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SLOW ECONOMIC GROWTH IN THE WORLD'S LEADING COUNTRIES.

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We live in a globalized world. Advances in communication and transportation technology, combined with free-market ideology, have given goods, services, and capital unprecedented mobility. You can see the effects of globalization every day while doing the shopping. Wandering round a supermarket is like traveling around the world! You can find salmon from Norway, apples from Poland, oranges from Spain, electronic appliances from Japan and so on and so forth. The list is as long as your arm. That's definitely an advantage of globalization. But is everything as serene as it seems? Imagine a family. Members of a family share moments of happiness as well as they share moments of sadness. Our world is a huge family and countries are its members. So, if there's a problem in one country, it could have a great impact on the others. And this trait of globalization becomes even more crucial when we talk about the global economy. Nowadays the economic growth of the world's leading countries seems to slow down. So let's examine economies of the world's leading countries and find out what problems they face today.

Let's start with China. The Chinese phenomenon is known all over the world. China has achieved impressive GDP growth based on economic reforms and greater integration into the world trading and financial systems since the late 1970s. The size of its industrial and manufacturing sector now rivals that of the United States. Economic slowdown in China is possibly the

most argued topic today. Some things we know for sure. The Chinese economy, after growing at an average annual rate of about ten per cent between 1993 and 2011, is slowing down. This year's GDP is reported to be 7 %.

Now have a look at Germany. Economic reforms in Germany remain stalled, with most policy attention focused on rescuing the euro. Its industrialized economy, the largest in Europe, is well integrated into the global marketplace and generates average per capita incomes that are among the world's highest. Germany has one of Europe's lowest unemployment rates. Germany remains, both politically and economically, the most influential nation in the EU. However, even this locomotive has slowed down. The annual GDP growth dived in 2008 and has recently dropped down again after recovering.

Let's go on with European countries and have a look at Spain and France. In 2008, Spain's housing sector was highly leveraged, and the bursting of the housing bubble led in part to the recession beginning in 2009 and saddled banks with bad debt. Both Spain and France have suffered decrease in the annual GDP growth percentage.

Now let's go north and look at the situation with Norway, Denmark and Sweden. Although there are significant differences between the Nordic countries, they all share some common traits. They all are adherents of the Nordic economic and social model, which is a combination of a free market economy with a welfare state. It can be seen that they suffer from the very same problem as the other countries that have already been mentioned. Their economies have also slowed down.

Now let's go to sunny beaches of Brazil. Brazil is the world's seventh-largest economy, and its population of almost 200 million is heavily concentrated on the Atlantic coast. To poor public services, antiquated and insufficient infrastructure, high taxes, inflation, corruption we can also add slow economic growth.

And last, but not least important are the U.S.A. and The Russian Federation. Let's start with Russia. Needless to say that the targeted sanctions by the United States and the European Union have had their influence on Russia's economy. The fact that Russian economy remains heavily dependent on gas and oil exports makes the situation even worse, as at the beginning of this year the oil price has dropped by half. Moreover, even the largest economy in the world has slowed down. The post-recession period in the U.S.A. is characterized by slow economic growth, high unemployment and great uncertainty that has held back investment.

Some people think that the financial crisis of 2008-2009 was the turning point of the world's economy and that economies of most countries will start expanding on from now. Nikolai Kondratiev, a famous Russian economist, proposed the waves theory. Waves are cycle-like phenomena in the world

economy. It is claimed that the period of the wave ranges from forty to sixty years, the cycles consist of alternating intervals between a high sectorial growth and intervals of a relatively slow growth. Kondratiev's wave consists of four periods: prosperity, recession, depression, improvement. The crisis of 2008–2009 was a period of recession and now a period of depression is brewing up. Considering the impact of globalization, today's intense political situation in the world, the most challenging problem now is the fact that the world's economy is facing a period of depression.

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BARNETS RÄTTIGHETER

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Svensk lagstiftning skapar ett effektivt skydd av barn och deras rättigheter. Dessutom finns det olika organisationer, som arbetar med att förbättra livskvalitet av tonåringar. År 1979 blev Sverige det första landet som fastställde straffrättsligt ansvar för barnmisshandel. År 1993 tillsatte den svenska regeringen en ombudsman för att skydda barnets rättigheter och barnets intressen. Sverige var ett av de första länderna som undertecknade konventionen om barnets rättigheter [2].

Den 20 november 1989 sade Förenta Nationerna ja till konventionen om barnets rättigheter.

En konvention är regler, som många länder har kommit överens om. I konventionen finns regler som ska skydda barns mänskliga rättigheter. Det är en viktig konvention. I barnkonventionen samlas för första gången alla rättigheter som gäller för alla barn och ungdomar upp till 18 år.

Nästan alla länder i världen lovar att följa reglerna i barnkonventionen. Sverige var ett av de första länderna som skrev på barnkonventionen. Sverige har nu en särskild plan för barnkonventionen. Det är en plan för hur politiker och andra ska göra för att följa reglerna i barnkonventionen.

Barn ska få gå i skolan. Barn ska inte vara soldater i krig. Barn ska inte ha farliga arbeten. Vuxna måste börja lyssna på barnen.

I början av 1900-talet var det ett stort krig i Europa, första världskriget. Barn hade det mycket svårt under kriget. Men regeringarna tyckte inte att de hade något ansvar för barnen i de länder de krigade mot. De barnen var fiendens barn. Några människor tyckte att det här var fel. Efter kriget startade de föreningen Rädda barnen i Storbritannien och Sverige. Rädda barnen sade