The Influence of The World Economy on Thr Economic International Relations

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ABSTRACT: In the past few years, there have been many processes in the world that are called "Globalization". These processes affect the economy, society and culture - and the communities, the environment and the way of life of the residents of the entire world. In the processes of globalization - states, communities, economic societies and people from all over the world create close physical or virtual connections, almost without regard to the barriers of political borders. This article will try to present the considerations that leading the economic policy in countries to maintain relationships with others.

KEY WORDS: Globalization, Economic Policy, International Relations

I. INTRODUCTION

In the past few years, there have been many processes in the world that are called "Globalization". These processes affect the economy, society and culture - and the communities, the environment and the way of life of the residents of the entire world. In the processes of globalization - states, communities, economic societies and people from all over the world create close physical or virtual connections, almost without regard to the barriers of political borders [6]. This enables the rapid passage of products, capital, people, information and ideas - from place to place; Economies, cultures and political movements are intertwined and nourish each other; And people around the world develop similar cultural tastes and practices, as if the whole world is one unit. Therefore, there are those who make the world today - "a village of globalization". This globalization has created both positive and negative benefits.

II. MATERIALS

Countries have been able to direct their economic power to positive benefits, but also to meet the negative benefits. Politics combined with economic interests. The economic approach to political behavior assumes that actual political choices are determined by the efforts of individuals and groups to further their own interests [2]. Most applications of the economic approach emphasize voters, politicians, bureaucrats, and political parties. Economic approach that focused on political pressure groups, and his book led to a large literature by political scientists on the pluralistic society. In the last two decades some economists have also followed up Bentley's insight. According to Dorussen [6] politicians, political parties, and voters will receive little attention because they are assumed mainly to transmit the pressure of active groups. Individuals belong to particular groups-defined by occupation, industry, income, geography, age, and other characteristics-that are assumed to use political influence to enhance the well-being of their members. Competition among these pressure groups for political influence determines the equilibrium structure of taxes, subsidies, and other political favors. The processes of globalization are first and foremost the result of a profound change in the nature of economic activity in the world [10].

This is a new world order that removes to a large extent the limitations of trade and capital flows between different regions of the world. Common to see the beginnings of globalization in the second half of the 19th century, and they have accelerated and intensified in the second half of the 20th century [7]. Political and economic developments and technological developments that have occurred in the areas of transport and communications in the late 20th century are the main factors to expedite the process of globalization. Turbulence in the global economy in recent years has been accompanied by a number of unexpected phenomena that affected the economic cycle of individual economies - as developed and emerging and developing. These phenomena were the result of predictable and unpredictable factors. Record unemployment in many countries, deepening the gap between rich and poor strata, stagnation and recession of many economies, etc., have been and still are the main issues of the world economy. The mentioned problems were added to geopolitical tensions and armed conflicts in various parts of the world, contributing to the destabilization of many regions and have affected world trade in goods and services, and the total world output [12]. The development of the global economy is still characterized by uneven
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economic growth both in the developed and emerging and developing economies. But in the last year (2017) the development of the global economy has been in changed [1]. Developed countries experienced solid economic growth while emerging and developing countries have experienced a slowdown. This phenomenon cannot bring in this and the following year (2019) a positive impulse to the economy of both groups of countries. Another important factor that can both promote the growth of domestic consumption and production, increasing foreign demand for goods and services or to contribute to economic growth in the next period, is the decline in oil prices on the world markets, which has been observed since June 2018. However, the global economy is facing many challenges and risks. Geopolitical risks and war that still have growing trend in many regions of the world are an important threat to global economic recovery. Military conflicts negatively affecting the economy not only the region itself, which undergo, but also the entire global economy. Resulting in low investment, growing unemployment, rising wave of migration, poverty, and deterioration of overall regional and global security. Stigler [14] argue that considerable risk is persistent and excessive indebtedness of many large and significant economies of peripheral countries and the EU. Greece’s unsustainable debt traumatized the whole EU, especially for the euro area, although thanks to the measures taken and mechanisms by the European Central Bank may limit its consequences.

The global economy continues in the trend of uneven growth in the various regions. The good thing is that the global economy as a whole continued recovery, albeit a very fragile form. This year (2019) come out positive signals from the markets of developed countries, especially the major economies such as the US, Germany, Japan etc., which, together with many emerging and developing countries helped make the global economy do not pass into recession. It must be said that the impact of the international financial and economic crisis is still felt in most economies of the world and the current recovery is vulnerable to a number of risks that lurk on the path of global economic growth. Some of them have permanence and others gradually evolve with the changing global geopolitical and economic environment [15]. The contribution of the United Nation to the Economic World. One of the UN's central mandates is the promotion of higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development. As much as 70 per cent of the work of the UN system is devoted to accomplishing this mandate. Guiding the work is the belief that eradicating poverty and improving the well-being of people everywhere are necessary steps in creating conditions for lasting world peace [7]. The UN has unique strengths in promoting development. Its presence is global and its comprehensive mandate spans social, economic and emergency needs. The UN does not represent any particular national or commercial interest. When major policy decisions are taken, all countries, rich and poor, have a voice [9]. The UN has played a crucial role in building international consensus on action for development. Beginning in 1960, the General Assembly has helped set priorities and goals through a series of 10-year International Development Strategies. While focusing on issues of particular concern, the Decades have consistently stressed the need for progress on all aspects of social and economic development. The UN continues formulating new development objectives in such key areas as sustainable development, the advancement of women, human rights, environmental protection and good governance – along with programs to make them a reality. At the Millennium Summit in September 2000, world leaders adopted a set of Millennium Development Goals aimed at eradicating extreme poverty and hunger; achieving universal primary education; promoting gender equality and empowering women; reducing child mortality; improving maternal health; combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases; and ensuring environmental sustainability through a set of measurable targets to be achieved by the year 2020. Among these are:

- Cutting in half the proportion of those who earn less than a dollar a day.
- Achieving universal primary education.
- Eliminating gender disparity at all levels of education.
- Dramatically reducing child mortality while increasing maternal health.

In order to analyze the development of the global economy, we must examine the stages of development in the new economy, beginning in 1961, when integration and international economic relations began continuously with internal and external advantages. The contribution of the United Nations is not only directly related to the economic issue, but also an idea and a worldview directed at the welfare fields of the countries such as health, education, transportation, infrastructure, and in fact a contribution deriving from the fact that if populations are stabilized in their areas of life, Figure 1 presents the four main stages of the United Nations contribution, with each step (in years) taking action that improved the situation of the needy populations in developing countries:

Figure 1: Stages of Contribution of the United Nations to the World Economic Development

Source: Made by the Author from source [13]
Political and Economic Developments. Since World War II, the world has been under the influence of two superpowers: on one side the bloc of Western countries, and the United States on the other the bloc of Eastern European countries and the former Soviet Union at its head. For 40 years, until the end of the 1980s, there was a fierce struggle between the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, over power and spheres of influence [15]. This period was called the Cold War because of the nature of the struggle between the superpowers. It was a time of great tension, mutual suspicion, espionage, an arms race including nuclear armament, competition for “conquest of space” and local military conflicts, but not total war.

III. SUMMERY
The Cold War ended with the disintegration of the Communist regime in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, and the inhabitants of the region took advantage of the weakening of the Soviet Union, Annexing, one by one, the regime in their countries and declaring their independence. The process of disintegration of the Eastern bloc ended in 1990 with the fall of the Berlin Wall, when Germany, which during the Cold War divided into two states East Germany and West Germany, reunited in a democratic government. Following these events, the borders between Western Europe and the East were opened, there was a dramatic change in the global geopolitical balance of power, and a tremendous economic change took place. The United States, which remains the leading economic power in the world, and the European Union that was "born" after the fall of the Berlin Wall, are leading and promoting capitalism and the economic concept that supports a free market. These perceptions are at the basis of globalization and their main message is that economic growth and prosperity depend as narrowly as possible of state involvement in the economy and allowing market forces to manage the economy freely.

REFERENCES