Chapter 8

The Asymmetry of the Global Changes: Asymmetric States of the Developing Countries

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ABSTRACT

The object of the study is the asymmetry of interests in geopolitics between developed and developing countries. In the context of the global crisis, the issue of de-dollarization is relevant from the political and economic points of view. What will be the behavior of small oil countries in this situation is a big problem. Also, for them, the question remains how to get off the oil needle in a painless way? The ways of solving the above-mentioned problem by other states are examined in detail, and comparative analysis is conducted in the case of applying these methods to Azerbaijan.
The Asymmetry of the Global Changes

INTRODUCTION

The object of our consideration is the meaning of the concept of asymmetry and polarization of hydrocarbon resources in a small group of developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

Historically, commodity markets have used the US currency as means of payment. However, an active anti-dollar campaign is gradually unfolding in the world. These efforts often lead to serious and not always positive developments in global politics. The purpose of the work is to find answers to the following questions: what should be done to ensure that the rejection of the dollar will be real? What can a small developing country’s economy expect in a global crisis, with falling prices for raw materials, and after two currency devaluations?

The novelty of this work is studying the structure of the Azerbaijani economy, aimed at getting rid of the “resource curse” - a theory that points to the relationship between large revenues from the export of natural resources and weak economic development.

The aim of research is to investigate this global asymmetry, which is caused by the dominance of the dollar and has the greatest impact on countries whose economies depend on energy exports. Azerbaijan is in the list of such countries.

To achieve this aim it is necessary:

1. Suggest ways to escape the global asymmetry in the light of the diminishing returns from oil sales.
2. Conduct a critical analysis of the structure of the internal markets and find out why raw materials and semi-finished products are mainly dominant in the exports of developing countries.
3. Examine steps that the Azerbaijan government should take towards the development of the non-oil sector (we do not take into consideration such fields of economy as agriculture, tourism, information technologies, etc.)
4. Present the authors’ vision for solving the de-dollarization problem from the perspective of a small developing country.

BACKGROUND

The concept of asymmetry i.e. disproportion, discrepancy was included into an arsenal of mathematics and physics long ago. Asymmetry belongs to usual, widespread natural phenomena (geological, biological and other). In the 1970s the head of the Pentagon’s obscure Office of Net Assessment, Andrew W. Marshall, was one of the first to apply the term “asymmetry” to the military-political sphere: he paid
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