

Indicators of economic dimensions of political transformations in socialist countries (formerly)

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Abstract:

The countries of the socialist system (formerly) represented an example of the radical changes in the nature of economic and political relations between the East led by the Soviet Union (formerly) and the United States of America and Western Europe. 1989, and it was a declaration to the end of the era of the Cold War that extended in the period (1945-1990), and the transformed countries succeeded in reorganizing their countries in an organization called the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), and this research tries to study this system of indicators of the economic dimensions of the transformations. The importance of this lies in evaluating the experience of these transformations and their reflection on their local societies with diverse customs and languages, the nature of their local aspects, and the extent of liberalization and openness to the outside by standing on the volume of trade with their new partners, led by the European Union countries, with an indication of the volume of their intra-trade as an indication of the strength of economic and commercial ties. With the mother country of the Russian Federation and with each other, the research concluded that this new Commonwealth did not rise to the level of the The desired results in a positive way are still unable to resolve their differences over common lands, which sometimes reach military conflicts

Keywords- Transforming countries, the cold war, intra-trade, indebtedness indicators, transition index scores

INTRODUCTION

The most accurate description of the (former) socialist system is that it is a huge international group that operates with totalitarian systems politically, economically, militarily and culturally in its orientations, and all of these joints were managed centrally through the (former) Soviet Union ,Being the leader of the global socialist system, he began applying socialist foundations across a vast area stretching from the Baltic Sea and Central Europe in the west to the Far East.

Not Societal rejection of the living reality of its societies general 1989 led to the collapse of the socialist system and the Prepare that One of the most important events in the world in the past century ,and of course that These explosions did not come out of nowhere, but were preceded by the reforms of the Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev (1988-1991) called "perestroika", and following the policy of "glasnost", whose reforms were based on rebuilding the economy and opening up to the West, launching the first space for economic freedom and opening investments with capitalist countries and gradually abandoning the policy of command economy and greater freedom from the private sector, and encouraging individual initiative and agricultural reform.

This new policy of the (former) Soviet Union awakened the peoples of the Union republics from slumber for more than six decades, to change dramatically, starting from outside the Soviet Union with the destruction of the Berlin Wall in November 1989, which was considered the dividing line between the eastern socialist world and the western liberal world, and no more than a month had passed before the revolution broke out in Romania and ended. drop by President "Nikolai Chauchenko" ruled that these velvet revolutions directly interfered with the Soviet Union, as the Lithuanian Soviet Supreme Council declared independence from the Soviet Union in (11/3/1990) It was followed by the independence of the Soviet Republic of Estonia (30/3/1990), then Latvia in (4/5/1990), then the dissolution of the Warsaw Pact on (5/14/1991), to culminate all these events in announcing the dissolution of the Soviet Union into fifteen republics and the lowering of its flag from The Kremlin and the Russian flag was raised instead of him on (1991/12/25).

Study Methodology

research importance

Since the beginning of the nineties of the last century, the world has witnessed the most prominent events after the dissolution of the (former) Soviet Union into independent countries, and this indicated the end of the (bipolarity) that the world witnessed after the end of World War II ... Based on that, this research addresses the follow-up to the economic repercussions of that The transition from totalitarian

regimes to a market system by examining the demographic, economic and external sector indicators and what are the lessons learned.

Research hypothesis:

The research hypothesis is summarized in the following question? Have the political and economic transformations of the countries in transition (CIS) and the Commonwealth of Independent States achieved positive results in terms of economic reforms and their openness to the outside world?

Search goal:

The research aims to stand on the successes that have been achieved in the establishment of this economic system after its dissolution from the mother country (the Russian Federation) by standing on its most prominent economic indicators after the political and economic transformations.

Research Methodology:

The inductive approach was adopted, coupled with the descriptive analysis of population indicators, the volume of output and the external sector, to reach a general conclusion about the extent of the success of this system in integrating among itself first and the size of its cooperation with the outside world after it was living in a state of isolation and closure.

Search division:

The research was divided into the following:

The first topic: the nature of the economies of socialist countries (formerly)

The (former) Soviet Union is the short name for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics(CCCP), and this union arose between a large group of nationalities that inhabit the same geographical area after the success of the Bolshevik revolution in 1917 to form the largest federation that includes (15) Soviet republics, and the monarchy ruled for centuries by the (Romanov) family was overthrown to form an economic socialist system based on ownership General means of production, and in the year 1922, the first conference of the All-Soviet convened in this year to study the formation of a federation of republics, which initially included the Russian Federation and Ukraine Where the Russian Federation consisted of(2491) administrative units, (Zouzou,1996: 177) In the same year, the Soviet Union appeared for the first time in an official capacity, and various republics began to join it to form the largest country in the world in terms of location and area.

First: Population indicators, area, and languages

The countries of the (former) Soviet Union witnessed very low population growth rates (with the exception of the Islamic republics) and most of them were negative during the study period, as shown in the table number (1):

Schedule (1)
Area, Population and Population Growth Rate of the Republics of the Former Soviet Union
(1990-2020)

sequencing	The state	Area / km2	Population (million people)		population growth rate %
			1990	2020	
1	United Russia	17075400	147386000	145934500	- 0.01
2	Kazakhstan	2,717,300	16711900	18,750,000	0.12
3	Ukraine	603,700	51706746	43,733,800	- 0.15
4	Turkmenistan	488100	3,512,700	6031000	3.1
5	Uzbekistan	448,978	19,906,000	34,230,000	2.4
6	Belarus	207,600	10151806	9449300	- 0.6
7	Kyrgyzstan	198,500	4,257,800	6,592,000	2.0
8	Tajikistan	143100	5112000	9,538,000	2.6
9	Azerbaijan	86600	7037909	10110000	1.9
10	Georgia	69,700	5400841	3,714,000	- 0.25
11	Lithuania	65200	3,689,779	2,795,000	- 0.24
12	Latvia	64589	2,666,561	2,234,500	- 0.16
13	Estonia	45226	1,565,500	1331100	- 0.15
14	Moldova	33843	2,837,600	2618800	- 0.07
15	Armenia	29,800	3,287,700	2,963,000	- 0.75

It was prepared based on:

Sources:

- Shafiqa Al-Aris, The Geographical Encyclopedia of the Countries of the World, Dar Al-Youssef, Lebanon,2005.
- Maria and Jesus, Central and Eastern, Financial Systems, 1996, p. 46.

1- population

The total population of the countries of the former Soviet Union (286) million people in 1990, while it reached (300) million people in 2020. The Russian Federation topped the population, then Ukraine, and Estonia came last.

In light of the decline in fertility rates in most parts of the world, the phenomenon of population decline emerged, which began after World War II, when the (former) Soviet Union alone lost more than (22) million people were victims of World War II, and as a result there was an increase in the elderly relative to the young, and this phenomenon was also reflected for a long time on the Commonwealth of Independent States.

And from the table the previous Note the population and population growth rates can be explained by the following:

- a. Each of the countries (Russian Federation, Ukraine, Belarus, Georgia, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Moldova, and Armenia) recorded negative population growth rates during the study period, which amounted, in order.
(-0.01, -0.15, -0.06, -0.25, -0.24, -0.1, -0.15, -0.07, -0.75)
- b. The Islamic Soviet republics recorded wave and structure population growth rates (Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Azerbaijan) with growth rates of and in order (0.12, 3.1, 2.4, 2.0, 2.6, 1.9).

There is another important reason for the decline in the population in some of the independent republics of the Union, which is the large volume of immigration. After the collapse of the Union, a year 1991, and the Russian Federation was at the forefront of countries in terms of the volume of immigration towards Western Europe and the United States of America, The number of immigrants (2.8) million people (Nikitina, 2000: 1).

2-space

He occupied the (former) Soviet Union or what was known after a year 1991 in the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) its location is unique in the world, the area of these fifteen countries amounted to (22) million square kilometers, with an extension of (5000) km from the Arctic Ocean and the Baltic Sea to Central Asia and Europe, while its extension towards the east is (10000) km from the Baltic Sea in the west to the Kuril Islands in the far east, where it represented (16%) of the total land area in the world (Hamida, 1984: 235).

3- Languages

Like the (former) Soviet Union, multinational states, as it consists of more than (100) nationalities and speak (89) official languages, (Abdel-Badi, 1993: 86) These national languages belong to individuals or peoples, as the European part of them is distinguished by the languages of the Slavic group, namely (Russian, Ukrainian, and Belarus), while the Baltic republics (Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania) have a language and culture that differs from Russian, while the Asian republics The Middle East is dominated by the Turkish, Azeri, Georgian and Persian languages spoken by the Tajiks, to which they immigrated from Iran (Abdel-Badi, 1993: 86).

The Constitution of October states 1977 with the establishment of an advanced socialist society in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, based on equal rights for all nationalities and races within fraternal cooperation, and a situation like this national diversity imposed the existence of a policy of nationalities that achieves justice.

The languages of the republics of the (former) Soviet Union can be divided into the following assets (Abdel Hamid 2004: 11):

- a. Hindu-a And therupee

It is the largest asset and includes (73%) of the population, divided into (Russian, Belarusian, Ukrainian, Moldovan, and Lithuanian).

- b. carnival

It branches into (ethnolgoites) represented by the Georgian group that spreads in Georgia and the Abkhazian group.

- c. North Caucasian

It is also divided into two groups, the first is (Nakho Dagestan), which includes Chechens and Avars, and the second (Adyghe - Abkhaz), which is located in southeastern Europe and Georgia, including Circassian and Adyghe elements.

In addition to that, there are groups on the Caspian Sea that include the Altabeans, who are the Turks, the Armenians, the Uzbeks, the Kyrgyz, the Azeris, the Kazakhs, and the Tata R In addition to the Uralic peoples of (Veni) origin who are concentrated in the Baltic states.

Second: the nature of economies (the size of the gross domestic product)

The economies of the Commonwealth of Nations experienced transition CIS Growth in the size of the gross domestic product and growth rates, as the first decade of independence witnessed a decline in the size of the gross domestic product(GDP) for all republics after the disintegration, which is a natural matter, as it is the basis and direct cause of that disintegration, whose features appeared since the seventies and eighties of the last century, and as shown in Table (2), where it began to record positive results fluctuating and the reason is due to the dependence of most republics on exports of raw materials from Oil, gas, iron, coal and other minerals, In the years (2000-2005), growth rates rose in the Russian Federation and Azerbaijan due to the rise in energy and mineral prices, and in Kyrgyzstan gold prices rose after recovering from recession in 2002, while in Ukraine there was a development in its industries in the years (2010-2015)(<http://IWWW.Ecanstar.Eu>)

schedule(2)
CIS GDP for the period(1990-2020)
(Billion dollar)

sequencing	The state	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
1	United Russia	516.8	395.5	1,050,000	764,000	1,525.8	1,363.55	1,483,545
2	Kazakhstan	26.93	20.37	78,113	57.12	148.0	184.4	169.8
3	Ukraine	81.46	48.21	87,696	86.06	136.2	91.03	155.60
4	Turkmenistan	3.19	2.48	15,038	8,104	27.58	35.8	47.05
5	Uzbekistan	13.36	13.30	22,942	14.31	46.68	81.85	57.71
6	Belarus	21.65	13.49	33,859	30.21	57.22	56.45	60.26
7	Kyrgyzstan	2.67	1.66	4,149	2.46	4,794	6.67	7,732
8	Tajikistan	2.62	1,231	3,217	2,312	5,642	8,271	8,194
9	Azerbaijan	-----	2.41	17,413	13.25	17.66	35,800	42.61
10	Georgia	7.75	7.86	8,276	6,411	12.24	14.95	15.89
11	Lithuania	-----	11.52	31,247	26.1	37.13	41.12	55.89
12	Latvia	-----	5.78	39,660	16.96	23.87	27.24	33.51
13	Estonia	-----	4.49	27,612	14.10	19.69	23.05	31.03
14	Moldova	-----	1.75	3,960	2,988	6,975	7,745	11.91
15	Armenia	2.25	1.46	4,152	4.90	9.26	10.55	12.15

It was prepared based on:

Sources:

- International Financial Statistics, 2000, p. 115.
- International Financial Statistics, 2010, p. 91.
- International Financial Statistics, 2020, p 105.

As for the table(3) It shows growth rates, and it shows the republics' abandonment of the most important socialist principles (which uses the support and pricing system) for most products, as the trend towards the requirements of the new system (market economy) would be affected by several economic, political, and institutional factors.

The economies of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) experienced(CIS)The decline in the gross domestic product of all republics in the first decade after the dissolution of the union, which is natural as it is the direct cause of the disintegration due to the continuous decline in the gross domestic product since the seventies and eighties of the last loan, as shown in the table the previous Then it began to record fluctuating positive results. The reason for this is due to the dependence of most republics on exports of raw materials of oil, iron, gas and the rest of the minerals, in addition to the transformation of many military factories in the Soviet era to foreign direct civilian investment, which positively affected the growth rates of the gross domestic product.

schedule(3)

growth rates(GDP) for the Commonwealth of Independent States for the period (1990-2020)
(percent)

sequencing	The state	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
1	United Russia	- 4.0	- 4.1	10.0	6.0	4.0	9.7	3.0
2	Kazakhstan	- 0.4	- 8.2	9.8	9.0	6.5	14.4	- 2.2
3	Ukraine	- 3.4	- 10.0	5.9	4.0	4.0	7.2	8.2
4	Turkmenistan	2.0	- 8.2	18.6	7.0	5.2	4.8	3.5
5	Uzbekistan	1.6	- 0.9	3.8	4.0	6.0	7.5	6.2
6	Belarus	- 3.0	- 11.4	5.8	8.0	4.5	10.5	9.7
7	Kyrgyzstan	3.0	- 5.4	5.4	2.5	4.7	8.0	5.0
8	Tajikistan	- 1.6	- 12.7	8.3	8.0	5.0	11.0	9.1
9	Azerbaijan	- 11.7	1.3	6.2	20.0	3.9	2.8	6.0
10	Georgia	- 12.4	- 11.4	1.9	8.5	5.0	8.2	8.3
11	Lithuania	- 5.0	3.5	3.9	6.8	5.2	5.7	5.3
12	Latvia	2.9	- 0.8	6.9	7.5	4.0	4.5	5.8
13	Estonia	-1.1	4.3	7.9	7.0	3.1	4.4	5.5
14	Moldova	- 2.4	- 3.2	2.1	6.5	5.0	10.9	8.9
15	Armenia	- 7.4	- 11.8	5.9	10.0	4.0	6.2	5.9

It was prepared based on:

Sources:

- International Financial Statistics, 2000, p. 115.
- International Financial Statistics, 2010, p. 92.
- International Financial Statistics, 2020, p. 107.

There are a number of reasons for the declining rates (GDP) for the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), which they are as follows (Tarom 1993: 87):

- 1- The huge number of employees and workers to be paid, whose number is estimated (67) million workers in various professions and sectors (and this number is only in the Federal Republic of Russia)
- 2- Military industries have largely stopped production, which was an important source of income and output.
- 3- The collapse of trade arrangements between the transitioning economies after the dissolution of the Comicon Association, and this led to fundamental changes in the quantity and value of exports and imports.

And after a year 1996 The independent republics began to restore growth rates, albeit weak in many cases. Then, during the period (2000-2005), it witnessed an economic recovery resulting from the rise in energy and mineral prices. This improvement is due to growth rates (GDP) is due to several factors (Shalan, 2004: 89) :

- a. Maintaining a moderate level of investment.
- b. It is not exposed to disturbances and wars (except for Azerbaijan and Armenia).
- c. Proximity to the markets of Western European countries and China.
- d. It started with the process of transformation and it possesses some of the elements of the market such as expertise, efficient manpower, factories, and institutional building, especially the Baltic countries.

The second topic

Indicators of the success of the economic dimensions of political developments

There are several indicators that show the success of the transition from a planning economy to a market economy We cover the most prominent of them, my agencies:

First: Encouraging foreign direct investment(FDI) Foreign Direct Investment

With the start of the transition from the central economic planning system to the market system at the beginning of the nineties of the last loan, there were many reasons for the collapse of the (former) Soviet Union, the most prominent of which was the problem of the low rate of economic growth, and the yen was a circumstance to foreign direct investment(FDI) is the main means of restructuring and economic growth. This was facilitated by the privatization of government projects that were operating according to central planning and operating in isolation from the global economy and foreign direct investment flows to a large extent, which deprived them of technological development to keep pace with capitalist countries.

According to the World Bank's definition of foreign direct investment, "is a cross-border investment by a resident institution in one economy that has control or a significant degree of influence over a resident institution in another economy (the World Bank, 2004: 9).

Foreign direct investment is a main engine for economic growth and raising the value of the gross domestic product for many developing countries, including transitional countries, and an important source of external financing. countries, and trade between multinational companies whose investments are spread in all countries of the world constitutes about three quarters of global exports,(Laura , 2017: 30) Which has great potential in improving and developing technology, Successful management enables it to expand investment in its host countries. Therefore, foreign direct investment represents a new opportunity for countries that have shifted from a planning economy to a market economy to enhance productivity growth through market mechanisms.

The following chart shows the main results of the impact of foreign direct investment on the productivity of local companies, and then the increase in the value of GDP.

The first years of economic transformation witnessed relatively unstable political and economic conditions and ineffective institutional and legal frameworks for the functioning of the market economy. Therefore, it did not attract large levels of influx.(FDI) Also, as a result of the turmoil, it prevented access to accurate and realistic data for many transitional countries to provide them to specialists, and the mid-nineties of the last century witnessed a large influx at a record speed, reaching the highest in the Russian Federation by one hundred million dollars, while Estonia, the economically smaller one, outperformed it by 100 million dollars. (133) million dollars, while the highest levels of (FDI) in the Russian Federation reached (2761) million dollars, followed by Kazakhstan (1158) million dollars, then Azerbaijan (1024) million dollars, then Lithuania (925) million dollars, and these flows referred to It was in 2015, while the lowest FDI levels were in Kyrgyzstan, where it amounted to (50) million dollars, then Tajikistan (21) million dollars, then Moldova (49) million dollars, as shown in the table(4):

Schedule(4)

The volume of foreign direct investment (FDI) flows to the Commonwealth of Independent States for the period (1995-2020)
(Million dollars)

sequencing	The state	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
1	United Russia	80	100	1211	2016	2761	2600
2	Kazakhstan	140	450	473	964	1158	950
3	Ukraine	66	170	196	267	743	500
4	Turkmenistan	50	66	79	233	640	800
5	Uzbekistan	32	44	48	24	176	184
6	Belarus	43	37	18	15	149	250
7	Kyrgyzstan	28	43	10	96	110	50
8	Tajikistan	22	25	9	20	24	21
9	Azerbaijan	-----	18	20	230	1024	700
10	Georgia	-----	22	17	6	265	100
11	Lithuania	20	25	30	74	925	350
12	Latvia	37	40	45	180	357	270
13	Estonia	97	133	162	202	582	361
14	Moldova	54	25	14	67	86	49
15	Armenia	11	8	10	25	232	100

It has been prepared based onto me :

Sources:

European Bank, Transition report 1999, p146.

European Bank, Transition report 2005, p120.

European Bank, Transition report 2010, p112.

European Bank, Transition report 2015, p117.

European Bank, Transition report 2020, p108.

It is also clear from the table that the FDI to the Commonwealth of Independent States is a slow response to the process of political and economic transformation, as it increased significantly after the year 2000 as a result of:

- 1- Foreign direct investment in the Russian Federation and the Central Asian republics is largely driven by the search for raw materials (oil, natural gas, gold, and other minerals).
- 2- That measure the effect of the FDI, for example, between the Russian Federation and Estonia is a big difference in terms of the size of the economy because of the institutional challenges between the Russian Federation and the growing class of Russian capitalists, the "Russian oligarchy."^{1*} Which frequently objects to foreign direct investment because of its financial influence.

Secondly: pointers Indebtedness

Which pointers you measure capacity Economic country What in a finance origins, And did Complete that by adoption On head Money Borrower degree Larger Mother On head Money owned degree Larger, And it helped borrow external association Countries Independent On Implementation of its projects development and investment during Duration studying, And as Shown in a following:

1-Indicator service Debt

Prepare this is The ratio Scale capacity Economy country What On generation flows Cash annual From its activities operational to serve her debts short term and long term, The more She was this is The ratio High the This Country has flows Cash extra to cover Debts short term With what In which Section due From Debts long term added mechanism sum Debts long term And as shows it schedule no 5):

Schedule(5)
Debt/Debt Service Ratio for the period (2010-2019)
(percent)

sequencing	The state	2010	2016	2017	2018	2019
1	United Russia	12	25	18	20	18
2	Kazakhstan	58	46	50	48	48
3	Ukraine	38	23	21	21	18
4	Turkmenistan	- 3	-----	-----	-----	-----
5	Uzbekistan	5	11	13	6	13
6	Belarus	6	20	12	13	15
7	Kir Gustan	25	28	22	20	24
8	Tajikistan	31	28	26	22	19
9	Azerbaijan	1	10	11	10	9
10	Georgia	18	37	30	24	23
11	Moldova	15	13	11	14	14
12	Armenia	30	33	26	28	31

It was prepared based on:

Source: World bank group, international debt statistics, 2022.

We note from the above table that Kazakhstan recorded the highest debt-to-debt service ratio(57%) in 2020, followed by Armenia and Georgia with (35%), then Tajikistan with (31%), then Kyrgyzstan with (26%), followed by Ukraine with (25%), then the Russian Federation with (23%). Then Moldova (17%), and Belarus and Azerbaijan ranked last in the list (11%).

1- Percentage Debt to the gross national income.

WhigbodiceIt has the ratio between government debt and GDP, and a low debt-to-GDP ratio indicates that the economy of that country produces and sells enough goods and services To pay off debts without incurring more debts, the table shows No. (6)Debt-to-GNI ratio of the Commonwealth of Independent States.

^{1*} They are oligarchs Business Oligarch They are businessmen in the republics of the (former) Soviet Union who gained wealth very quickly during the era of Russian privatization during the rule of President (Boris Elst) in the nineties of the last century, where the ownership of disputed state assets after the dissolution allowed informal deals with Union officials Previous to acquire this property.

Schedule(6)
Ratio of external debt to gross national income for the period (2010-2020)
(percent)

sequencing	The state	2010	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	United Russia	28	43	34	29	30	33
2	Kazakhstan	93	132	107	100	100	105
3	Ukraine	93	124	107	90	78	82
4	Turkmenistan	8	23	24	21	15	-----
5	Uzbekistan	17	19	28	34	38	56
6	Belarus	51	82	75	62	65	74
7	Kyrgyzstan	92	123	111	102	104	117
8	Tajikistan	51	64	65	68	69	71
9	Azerbaijan	15	41	39	36	34	38
10	Georgia	73	113	106	102	112	133
11	Moldova	63	73	68	62	60	68
12	Armenia	65	91	86	85	85	105

It was prepared based on:

Source: World bank group, international debt statistics, 2022.

The previous table shows that Georgia had the highest percentage(133%) in 2020, followed by Kyrgyzstan at (117%), then Kazakhstan and Armenia at (105%), then Ukraine at (82%), then Belarus at (74%), followed by Tajikistan at (71%). Then Moldova (68%), followed by Uzbekistan (56%), then Azerbaijan (38%), while the Russian Federation was at the bottom of the list (33%), and it is considered the best among all the CIS countries.

1- Use of IMF credit/million dollars

The objective of the Fund's loans is to give member countries an opportunity to use what they can borrow from the Fund based on their shareholding in the Fund's capital in order to bridge the balance of payments deficit, and the table below shows the use of the CIS to creditInternational Monetary Fund

where the table shows (7Ukraine topped the CIS in terms of the use of IMF credit and recorded the highest public use2017 with (14.001) million dollars, followed by the Russian Federation in 2018 with (7.888) million dollars, followed by Georgia with (1.272) million dollars in 2010, then Armenia with (876) million dollars in 2010, then Uzbekistan with (775) million dollars in 2020, then Moldova with (669) million dollars in 2020, then Belarus with (531) million dollars in 2020, then Kyrgyzstan with (498) million dollars in 2020, then Tajikistan with (330) million dollars in 2020, and from Then Azerbaijan came with (382) million dollars in 2010, then the list was followed by Turkmenistan with (108) million dollars in 2010.

We also note that the highest uses of IMF credit were in general2020 due to the Corona pandemic.

Schedule(7)
Use of the IMF loan for the period (2010-2020)
(Million dollars)

sequencing	The state	2010	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	United Russia	8,775	7,625	6,077	7,888	7,843	7,169
2	Kazakhstan	529	462	489	478	475	495
3	Ukraine	16,262	13,075	14,001	12,997	11,328	12,824
4	Turkmenistan	108	94	99	97	97	101
5	Uzbekistan	405	353	374	365	363	775
6	Belarus	463	496	525	513	510	531
7	Kyrgyzstan	307	302	328	285	258	498
8	Tajikistan	227	217	204	170	144	330
9	Azerbaijan	382	206	192	214	212	221
10	Georgia	1,272	307	397	416	448	792
11	Moldova	509	574	562	496	458	669
12	Armenia	876	528	530	451	375	646

It was prepared based on:

Source: World bank group, international debt statistics, 2022.

2- Total external debt stocks

It is the money that the government borrows from individuals or foreign institutions to meet emergency situations to achieve various goals when public revenues do not cover the burdens of public expenditures such as wars and expansion of infrastructure. The table below shows the total external debt balances / million dollars for the Commonwealth of Independent States.

It is noted from Table (8) that: The Russian Federation recorded the highest balances of foreign debt by(529.235) million dollars in 2016, then Kazakhstan with (162.224) million dollars in 2020, followed by Ukraine with (129.899) million dollars in 2020, then Belarus with (42.491) million dollars in 2020, followed by Uzbekistan with (32.174) million dollars in 2020. 2020, then Georgia with (20.089) million dollars in 2020, then Azerbaijan with (15.812) million dollars in 2020, then Armenia with (13.094) million dollars in 2020, then Moldova with (7.440) million dollars in 2019, and then Tajikistan with (6.798) million dollars in 2020, then Turkmenistan with (6.416) million dollars in 2019.

Schedule(8)

Total external debt balances for the period (2010-2020)

(Million dollars)

sequencing	The state	2010	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	United Russia	413,886	529,235	514,230	471,885	484,240	415,515
2	Kazakhstan	119,151	163,488	158,949	156,979	158,958	162,224
3	Ukraine	124,527	115,004	122,700	121,091	123,921	129,899
4	Turkmenistan	1,682	8,187	8,650	8,160	6,416	5,636
5	Uzbekistan	7,981	15,494	16,682	17,736	22,402	32,174
6	Belarus	28,412	37,516	38,584	38,768	40,734	42,491
7	Kyrgyzstan	4,118	7,972	8,125	8,158	8,448	8,697
8	Tajikistan	3,561	5,181	5,622	5,089	6,642	6,798
9	Azerbaijan	3,251	14,590	15,301	16,211	13,540	15,812
10	Georgia	8,790	16,320	16,424	17,326	15,757	20,089
11	Moldova	4,725	6,222	6,969	7,440	7,524	5,476
12	Armenia	6,307	9,856	10,228	10,776	11,884	13,094

It was prepared based on:

Source: World bank group, international debt statistics, 2022.

3- Total foreign debt to exports / million dollars

External debt is one of the burdens borne by countries as a result of business, which is the amount that the country owes to external borrowers, and the tablenumber 9)Shows the total external debt to exports. The list was topped by Kyrgyzstan(354) million dollars in 2020, followed by Armenia with (310) million dollars in 2020, then Kazakhstan with (303) million dollars in 2020, followed by Tajikistan with (230) million dollars in 2020, then Moldova with (207) million dollars in 2020. 2020, then Uzbekistan with (200) million dollars in 2020, followed by Ukraine with (217) million dollars in 2016, then Belarus and the Russian Federation with (112) million dollars in 2020, while Azerbaijan was the lowest with (93) million dollars in 2020 (data for Turkmenistan could not be obtained).

Schedule(9)

Total external debt to exports for the period (2010-2020)

(Million dollars)

sequencing	The state	2010	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	United Russia	87	142	113	84	90	112
2	Kazakhstan	175	377	283	225	232	303
3	Ukraine	177	217	194	170	161	178
4	Turkmenistan	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
5	Uzbekistan	61	121	111	102	112	200
6	Belarus	95	123	106	89	94	112
7	Kyrgyzstan	181	328	312	294	269	354
8	Tajikistan	158	230	208	229	230	230
9	Azerbaijan	25	79	72	60	63	93
10	Georgia	191	230	189	170	172	291
11	Moldova	174	184	174	167	161	207
12	Armenia	193	223	188	183	179	310

It was prepared based on:

Source: World bank group, international debt statistics, 2022.

Third: The volume of foreign trade of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)

The external sector of a single country or a group of countries (an economic or commercial bloc, a free trade area, or a league of countries) represents an image of the extent of its various economic relations with the world, which are supposed to be in a normal state and take an upward trend, expressing the extent of openness towards the outside world. And dealing according to the institutions of the global economic bodies such as (the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the World Trade Organization), and it is usually done MStanding on the indicators of the external sector, which reflects, as we mentioned, a state of the strength of the bonds of those indicators when dealing with trading partners.

We will address these indicators as follows:

- 1- The volume of foreign trade of the Commonwealth countries (CIS)

Table (10) shows the volume of foreign and intra-regional trade of the League of Nations (CIS) for the period (2000–2020)

Schedule (10)
The volume of intra- and foreign trade of countries (CIS) for the years
(2000 and 2020)

Statement The state	2000				2020			
	intra 1	external 2	the total	1/2%	intra 1	external 2	the total	1/2% ratio
Azerbaijan	376	797	1173	37	2802	7929	10731	26
Armenia	174	711	885	20	1690	2869	4559	37
Belarus	6070	2576	8646	70	18297	14322	32619	56
Kazakhstan	2732	2308	5040	54	15501	22580	38081	41
Kyrgyzstan	302	256	558	54	2113	1571	3684	57
Moldavia	260	510	776	51	1318	4098	5416	24
United Russia	11,90 0	22,300	34,200	35	24,900	206,500	231,400	11
Turkmenist an	560	115	675	83	2068	1083	3151	66
Uzbekistan	1055	1641	2696	39	7372	12583	19955	37
Ukraine	8040	5916	13956	58	8420	45671	54091	16
	31,20 0	37,100	68,300	46	84,441	318,300	403,700	21

It was prepared based on:

Source: INTERSTATE STAISTICAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMONWEALTTL OF INDEPENDENT STATES. Ot: <http://cisstat.com>

From the previous table, the total volume of intra-trade increased from (31,200) to me (138,300(2020) and foreign trade from (37,100) to me (318,300(The total intra-trade plus foreign trade was (68,300) to reach (403,700(In 2020, the Russian Federation topped the largest volume in terms of internal and external trade with a total of (34,200) to reach(231,400)billion dollars, followed by Ukraine from ((13956to me (54091) and then Kazakhstan (5040) to (38081), then Belarus (8646) to (32619).

- 2- The ratio of intra- and foreign trade to countries (CIS)

The ratio of inter-to-foreign trade decreased from (46%) to (21%), and it is noted from Table No. (11) that the intensity of the trade of the Russian Federation and Azerbaijan with countries (CIS) and the other, which means a high degree of commercial agglomeration within (CIS Especially in products in the sectors of fuel, raw materials, animal and vegetable oils, as it is noted through Table No. (11) that Belarus exports the highest percentage of intra-trade by (52.9% as exports within the Commonwealth of Nations, followed by Georgia with a percentage of (52.4%), then Moldova by (51.1While the Russian Federation was the least in the proportion of intra-trade by (16.0%) to compensate for this percentage with a high rate of trade with the world by (84.0followed by Turkmenistan with (83.9%) and then ARM (83.0in %) and Azerbaijan in (82.0As for imports, Belarus topped the largest percentage of internal imports by (%)71.9%), followed by Turkmenistan (69.3%), then Kyrgyzstan with (61.5%), then Moldova with (43.4As for foreign imports, Armenia topped the highest percentage of foreign imports by (%)78.5%) and then the Russian Federation with (76.3%), then Azerbaijan with (66.5%), in the period (1994-1995), intra-trade was restored between members (CIS), and exports to the region were growing significantly, which is greater than exports to European countries (Central and Eastern).(Runiew and others, opcit)

Schedule (11)

The percentage of intra-trade with the outside world for some countries (CIS) for the year 2003

Statement statement	Two-way trade%		trade with Global %		the total%	
	exports	imports	exports	imports	exports	imports
Azerbaijan	18.0	33.5	82.0	66.5	100	100
Armenia	17.0	21.5	83.0	78.5	100	100
Belarus	52.9	71.9	47.1	28.1	100	100
Georgia	52.4	34.8	47.6	65.2	100	100
Kazakhstan	21.2	47.8	78.8	52.4	100	100
Kyrgyzstan	37.0	61.5	63.0	39.5	100	100
Moldova	51.1	43.4	49.9	57.6	100	100
United Russia	16.0	23.7	84.0	76.3	100	100
Turkmenistan	17.1	69.3	83.9	31.7	100	100

It was prepared based on:

Source: Interstate statistical committee of CIS, 2005.

In the field of economic transformation, there were no lessons and experiences in this field, as the process was complex and unorganized, as shown in the table(12) Which shows the effects of economic transformation on the sectors and economies of the Commonwealth of Independent States(CIS) Twenty years after the dissolution of the Soviet Union.

Schedule(12)

Transformation Index scores for the year 2010 for the CIS

sequencing	The state	share of the private sector GDP%	khakhsing on a large scale	khakhsing on a narrow scale	Governance and institutional restructuring	Edit prices	System Trade and foreign exchange	Competition policy	Banking reform and liberalization of interest rates	Stock markets and non-banking financial institutions	Comprehensive infrastructure reform
1	United Russia	65	3 +	4	2 +	4	3 +	2 +	3 -	3	3 +
2	Kazakhstan	65	3	4	2	4	4 -	2	3 -	3 -	3 -
3	Ukraine	60	3	4	2 +	4	4	2 +	3	3 -	2 +
4	Turkmenistan	25	1	2 +	1	3 -	2	1	1	1	1
5	Uzbekistan	45	3 -	3 +	2 -	3 -	2 +	2 -	2 -	2 +	2 -
6	Belarus	30	2 -	2 +	2 -	3 +	2 +	2	2 +	2	1
7	Kyrgyzstan	75	4 -	4	2	4 +	4 +	2	2 +	2	2 -
8	Tajikistan	55	2 +	4	2	4	3 +	2 -	2 +	1	2 -
9	Azerbaijan	75	2	4 -	2	4	4	2	2	2 -	2
10	Georgia	75	4	4	2 +	4 +	4 +	2	3 -	2 -	3 -
11	Lithuania	75	4	4 +	3	4 +	4 +	3 +	4 -	3 +	3
12	Latvia	70	4 -	4 +	3	4 +	4 +	3 +	4 -	3	3
13	Estonia	80	4	4 +	4 -	4 +	4 +	4 -	4	4 -	3 +
14	Moldova	65	3	4	2	4	4 +	2 +	3	2	2 +
15	Armenia	75	4 -	4	2 +	4 +	4 +	2 +	3 -	2 +	3 -

It was prepared based on:

Source: Transition report, 2010, p. 12 .

1- share of the private sector GDP.

The private sector witnessed a remarkable increase in its share of the GDP, with Estonia recording the highest percentage(80%) and most of the other countries were between (55% - 75%), with the exception of Turkmenistan and Belarus, which recorded low rates (25%) and (30%), respectively.

Epilogue

The path of historical development for the transition from the central planning system to the market economy system does not differ in the way it changes from other economic systems, as it goes through several stages of strength or weakness to reach the target stage and adapt to the rapidly changing world, and no political or economic system can Isolation from the external environment or international political and economic variables. The method of collapse of the eastern socialist system, which has endured for decades, has proven that societies do not rule by force of oppression, imposing economic policies, or stripping the individual of private ownership, since the individual did not obtain a guarantee or secure the necessary level of awareness. Soviet society (former) quickly for itself. In the first stage, Soviet society defined its self-identity within the framework of concepts (closed communal peasant communism). The effectiveness of language was also enhanced by setting the behavior of the other (the West). There was no organized modernization of the equation of the intellectual vision of Soviet society with changes world, so that The beginnings of industrialization in the Union during the era of war and its aftermath led to the disarmament of Soviet culture and the preservation of the image of the militarization of society, in addition to the fragmentation of public ownership and its transfer to the private sector, which is at the heart of the economic transformation.

conclusions

1. The former socialist countries went through a stage of weak economic activity, which led to the movement of public opinion in these countries. Not only did the union fall, but it brought down an intellectual system and a political front that had been equal to the capitalist camp for decades.
2. The historical path of the socialist system has shifted from an economic system to a political economic system that controls the forms and aspects of consumption for individuals, which cannot be sustained.
3. witnessed association Countries Independent except Countries Islamic rates growth my population low is very And she was negative in a some the countries , and this is limit same an order negatively Because he He is in a Society Base(pyramid inverted)And who Means that category Senior Age More a number From category Young , And therefore Senior Age Means that More From expenses care Social Without that meet him Produce.
4. The transitional countries (formerly socialist) succeeded in achieving high growth rates and quickly merged with the system of capitalist countries through mergers and acquisitions of economies, and behind the success of this transformation is appropriate investment climates and environments.
5. The experience of economic and political integration between independent countries (CIS) was not like the experience of other socialist countries (Central and Eastern European countries) with the countries of the European Union in terms of achieving economic gains when there was a shift in the structure. of exports and capital inflows.

Recommendations

- 1- Drafting national constitutions that guarantee the peaceful transfer of power without the acquisition of one party at the expense of the other parties.
- 2- Ensuring freedom of expression and participation in the development of economic policies to ensure the success of transformations in the life of the citizen, and this is done in some aspects by establishing national community organizations.
- 3- expansion patch to share sector private in a projects government With what guarantee non Escape Heads money private, And in the time Himself to share sector private in a to make decisions government Economic.
- 4- DOMICILIATION brains and experiences national From competencies Scientific and artistic as them bit From Brown substratum and head Money Constant, and be that in a Create ambiance The competition national.

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