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**SOME NEW PHENOMENA AND PROCESSES IN THE MANAGEMENT AND REGULATION THE MODERN INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS**

The analysis of international economic relations in the process of globalization shows that by their nature they develop less influenced by the availability of individual countries with resources and markets, as under the influence of a policy of governments and international organizations. Member actively participates in the development of foreign economic activity, primarily through targeted impact on certain areas and objects of this activity. Especially strong and diversely influenced most developed countries. For this reason, each meeting of the Group of the biggest political and economic forces in the world is increasingly accompanied by rising protests. These demonstrations have turned into a steady stream of massive public discontent. It was provoked by the processes of globalization and their impact on a wide range of social transformations that accompany rapid growth of international trade and investment in recent years, and the virtual collapse of the planet due to computers, mobile phones and other attributes of the information age.

The horror of the terrorist attacks in several regions of the world has shifted the world’s problems and makes people reflect on the real reasons for these phenomena. While not all perpetrators of terrorist acts are guided only by economic motives, the growing gap between rich and poor in many regions and globally, as well as continued extreme poverty among the more than one billion of the world population, undoubtedly contribute to creating a climate suitable for the development of fundamentalism, extremism and terrorism. Therefore, according to many analysts, "Desperate people can resort to desperate solutions."

In recent years, the trend towards globalization of the world economy have increased the wealth of economic elites and expanded the ranks of the middle class in some countries but passed millions of people destitute and in some cases even more directly undermined prosperity in traditionally poor communities. It is believed that the reorientation of current trends of globalization in the other direction, which is one of the main objectives of mass public protests, could be a major pillar in any successful long-term strategy for solving global problems.

Terrorist attacks in the United States, Spain, Russia and other regions of the world and the war in Syria, as if stopped and shaken humanity in the objectivity of the inexorable process to a single, globalized world. International travel and tourism declined sharply and the global economy fell into a predicament. After these and other events the public discontent with globalization will get new acceleration, as evidenced by the growing protests by anti-globalization movement. This growing public discontent and concern for the fate of humanity highlighted some very important questions:

What rules and principles govern and regulate today's increasingly global economy? Who defines them? Whose interests do they serve?

The growing power of some global financial and economic institutions such as the IMF, WB and WTO, in comparison with other relatively weak international institutions created to solve some of the world's problems, in our opinion, lead to a permanent imbalance in the newly established structures for global management. And after globalization in making many decisions shifting process from the national to the international level more questions are legitimate concerns that this process is lost by the democracy and control. Therefore, not coincidentally, in recent years the behavior of the WB and IMF Examine the "magnifying glass" after protesters anti-globalists are increasingly attacking their activities. Strong criticism was subjected their intervention in the economic policies of individual countries in the form of recommendations which are most often associated with cuts in government budgets, their wide open to trade and foreign investment, mass privatization of state enterprises and others. All these recommendations into practice is realized primarily through loans from the World Bank and IMF structural reform, the receipt of which, however, is linked to the policy dictated by the creditors as a condition of access to higher cash flows. Critics of this approach defend the thesis that these conditions often reinforce poverty, social divisions, environmental destruction than solve problems.

Over the last decade it justified and leads to the conclusion that the loans of the World Bank and the IMF are directly associated with the persistent problem of rising debt of the third world, as these institutions are engaged primarily lending rather than grants. In some of the most indebted countries paying debt service reach 40% total budget expenditures. These extremely high interest payments drain resources that could be used for much needed socio-economic and environmental programs.

New phenomenon at the beginning of the new century became rapid growth of private capital flows to some parts of the developing world. In 2015 private investment by multinational corporations (FDI) accounted for nearly 70% of all investments and the remaining 30% comes mainly from securities transactions.

The impact of private equity on globalization is a new issue that kept many disputes. The positive impact of the investment of private capital is connected with the fact that, unlike loans from the World Bank or offered loans and securities by commercial banks, foreign direct investment and investment in the stock market do not lead directly to obligations. In particular, revenues from FDI are able to provide investment capital for needy countries and facilitate the transfer of new technologies. For example, joint ventures with Western companies have helped China become the world's largest manufacturer of energy-saving compact fluorescent lamps and India - one of the leading manufacturers of wind energy. On the other hand, the fears of some critics refer to the possibility of international corporations threaten the competitiveness of domestic producers, but also to become a tool for draining capital from the country through the repatriation of profits. Even more controversial are investments in bonds and other securities and loans from commercial banks, which may cross state borders with uncontrollable destructive speed. Although some of these transfers facilitate legitimate international trade and investment, a significant share and the transfer of money to benefit from short-term fluctuations in currency exchange rates and interest rates. It is believed that speculation in foreign currency in large amounts is one of the factors that contributed to the outbreak of the financial crisis of 2008, which threw millions of people into extreme poverty within just a few months.

Besides foreign aid, debt relief and private investment, another potentially lucrative source of income for developing countries is the removal of trade barriers to their exports. But many of the provisions of the WTO led to the opening of markets in developing countries to export goods from the industrialized countries, leaving high barriers to entry in these products from developing countries.

The policy of the transition to a sustainable and balanced development implies changes in the way governments act globally, nationally and locally. One of the arguments of anti-globalists that resonates positively in the broad public circles is the idea that today's global institutions of international governance, which are becoming stronger, suffer from a deficit of democracy. Attention is focusing on the fact that decisions affecting the daily lives of millions of people, often taken from institutions such as the WTO and the IMF are not elected, not provide free access to information and not subject to public scrutiny. It is believed that these defects do procedural institutions susceptible to the influence of certain commercial interests.

Restore legitimacy and credibility of globalizing management implies democratization of the major international institutions. In this respect especially sharp criticism undergo the procedures of the WTO, and most due to the closed nature of the activity for solving emerging international disputes. As the WTO has the authority to issue binding and "judgments" about the compatibility of national legislation with its provisions. When a national law be declared that violate WTO rules, governments must either make adjustments to it or tolerate retaliatory trade sanctions. "Judges" who rule on those national laws are appointed by the WTO, usually based on their professional experience in the field of international trade, thus often ignore social or environmental competence. And unlike most national judicial systems and many international tribunals, WTO panels to regulate disputes gather secretly and government complaints and other key documents are usually classified.

There are similar challenges in terms of secrecy and accountability encounter and WB and IMF. At the World Bank, despite its new policy of publicity, which is related to public access to a large amount of information, important documents - such as proposals and strategies to help certain countries are still classified to decision making. The meetings of the boards and the WB and IMF are closed and the records of the meetings do not become available to the public. On this occasion, former chief economist of the World Bank and Nobel laureate Joseph Stiglitz wrote in an article for the journal. "New Republic" that "poor economic strategy was only a symptom of the real problem - secrecy. Smart people often do stupid when isolated from external criticism and advice."

The management of a globalizing world, apart from the more democratic internal structures, in our view, more needs a qualitatively new relationship between the parties. It is now more obvious than ever that widespread extreme poverty, in contrast with unprecedented abundance, which buried a small fraction of the world population, raises serious ethical and moral challenges facing the international community and governments and question the rationale for the current time by which develops the process of globalization. So lately increasingly clear awareness of the relationship between the illegal extraction of natural resources, trafficking in weapons and drugs, armed conflicts and terrorist attacks, systematic violation of human rights and environmental crisis.

The desire of some or other circles of the developed countries to get their hands on oil reserves, mineral resources, timber and other fuels it’s the reasons to occur conflicts in some regions. Typical examples are the events in Syria and Iraq (Islamic State). Initially, some of them occur based on ideological, ethnic or religious contradictions, but almost always financial support from outside - from the interested circles. As a rule, natural resources often attract groups who, under the guise of political motives and slogans about protecting the rights of minority groups actually pursue their own selfish purposes and taken purely criminal acts. Resorting to violence, not to change one or another form of government and to secure control over the mining of certain resources. Their actions depend on success under the influence of factors such as the unpopularity of the government, poor government policies and lower living standards. These factors, as a rule, facilitate the coming to power of puppet rulers, mostly with considerable outside help, including military.

The relationship between the control and management of resources, on the one hand and conflicts, on the other hand, has another dimension. It is connected mainly with the negative consequences of the extraction of natural resources. In many developing countries this production favors privileged narrow circle of representatives of big business, members of the government or foreign investors. At the same time the local population, as a rule, suffer adverse consequences related to the wrongful deprivation of ownership of land, disruption of its traditional way of life, destruction of the environment and in general, abuse of national interests. The majority of the population usually remains in the dark about the plans related to the extraction and export of natural resources of the country. Practically, the ruling elites disregard the opinion of the public, nor the interests of the people. Awareness of this fact is increasingly a cause for drastic and virtually uncontrollable conflicts in many regions of the world. Objective is the threat some of these conflicts spread outside the country in which they are provoked.

Unlike the Cold War era contemporary processes and phenomena are not so much ideological as caused by the desire to control more resources and less for supremacy over individual states as control areas - rich in resources or control of roads which they reach the market. In many of the "hot" spots on the planet root cause of some of the conflicts may lie somewhere in the past, but tensions today actually stems from the desire of one or another group to control the market of resources and to extract dividends from this. Thus forming a vicious circle in which the struggle for the seizure of natural resources in a country begins with inciting old conflicts that inflame with new force and foreign interference in them ensures continued access to these resources. The end of the "Cold War" largely put an end official support offered earlier by the great powers of their allies in the Third World (whether formal governments or rebel groups). So, where former patrons do not offer support so whole heartedly and openly as before, look for other ways - profits from production and trafficking of drugs, ruthless exploitation of the local population, dispose of humanitarian aid, open robbery and others.

Most of the ongoing conflict, which is based on the struggle for control over natural resources, different from total war only in that it avoided mass clashes and relies exclusively on individual terrorist attacks, armed clashes between members of rival gangs behind them as a rule, stand international corporations. These events are subject to certain logic, though it borders on insanity, because violence and arbitrariness serve the economic interests and benefit a very narrow class of people - ruthless and willing to do anything in the name of profit. It is common knowledge that the groups, put his hand on the natural resources of their country, have an interest in provoking the existence of armed conflict and strife because they provide them with an acceptable justification for acts of arbitrariness and lawlessness on their part. A clash of interests and lucrative opportunity for easy profits amid the general misery, leading to increased tension and increasing bitterness of conflict and waste of huge resources for armaments.

The causes of such conflicts, in our opinion, are complex. They cannot look only in the uneven distribution of natural resources on the planet. Around the world there are many examples both countries whose natural resources have not become the occasion for violence and with countries that are prone or are on the verge of such conflicts. In such countries, a number of political, social, economic and military factors determine the existence of weak governance and unstable economy. Very often the very abundance of natural resources has negative economic consequences, however absurd it may seem at first glance. Individual countries have become over-dependent on natural resources because they do not have diversified their funds for development in other sectors. This led to unilateralism in economic development, in which price fluctuations on the international market for them is extremely adverse economic impact. A number of experts believe that economies, whose main income is not from the added value obtained in the production and trading of natural resources, are more prone to corruption. This gap between rich and poor is more pronounced, and their state institutions do not function properly. Because the extraction of natural resources, because of its nature, is more or less isolated from other industries, particularly if natural resources are exported immediately after harvesting and processed in the country. Ultimately the natural resources, which are the reason for pouring so much blood, are flowing to the richest countries, as they are its main customer.

In a globalizing world economy is another factor that provoked violence and conflict, is extremely poor governance in many countries. In most cases it leads to the development of so-called "shadow economy" in which corruption flourishes objectively and in state institutions - the chaos and lawlessness. At the same time, in parallel with the official authorities of the country to set up and operate a solid network of informal structures that serve the interests of a narrow circle of government and their aides. In this way public funds are diverted or shadow economy, or through various manipulations go into the bank accounts of certain individuals.

In countries where the "shadow" economy has a relatively high proportion are not rare cases where government alone tolerates ethnic, religious and other conflicts to distract the population from essential problems and keep the situation under its control. Sooner or later, however, social tension increases so that governments lose control of the country. Then the private armed groups, foreign mercenaries and criminal formations began to impose their "order". As a result, it becomes almost impossible to distinguish criminals from the "guardians of order". Until that situation is reached by a number of reasons but the main one is that many governments are not able to keep loyal forces necessary to maintain order in the country without outside help. Very often conflicts in some regions, at first glance, it is difficult to directly contact the interests of corporations in developed countries. But this unreality quickly fall after track which are major consumers of resources, the primary cause of these conflicts, despite the complicated and roundabout ways in which raw materials reach them. Because of the great consumer demand, the illegal exploitation of these resources becomes so lucrative. The fact is that most large international companies contribute most to the complexity of the situation in areas of conflict, buying raw materials from dubious sources; provide financial support to governments that fight, supporting the transportation of illegally acquired materials, etc.

Conflicts and terrorism provoked by the shortage of natural resources arise primarily because large corporations in its actions are guided by corporate interests. The globalization of the world economy requires a thorough analysis of the factor "natural resources" root cause of many of the terrorist attacks and the emergence of a number of conflict situations. Obviously, these conflicts will continue until there is someone to buy raw material resources, without caring of their origin and the conditions under which they are produced. So with broad support is welcoming the idea of ​​greater transparency in the relationship between individual governments and international organizations on the one hand, and international corporations on the other. Difficulties in our opinion come from the fact that the governments of many countries often turn a blind eye when they have to protect the interests of their corporations.

**In conclusion**, to overcome many of the problems, most experts believe that efforts of the world community to be oriented in the following areas:

**First**, create a global system of certificates in respect of conflict resources to establish their origin and to detect those that are related to regional conflicts and terrorism.

**Second**, strengthening the role of the UN in respect of penalties for illegal trafficking of resources by improving the methods and mechanisms for monitoring and improving the capabilities of international organizations and governments to implement the embargo solutions.

**Third**, develop and implement a clear code of conduct for corporations and for the transparency of commercial transactions and banking.

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