

## **ABSTRACT**

Of the PhD thesis with the title „The Economic Globalization and International Regulatory Trends of Trade, Capital Flows and Labor Migration”

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Globalization is one of the complex phenomena of contemporary society.

The complexity of this phenomenon occurs not only in the international economy but also politically, socially, culturally, etc.. has generated extensive debate and led to a vast literature.

All opinions expressed on globalization have been grouped in three main trends: those excited by this phenomenon, emphasizing the positive aspects, and hyperglobalists appointed, the skeptics, or those who see with eyes of fate and effects of critical process and of the moderates who believes that globalization can be beneficial in conditions that are created all the necessary elements of a new world order, with a solid legislative and institutional basis.

This Paper work that I tried to achieve the title, Economic Globalization and International Regulatory Trends of Trade, Capital Flows and Labor Migration trying on the one hand an overview of globalization with all its related problems of conceptualization but and development and the effects of this phenomenon. On the other hand the paper work focuses on regulatory trends forms of manifestation of globalization, namely international trade, capital flows and labor.

So, I divided the work into two parts: one part for the globalization process itself and the institutional framework that supports this process and a second part for configuring the normative system which seeks to regulate international trade, capital flows and labor migration .

The first part contains three chapters: valences of globalization, regional economic development policies and interstate negotiations to ensure the necessary international framework of international economic development.

Part Two includes all three chapters, namely:

The trends of international trade regulation, international regulatory trends in capital flows and international regulatory trends of labor migration.

The first chapter is named; the valences of globalization; because it attempts a theoretical overview of the visions that accompany this phenomenon both in terms of the concept of globalization and on scientific guidelines and plans manifestation of this phenomenon.

The idea that emerges from an analysis and partial or doctrine in this area is that although much has been written and writing about globalization is hard to reach a consensus or a consensus on this phenomenon.

Maybe just a page in the history of this future process will make the transition from hypothesis to conclusion.

Chapter II entitled ; Regional Economic Development Policies; beginning on somewhat-skeptical argument that regionalization would be a variant of globalization more easily monitored. The motivation would be that in a world made up of national economies with different economic structures and ideas on defining the conditions and fair or legitimate economic policy, creating an international economic system is an extremely difficult task.

In this context the development of regional arrangements is supported by institutional and cultural similarities and between economies within a region.

From such a perspective to configure three poles: the European pole, represented by the European Union, the American pole, represented by NAFTA with possible extension to South American countries and Asian pole, represented by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations East States with 10 countries.

Since 2002, the African Union try and set up the European Union model.

Chapter III of the first part opens the actual issues of this paper namely attempts to create an institutional and regulatory framework necessary to support a global economic environment.

In this sense, the international trade played an important role in post-World War II General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade established following the Bretton Woods Conference, which although not itself as an international organization would be the latest World Trade Organization, through a series of rounds and launched negotiations in this round has designed a set of principles and provisions that allowed the development of international trade.

The decline of this system has helped to create the World Trade Organization in 1996, following the Uruguay Round.

In the international trade an important role was played by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. It shows that UNCTAD in collaboration with IMF and World Bank seek ;to promote growth and sustainable development in an economy by liberalization and globalization and creating a partnership for growth and development.

Most authors argue that globalization is a phenomenon that has emerged and gained momentum in the modern and contemporary. There are also authors who argue that trade, capital flows and population migration and labor default systems from the very ancient period. Moreover, in the regulation of international trade since ancient times we can say that there were provisions to govern trade relations.

Reaching the contemporary period of statutory trends in international trade have resulted on the one hand, multilateral conventions that have governed international trade relations on the other hand the uniformity of laws and principles of international legal system in the specialized agencies.

In the first category are crucial GATT principles and rules which attempted to remove non-tariff barriers the avoidance application of indirect trade restrictions and to avoid unfair competition. Were also adopted a series of specific regulations on trade in certain products.

In the second category fall UNCITRAL laws drafted under the guidance of the United Nations, UNIDROIT Convention and Official Rules of the Paris Chamber of International Retail interpretation of commercial terms, INCOTERMS.

If international trade matters can talk about a framework to streamline trade on capital flows are a number of issues related to creating an international legal framework and synchronization. For example, the reform of the international monetary system there are many pros and cons of exchange rates be fixed or flexible.

The problems currently exist in regard to the current global financial crisis that was anticipated by some experts and confirming predictions somewhat skeptical globalization. In these conditions more viable, though not without problems seems to be a regional institutional and legislative cadreu because it seems easier to control, especially in financially.

Within the EU free movement of capital is governed initial EEC Treaty (European Economic Community) and later by the Treaty of Maastricht which includes provisions on the movement of capital belonging to persons resident and on the prohibition of all discrimination in treatment based on residence or nationality parties.

Labour migration is the third form of manifestation of globalization and is also one of the problems of contemporary societății long as there are wide gaps between people living in developed, developing or poor. Such gaps are always urges to search for jobs where they offer favorable terms. What we are interested

in issues of labor migration is to provide a national legal system and the interface is prevented by the illegal occupation of employment and crime caused by an inability to adjust the gap between supply and demand on the labor market.

Related work entitled to international institutional system is provided by the International Labour Organisation and the general legislative framework set by the principles enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the two pacts on civil and political rights and the rights economy, social and cultural or European Convention on Human Rights.

Also, the 185 conventions and 195 recommendations adopted in 1919 and until now the International Labour Code. Regionally, the right to work and free movement of persons and jobs are best regulated in the EU the European Treaty.

Nevertheless, despite attempts to regulate labor migration and distribution of living standards gap both within each state and between countries will always be source of problems on the free movement of people and jobs.