



EMERGING ECONOMIES



1. WHAT IS IT?

An **emerging economy** is a country that is growing faster than many other developing countries and becoming increasingly important in the global economy.

Its industries expand, cities grow, businesses produce more goods and services, and international trade becomes stronger.

These countries attract foreign investment, improve infrastructure, and create new opportunities for workers and businesses.

Emerging economies are **not yet fully developed**, but they are **changing rapidly**.

Their **economic decisions increasingly influence** global trade, investment, production, and even international politics.

2. WHY DOES IT MATTER?

Emerging economies are **some of the main engines of global economic growth**.

They produce **many of the products** we buy every day, **attract international companies**, and **offer new markets** for trade and investment.

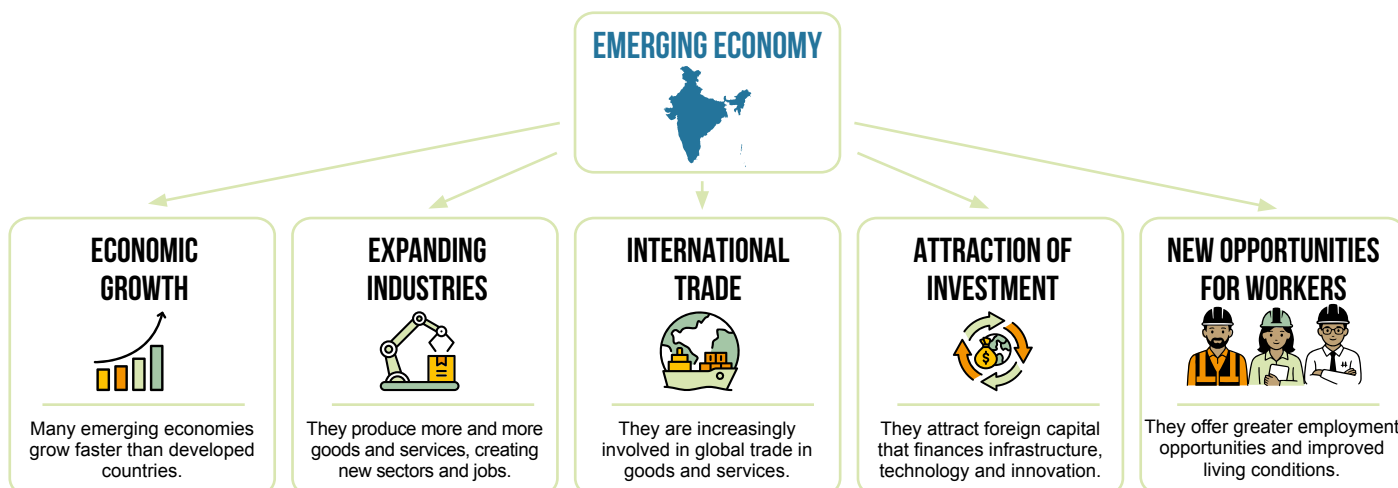
Their development can create **millions of jobs**, **reduce poverty**, **improve education** and **healthcare**, and **raise average incomes**.

However, rapid growth can also **create new problems**, such as inequality, pollution, overcrowded cities, and economic instability.

Because these countries are **closely connected to the world economy**, changes in their growth can affect supply chains, prices, investments, and businesses across many other countries.

WHAT ARE EMERGING ECONOMIES?

They are countries with strong economic growth, expanding industries, increasing integration into global trade, and new opportunities for investors and workers.



WHY IS IT IMPORTANT? (GLOBAL AND LOCAL IMPACT)

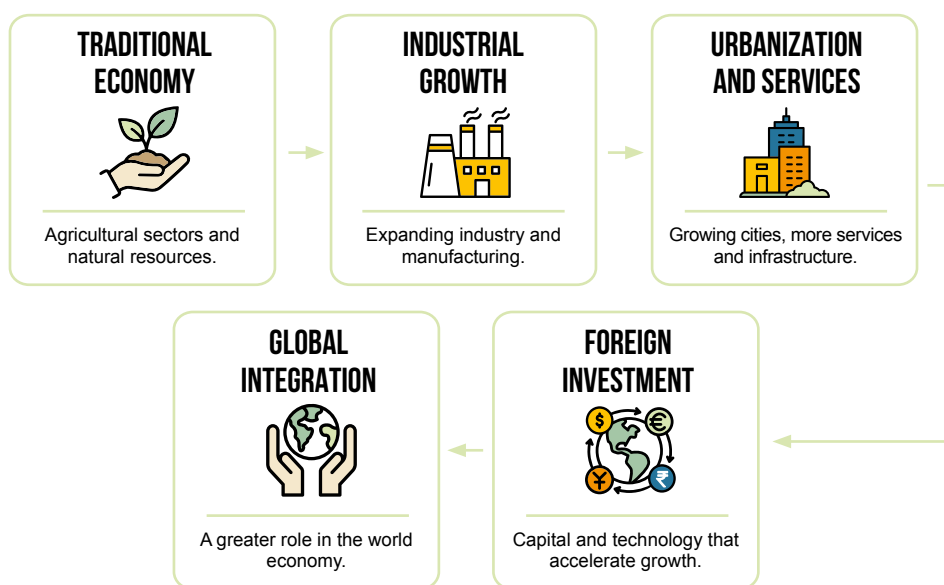
POSITIVE SIDES

	Attract international companies
	Produce products that are sold everywhere in the world
	Create new markets
	Millions of jobs
	Reduce poverty
	Improve education and healthcare
	Raise average incomes

NEGATIVE SIDES

	Inequality
	Pollution
	Overcrowded cities
	Economic instability

THE BIG PICTURE: THE PATH OF DEVELOPMENT



3. HOW DOES IT WORK?

As an emerging economy grows, **industries expand** and **new businesses open**.

Governments invest in roads, ports, airports, electricity, schools, and digital technology to support economic development.

International companies invest because these countries often have growing markets, young populations, and competitive production costs.

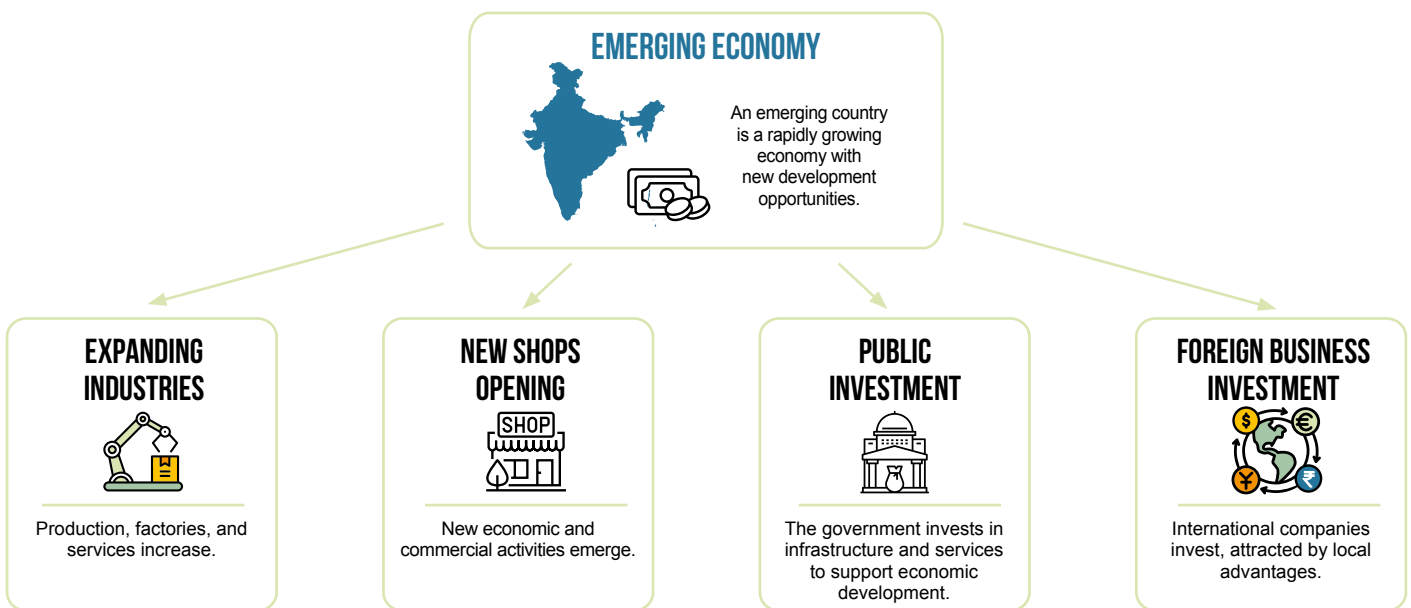
As **production and exports increase**, businesses **earn more money** and create **new jobs**. Average incomes usually rise, allowing many families to **improve their living standards**.

At the same time, millions of people **move from rural areas to cities** in search of better opportunities. This rapid urbanization supports economic growth but also **creates pressure** on housing, transport, healthcare, and public services.

Because emerging economies depend heavily on international trade and investment, they can also be **strongly affected by global crises**, financial shocks, or changes in world demand.

HOW DOES AN EMERGING COUNTRY DEVELOP?

From initial growth to investment, all the way to economic and social effects.



THE DEVELOPMENT PATH



OPPORTUNITIES

- Economic growth
- More employment
- Investment and infrastructure
- Greater well-being

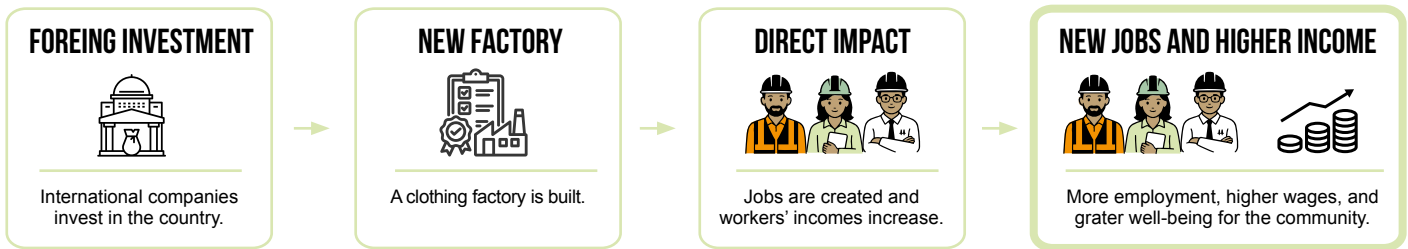
CHALLENGES

- Rapid urbanization
- Pressure on services
- Social imbalances
- Vulnerability to global crises

4. THREE SIMPLE EXAMPLES

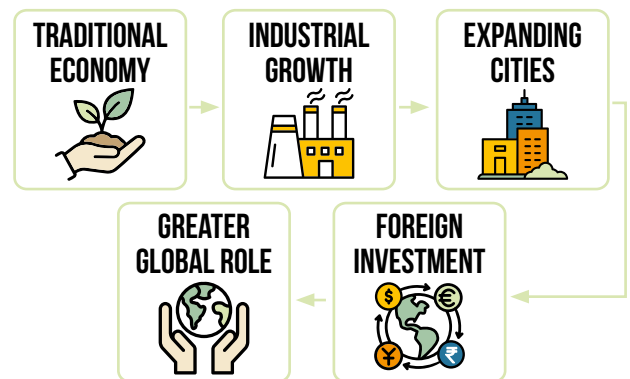
Example 1: A new factory

A **clothing company** opens a factory in an **emerging economy**. Hundreds of local people find jobs, while nearby shops, restaurants, transport services, and suppliers also benefit from the new business.



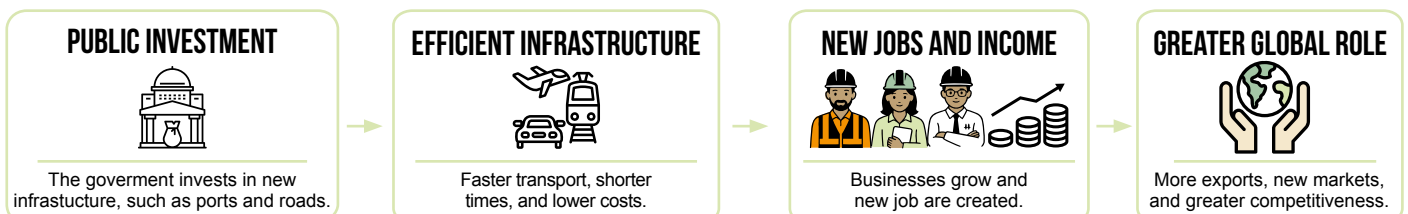
OPPORTUNITIES	CHALLENGES
Attract international companies	Inequality
Produce goods sold everywhere	Pollution
Create new markets	Overcrowded cities
Millions of jobs	Unsafe work
Reduce poverty	Pressure on services
Improve education and healthcare	
Raise average incomes	

THE DEVELOPMENT PATH



Example 2: Better infrastructure

The **government** builds a **modern port and new highways**. Local companies can **export** products more quickly and at lower costs, making them **more competitive in international markets**.



OPPORTUNITIES
More competitive companies
More orders and open markets
Create new markets
Millions of jobs
Reduce poverty
Improve education and healthcare

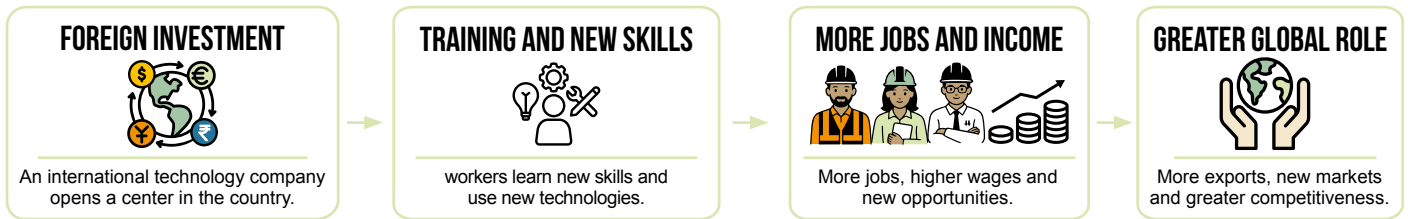
THE DEVELOPMENT PATH



Example 3: Foreign investment

An international technology company opens a production centre.

Local workers receive training, learn new skills, and many local businesses start supplying goods and services to the new factory.



OPPORTUNITIES	
	Higher incomes
	Open markets
	Innovation and technology
	New Skills
	Greater competitiveness
	More employment

THE DEVELOPMENT PATH

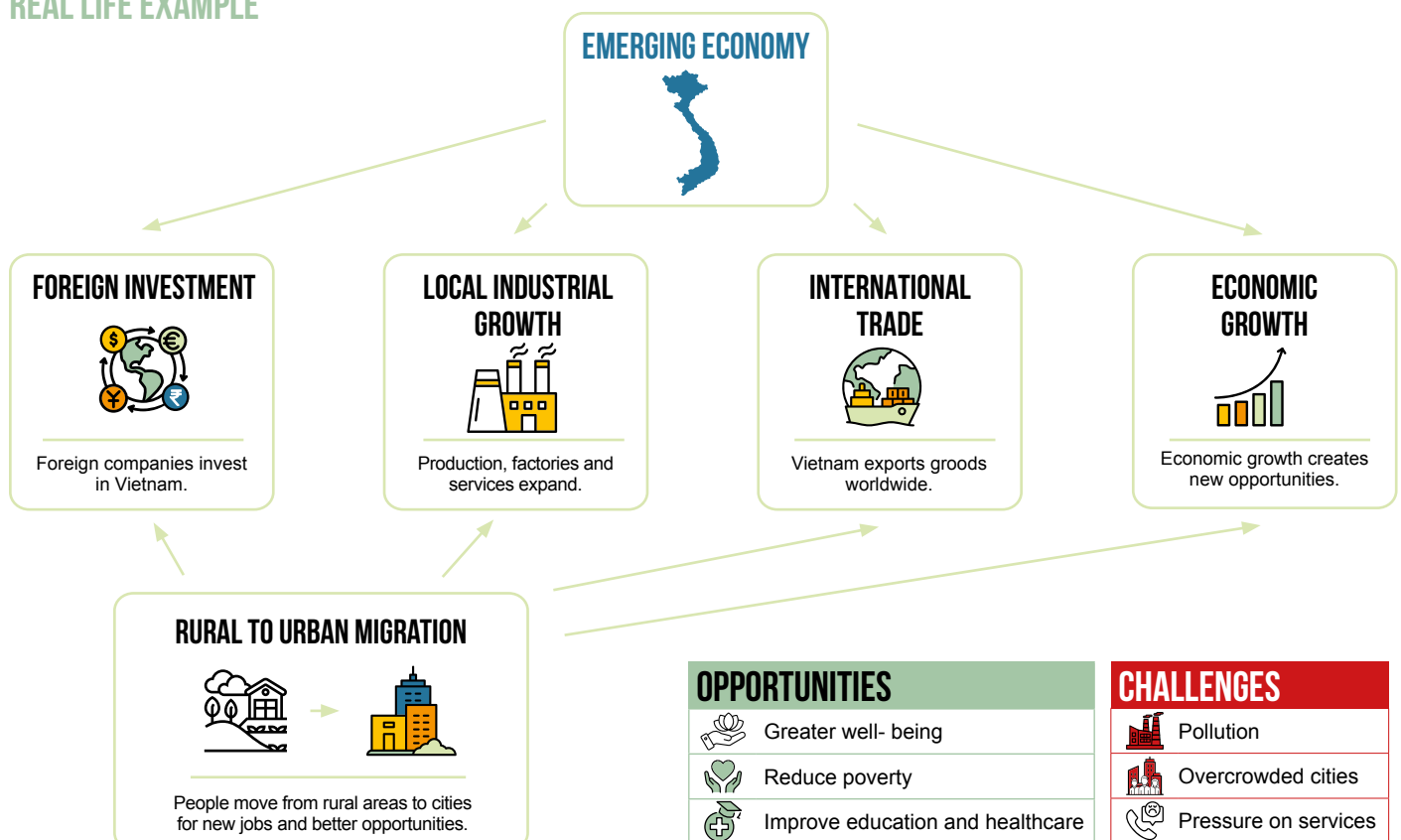


5. REAL LIFE EXAMPLE

Vietnam is one of the world's best examples of an **emerging economy**. During the last two decades, it has **attracted large amounts of foreign investment** and become a **major producer** of electronics, shoes, clothing, and furniture for international markets.

Millions of people have **moved from rural villages to industrial cities** to find better jobs. Economic growth has **reduced poverty** and improved many people's lives. At the same time, rapid development has created **new challenges**, including pollution, expensive housing, traffic congestion, and increasing pressure on public services.

REAL LIFE EXAMPLE



6. IMPACT ON WOMEN

Emerging economies have created **millions of employment opportunities for women**, especially in manufacturing, textiles, electronics, services, and export industries.

For many women, earning their own income means **greater financial independence**, **better education for their children**, and **improved living conditions** for their families.

Many women **leave rural areas** to work in factories or growing cities.

These jobs can offer **higher wages** than farming and create **new opportunities** to develop skills and build careers.

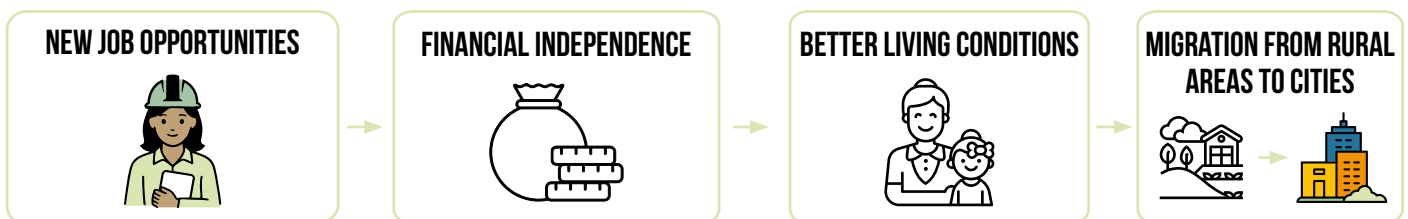
However, many women still face **difficult working conditions**. They may work **long hours**, receive relatively **low wages**, or have **temporary contracts** with limited job security.

In many countries, they also continue to **carry most household responsibilities**, including childcare, cooking, and caring for elderly relatives.

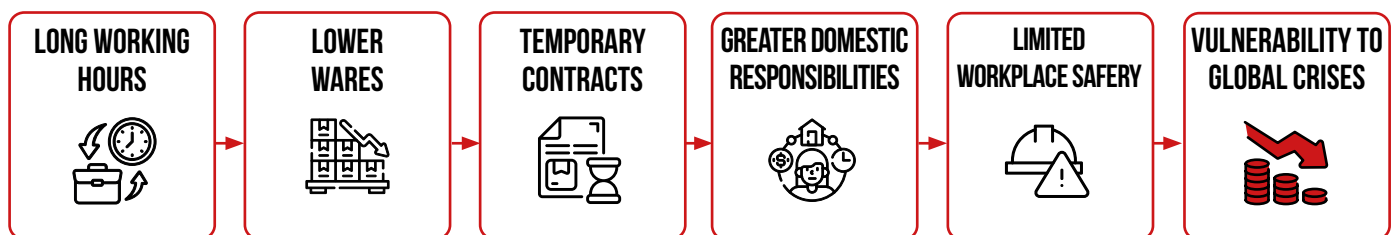
Because women are highly represented in export industries, they are often **among the first workers affected** when international demand falls or companies move production to another country.

IMPACT ON WOMEN

POSITIVE



NEGATIVE



7. MAIN CHALLENGES

- **Unequal Growth**
Economic growth does not always benefit everyone equally. Some regions and social groups become much wealthier, while others continue to struggle with poverty and limited opportunities.
- **Economic Vulnerability**
Because emerging economies are strongly connected to global markets, international crises, lower exports, or financial shocks can quickly slow their growth.
- **Rapid Urbanization**
Cities often grow faster than housing, hospitals, schools, transport systems, and other public services can expand.
- **Managing Foreign Investment**
Foreign investment brings jobs, technology, and economic growth, but governments also need strong rules to protect workers, local businesses, and the environment.
- **Sustainable Development**
Countries must balance economic growth with environmental protection, good working conditions, and long-term social development.

8. REMEMBER THESE THREE THINGS

- Emerging economies are countries experiencing rapid economic growth and becoming more important in global trade.
- They create jobs, attract investment, and improve living standards, but they also face challenges such as inequality and economic instability.
- Good policies are essential to ensure that economic growth benefits the whole population and remains sustainable.

DID YOU KNOW?

Many products you use every day, including clothes, shoes, smartphones, medicines, furniture, and household items, are made in emerging economies. These countries are now essential parts of global supply chains, so changes in their economies can influence prices, product availability, and businesses all over the world.