through restructuration actions or liquidation of operations of the respective companies. The reorganization of production processes must be made according to market requirements;
- Covering a part of the expenses for importing raw materials, equipment's, technologies and services by exporting products and services at the industry level and, if possible, even at the level of industrial structures or economic agents;
- Increase of concerns of industrial units to reduce the costs and improvement of the products quality, capitalization of creative potential of employees, improvement of management capacity so that the level of productivity and cost indicators to approach the European average;
- Reorientation of the surplus labor to activities in infrastructure, services, constructions, agriculture. For the labor force remained in industrial activity, reorientation and professional training must be ensured in accordance with the components of the new structures, as well as a management specialization, to address the complex and specific demands of the market economy;
- Improvement of environment quality by maintaining the ecological equilibrium in air, water, soil;
- Computerization and expansion of computer technology, to ensure the transmission of needed information for knowledge of the inputs and outputs in real time, as well as timely decision making, gradual achievement of access to data banks;
- Establishing the priorities in research and development domain, in line with current and future requirements of the restructuration and development of the industry. For this, it is required the revitalization of research, development and design institutes, as well as the implementation of technological cooperation between them, economic agents and universities, along with the increase of the ability to effectively disseminate and efficiently use the research and innovations results;
- Development of a network of professional services (legal, managerial, financial, accounting, marketing consulting, etc.) that support the industrial units on a commercial basis (Plumb I. Ratiu-Suciu I, 2003, p. 60-88).

Fulfilling the proposed objectives and the evolution towards an industrial structure with superior performances requires the deployment of an assembly of industry-specific modalities and concrete actions at the level of each economic agent. To guide and support the enterprises in establishing their own medium and long-term strategies in line with the overall industrial concept and policy, it is necessary to develop a package of political and economic levers that reflects the contribution of state institutions in the process of restructuration.

Along with increasing the level of culture and civilization, the share and the correlation between the savings sectors change in a significant way. Until half a century ago, but especially close to the first industrial revolution, the primary and secondary sectors ensured the most important share in the creation of wealth, GDP. The pole of tertiary sector was less important, and his contribution was minimum. In the postwar period, in developed countries, the sectoral priorities were reversed, so that the services sector has become a priority and predominant in GDP growth and labor force employment, while the share of the first two sectors decreased.

The services have become an important sector of the global economy, in continuous growth, encompassing the bulk of production and labor in most industrialized countries. Approximately 70% of the total aggregate production from OECD countries is generated from services activities which absorb with a similar rate the active labor force. The situation is similar for EU-15 countries. Also, significant changes in the sectorial structure of economies of Eastern European countries, coupled with the significant growth of GDP, the number of jobs and with increased international trade have led to a significant development of the services sector in these countries, persisting, however, the differences from the developed countries and between the various countries in transition, regarding the role and performances of the services sector.

One of the causes of share growth for services activities in the primary and secondary sectors is the contemporary technological and scientific evolution. Moreover, the very own structure of the economy based on services reveals that it is actually a knowledge economy. In the last two decades, the quaternary sector is taking shape as an independent sector.

Outlining the quaternary sector as a separate sector depends on a country's level of development and on the degree of culture and civilization achieved by that country. The world evolution of information and services is distinguished by generating important economic and social effects:

- a) The quaternary and tertiary sector constitute one of the main factors of improvement and structural adjustment of agricultural branches, which are declining, and of development of new industrial branches. This is possible because of the intrinsic features of this sector, namely the services sector is less dependent on distances and time, because

of the changes induced by the contemporary scientific and technical revolution. Another consequence is the easy access and transfer of modern technologies. Most services already incorporate a high percentage of new technologies and are at the same time, an important tool to mobilize these technologies. For example, in UK and USA, the information and services own 80% of the total investments in computers domain;

- b) The services and information activities is one of the main factors creating new jobs;
- c) The services and information activities are the main factors increasing the national wealth. In developed countries, the share of these sectors in GDP exceeded 60% after 1980;
- d) The quaternary and tertiary sectors are the most important factors of globalization of world economy;
- e) The services represents the main factor determining the competitiveness of countries in international trade, the equilibrium of external payments and commercial scales, and the attraction of foreign investments;
- f) Intellectual tertiary or quaternary sector may lead to a settlement of strained relations between countries and regions, by enabling free and fair access to information from any country and any region of the world. This will contribute to an acceleration of economic development of the countries lagging behind

The contemporary economic reality is evolving towards accelerated growth of services in all domains of the economic life and of some important structural and institutional changes, to which the policies and traditional thinking, stemming from classical and neoclassical thinking can hardly cope.

The services activities are currently the most important sector of the European economy. The sub-sectors included in the broad category of services include an extremely heterogeneous gamma of economic activities, which are characterized by different production processes, different delivery modalities, providers and consumers with different behaviors, diverse market structures: from the public administration, trade, telecommunications, transport and tourism, to advice, financial intermediation or advertising. Moreover, no industrial production activity can exist without a substantial services component: production is becoming increasingly dependent on services and service firms are integrated in networks with other economic activities.

The main mutations in the evolution of services in developed countries are:

- a) Amending the sectoral structure of the national economies of developed countries, meaning domination (as weight) of the tertiary sector and increasing the share of the labor employed in services. The countries which have developed the services sector have harmoniously evolved from economic point of view, with a permanent economic growth.

The evolution of services requires a highly and often completely new qualification, which implies higher salaries and attracts a wide range of flexible jobs;

- b) Changing of weights occupied by the services sub-sectors in the assembly of a modern economy. The increase of share of „nonproductive” services took place in the assembly of achieved production so the traditional costs of new products have dropped to half of the total, the difference being actually taken in the cost of services. Gruhler, the German specialist, considers that the very structure of German industry is represented in proportion of 2/3 by services and only 1/3 by production activities.

This restructuration is the result of two trends: on one hand the significant expansion of production services and of labor force employed in services, and on the other hand the increase of social and public services, of services provided for the population;

- c) Increase of the importance of some domains of economic life related to marketing, risk management and uncertainty. The specific strategies of tertiary sector require, at the level of companies, the development not only of external marketing activities, but especially of some activities related to internal marketing and interactive marketing: staff motivation and skills training of services personnel;

- d) The increase of role of services in the frame of international services trade reveals a strong trend of increasing specialization within the international division of labor, in which the developed countries have an important weight;

- e) The qualitative and quantitative changes occurred in international transport. Each country participates in international transports in relation to a number of conditions, among which stands out: the country's geographical location, the available infrastructure capacity to achieve international transports, the extent of the country's participation in international trade;

- f) The trend of increase the volume and efficiency of international tourism services achieved by developed countries. This can be highlighted using two indicators: the increase in number of tourists arriving in developed countries and the average duration of their stay and the revenue from tourism.

The increase of services activities shares in national production, in added value and in labor force employment is one of the most obvious and important trends in the last decades, manifested especially in the economies of developed countries, the OECD members, and in the European space, where there are, however, recorded some delays caused by the triggering moment of structural changes in national economies, which marked their reorientation towards the sustainable development of services.

The changes in the structure of production systems and inter-sectorial relations are significant and contributes widely to the configuration of modern economies; it refers both to structural changes in services activities frame, in their relationship with other sectors of the economy and to distribution of production and labor force between the

sectors of services.

These qualitative-structural changes of the national economies are explained by the existence of at least three factors identified in the literature: increase of demand for consumer services, increase of demand for production services and the intensification of outsourcing phenomenon and technology impact on growth rates and on sector productivity. The evolution of research and information technology contributed to the restructuring of the industrial sector and the services sector. It stands-out a convergence between goods and services, the latter being increasingly more incorporated into the manufactured products. However, in the last two decades, the trend of outsourcing the services has progressively increased, derived from the company's desire to focus on the main business, to reduce the costs, to use specific and specialized knowledge. The advantages of outsourcing are created also by the access of external service providers to additional resources: technology, skills, specific practices of management and business, using and capitalization of capital techniques.

3. Conclusions

The services are becoming increasingly more an integral part of technico-economic and innovation networks. The continuous expansion of services sectors suggests that the growth potential of European economies will depend increasingly more on the competitiveness of services sectors and on their ability to innovate. The deregulation or, more accurately, the re-regulation and opening of services markets to the international competition lead to the conclusion that the future wellbeing of the transition economies and not only will crucially depend on the productivity growth at the level of services sectors.

Regarding the information, they have become in modern society one of the main resources that ensure an efficient economic activity. The success of economic entities from the market economy based on competitive principles depends fundamentally on their managerial capacity to collect, to select, to process and to use information from the environment. These operations involve specialized labor, thus increasing lately the number of scientists.

Regarding the quantitative aspect, of size and information specific to services sectors and their levels of development, of the volume of capital and physical infrastructure, of the connections between these sectors and other economic sectors, there are large gaps between the developed countries and developing ones. Underdevelopment state of these sectors is characterized by their limited ability to meet the needs of the population and of other sectors of the national economy.

The economic gaps between developed and developing countries regarding the structure of the economy can be highlighted by the following aspects of tertiary and quaternary sectors:

- a) the high share of labor force employed in the tertiary and quaternary sectors of developed economies compared to those of the developing countries. Currently, in most of OECD countries the tertiary sector's contribution to employment exceeds 60%, while in the least developed countries does not exceed 50%;
- b) the increase of the share of services provided by developed countries in world trade, compared with maintaining low weight of these services by the developing countries;
- c) the large share of research expenses in GDP in developed countries compared to those in developing countries.

Shrinking the gap between the developed and developing countries regarding the structure of national economies is particularly stringent. Currently, these gaps affects not only the situation of developing countries but also the world economy as a whole, as the economic disparities hamper the international economic flows and the trends of integration of national economies.

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