

## المستخلص

حسن هادي صالح. دور الاستثمارات الأجنبية المباشرة في تصحيح الاختلالات الرأس مالية في ضوء المستجدات الدولية تجارب اصلاح مختارة. (رسالة ماجستير). - الجامعة المستنصرية : كلية الادارة والاقتصاد : قسم الاقتصاد : ٢٠٠٧ .

The nature of the followed economical policies in most of underdeveloped countries during the second half of the twentieth century, in which most were characterized by convention or copying important effect in making these policies always lose of their required positive effect in most of the economical matter for these countries. One of the most distinctive aspects of the required economical matter for treatment is ones which are connected to the structural unbalances, which were formed permanently because of the continuous failure itself, that so far distinguished these policies for various reasons.

So far, the matter exceeded the limits, when governments of these countries were unable to cope up with the international economical environment of today for its accelerating changes excreting latest developments which must be adopted and accommodate domestic economical environments according to their abilities which enable these economies lessening the acuity and intensity of the negative outward effects through the interest in indexes and data of the economical theory (like the interest in improving the production structure through varying it and improving its type and lessening its cost). Consequently, this will lead positively to the improvement of the structure of business strength with its quantative and qualitative dimensions; in addition to the positive effect upon the structure of the external trade with its two slots the import and export.

The most important aspect of the openness advantages- without its disadvantages, is the adaptation of the domestic investment circumstances, which contributes in increasing the interaction with the international economical environment, and add the competitive spirit and comprehend its instrument and get use of its specifications. Moreover, benefit from the production elements transmission freedom internationally as well as international orders and laws which strengthen this freedom to benefit from the specifications of this free

transmission and according to national concepts adopting economical standards, not political, as structure for this openness and formulate the suitable method according to each private conditions of every state and common international condition in each developmental stage witnessed by the international economical system.

The failure of governmental policies and excessive closure towards the world and ideological adaptation might be formally decided as the most distinctive features of retardation these economies and their inability to invent the right method for treatment of its economical problems. One of the most distinctive economical problems suffered and still by the underdeveloped economies is the insufficiency and lack of required domestic or local capitals for financing the national investment, the last is considered the machine of desired development and advancement in any country.

This matter becomes clear through the local resources gap, which is connected controversially with the external resources gap, which supposes that the identical reserve investment is one of the distinctive facts of the common economical theory. The inability of the national economical policies, as well as the instruments and economical establishments, to find suitable mechanisms to improve the incomes level for people in the society, consequently motivate people to reserve their money for financing the national investment. All this lead to strengthen the poverty circle so closed and hard to be broken performing its role in suffocating and lay down these economies, which in its turn obliged the governments for search for other sources of financing like loans from outside the country or depend upon the assistances of others. The results of the use of these sources were adversial, like accumulation of indebtedness (staff and service) and imposition shortage appeared in the payments balances of these countries, the matter which made treatment of structural imbalances likely impossible without searching for any other new financing source represented in one of the foreign investments aspects with its slots direct and indirect to solve this problem of financing.

To lesson the intensivity of these crisis, it becomes obligatory of these states to be opened to the international economical environment and its globalized establishments systems, and also necessary to seek for new programs and standards for development considering the economical indexes not the political, thus these state responded obligatory because of internal objective factors and other international pressing factors excreted by the latest permanent developments

of change which hold programs for economical reformation and considering adapting their domestic economical environment for make them coordinative whether with the national privacy of the reformation programs or with the conditions and requirements of these programs, which put their policies by the international fund and the international bank for construction and reconstruction.

The application of these programs has limited time ranges to achieves the desired results in the field of the economical corroboration and structural adaptation. The matter does not hide economical and social costs bore by the societies of these countries for their adaptation to these programs.

Here, once more, the importance of the role performed by the state in the economical matter and necessity of its adaptation with latest international developments is distinguished. The economical matter could no more bear frozen impassive ideological requirements pivoted upon a political ideology. The public sector is indulged everywhere, so the central planning mechanism was no more suitable to implement the development aims because of the failure of the application experiences in Markus's sites and their mother lands, not following the obligatory administrative pricing policies or the supportive and assistances policies.. etc. the economical efficiency indexes become a necessary and obligatory condition to adapt the economical reformation program, in addition to the necessity of adaptation the systems and orders of the international trading and fund system which become obligatory condition.. to the extant that it becomes indignant or naïve to stick to an ideological system constructed according to political facts standards and not objective economical standards .

In the light of this dynamic necessity, it becomes logical to search for intellectual basics and new executive mechanisms, and even seeking for new economical belief, if correcting the expression, a very important and vital matter for every underdeveloped state to review matters objectively.