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Abstract

Fair international relations are a condition of the large process of global transformation that allows to face the economic and social heterogeneity and that leads to consolidate in the cultural diversity, a democratic will and capacity also of global scope. This paper analyzes the social and economic heterogeneity of the neoliberal globalization and raises some alternatives to achieve the construction of fair international relations

I. Introduction

The characteristics of the international relations are one of the fundamental components that they are in the base of the contemporary social heterogeneity. The structure of the international relations has lead to a distribution of the world-wide wealth highly concentrated, the 20% wealthiest population have 75% of the world income, 40% of the poorest population have only 5% of the world income and the 20% of the poorest population have only the 1.5%. Around 40% of the world population, 2 billion people live with less than 2 dollars for day. The relation between the income of the 10% of the poorest and 10% of the wealthiest population in the world is 1 to 103. The world Gini coefficient is 67. The inequality between countries represent the gross of the income inequalities, 66% of the total inequality derives of this source. This income inequality between countries is indefensible in social terms, unsustainable in political terms, and inefficient in economic terms. (UN, 2005)

The inequality of the international relations reproduces and increases that concentration, it limits and imposes a development paradigm that additionally is unsustainable. It imposes a constant violent and military confrontation between towns and nations; the trends towards the authoritarian political regimes; a culture of the war and the violence that one appears in all the social relations, a slow advance of education and science; a increasing deterioration even of the utopias of human well-being, with a constant distance of the humanization horizon and of the accomplishment of the capacities of whole generations of men and women.

This paper analyze the social and economic heterogeneity of the economic heterogeneity around the world. It sustained that this heterogeneity become from the high capital and surplus concentration by TNC in front to a large growing of labor productivity and unemployment too. Capital globalization re-organized the economic international relations in order to obtained a growing market position and surplus for the TNC and at the same time created a strong competition between the workers, destroyed the labor markets and created marginality and dilapidated productive capacities.

The second part of this paper studied the unsustainable international relations of the financial capitalism. It were analyzed the free capital movements that created a secular decline of the public fiscal income in developing countries; the surplus flows coming from the south and the workers migration towards the north; the unsustainable net transfers from the south to the north, coming from the external debt service and others financial profits, and from the secular declines of the terms of trade. All of wish create the highest economic and political power concentration. The third and last part of this paper exposes some alternatives to achieve the construction of fair international relations. Because the democracy could not be understand only like votes and the possibility to go to elections; democracy means equality in social wealth distribution, no discriminatory participation because race, economic level or gender, and equal possibilities for human development.

I. Social and economic heterogeneity of the neoliberal globalization

The neoliberal globalization, opening markets and deregulate finances, has allowed the large expansion of the transnational corporations (TNC), and with the accelerated expansion of the international liquidity, they take the control from multitude of assets (land, private companies, companies of services public, etc). Their market position move out medium and small firms; modify the financing structures and along take the control over a growing part of the surplus produced around the world, by the hands of the large financial corporations. This property and surplus concentration of the largest financial and no-financial corporations, increases

productivity and change the occupational structure at the time that diminishes the occupation, increases underemployment and the precarious employ, imposed a growing flexible labor regimen's. The poverty and marginality have a sustained growth. All these trends, in the long term, decreases the accumulation capacity, because its are destroying productive capacities, in the measurement in which its have the effect of waste the labor force, even with high qualifications.

With the advance of the globalization it is constituted a process of hierarchic integration, asymmetrically interdependent under a system of world-wide domination with countries development, central and leading and countries developing, peripheral and dominated. The changes in the economic and political power express in new political joints and economic functions of the State, including of the redistribution of the surplus towards the financial rent through the national debt, the rescues of banks and companies, and a multiplicity of actions that contribute to preserve the market financial concentration. In the developing countries the TNC, international the financial authorities and the financial authorities of the mayor economies more and more act like external centers decisions centers to the countries. They make decisions that the States must accept in their strategies and programs of government. Specially important they are the decisions relative to the monetary emission and the public expenditure that are two of the main of public policies and governmental autonomy that are subjected to the impositions of the IMF and its schemes of structural reform.

Thus, the sovereign powers of the States of the developing countries have being decreased, imposing on the dominant groups local restrictions, worsening contradictions, undermining the coherence and complementariness of their relations and extinguishing even parts or groups and restrain the expansion of their yield and its patrimonies. At the same time it prevents to continue carrying out of effective way the policies of legitimacy and consensus over the subordinate classes. (Correa, 2005)

The concentration of the world-wide power, the domination of the TNC and the new economic distribution of the world, raise new and old contradictions and changes in the piramidal hierarchy, which does not imply the disappearance of the State.

The policies of Washington consensus have increased the internal and external debt of the national and local governments of many of the developing countries; they have reduced the public expenditure, except for the payment of interests of the debt, and with it his capacity to fulfill his general functions for the capitalist reproduction; they has reduced his endogenous capacity of growth and taxation; they has reduced his capacity of retention of the economic surplus, that manifest in the increasing volume of capital outflows. The paper of the State in order to guarantee the sufficient availability and of quality of work force also is being reduced. "The Sstate system of conservation and reproduction of the work force in many senses is being dismantled, leaving to the regulation of market the reproduction of the workforce, combined to the relaxation and labor precarization ; as well as to the intensification of the work day, along with the substitution and reduction of the work. The backward movement of the labor benefits and the dismantling of which they contributed to facilitate the work of the woman, all it questions the reproduction of the solidarity and communitarian links, as well as those of creation of the identity in young people and young adults. Questioning in a global and increasing way the human reproduction and specifically the wage-earning workforce." (MK, 1996, 273)

Yet it, the decreasing capacity of the States of the developing countries to restrain the most destructive effects over the accumulation its expressed also in its capacity of governance, justice and application of the law and national security.

"The reduction of the intervention and autonomy of the State, of their productive investment, its income and expenses, their governing and promotional functions, create or reinforce the stagnation and the regression, the impoverishment and frustration of the majority groups, the generation of leftover population, the negative and destructive situations. With it the social conflicts and the political crises, the difficulties of the State, the obstacles to the democratization and the empire of the law are multiplied and aggravated." (MK, 1996, 278)

III. Unsustainable international relations of the financial capitalism

The deregulation and financial liberalization that permitted the free capital mobility and have lead to a secular surplus transfers from the regions and countries less developed towards the developed countries and to the TNC. The national States of the countries of the south are lost the capacity to impose taxes on the rents of the capital and the accumulation of great wealth. In addition, of the constant pressure of the IMF to reduce the cost and to maintain fiscal a surplus increasing in order to maintain the payment of the external debt service.

All it, has decreased the power of the national States as much to guarantee the monetization of the profits of the local enterprise as much in national and foreign currencies, as well as to maintain the cohesion and indispensable domination on the subordinate classes. On the other hand, the constant surplus transfers from the south to the north, has led to a gigantic pressure for the migrations also from the south towards the north, exactly in the search of labor and to improve the life conditions that the own capital denies to them in the south. Secular decline of the terms of trade present century XX, has been become worst during the last years specially with the commercial opening that has taken to the acute competition between the countries of the south by the markets in the north. Deterioration that besides to transfer part of the surplus generated in the south during decades, decreases the accumulation bases and prevents therefore the productive diversification and the modification of the international insertion.

The surplus transfers because the external debt is a separate chapter on which it has been written much and in addition been has surrounded by important social mobilizations by the abolition of a speculative debt. Nevertheless, it must be added that the payment of this debt becomes extremely onerous indeed for the developing countries due to the inequality of international monetary relations. Since, when the developed countries and specially the United States lends to developing countries, these funds come from the financial banking multiplier to disposition of the largest international financial corporations that modify the levels of liquidity of the financial markets. But when the developing countries must pay the service of the debt, it must do it with export surplus, new debts or diverse financial funds or selling part of the national assets. The payment of the external debt is not sustainable, nevertheless, the collection of this debt through the purchase of local assets still continues.

Persistence of negative net flows of the developing countries that remained the rule to rather than the exception, the developing countries transfer every to year in average 3% of to their GDP to the development countries. (IMF)

Finally the off-shore centers with property and surplus concentration due to the capitalist financiarization, have seen the mechanism to establish to large financial property to over the productive assets, for both the south and the north. Their position about profits and to their no-involucrate position about the core business can prevent all of us about to their commitment with the elevation of the productive capacities and with the employ in each region or country.

Finally, the great economic and political concentration of our days, accompanied by an ideological and organizational weakness of the subordinate classes by many parts of the world, invites to be little optimistic respect to the development of the capacities necessary to revert it. Without a doubt one of the indispensable aspects in it is the construction and reconstruction of identities of peoples until now going under new colonialism. The reconstruction of the expression of the political interest of the subordinate classes in a frame of ample national, but specially international alliances. The financial globalization will not be able to find its limits if it is not in the workers and all the subalterns classes organized also of regional and global level.

IV. Some alternatives to achieve the construction of fair international relations

Only to mention some of the main alternatives towards the speculative capitalism are:

- Capital control and tax regimen's over large flows of funds.
- A sustainable source of development finance by taxation international laws or international cooperation
- Cancellation of the external debt of the developing countries
- Banking and financial re-regulation
- Public enterprises local and regional in goods and strategic services (energy, water, communications)
- Fortify local currencies and develop monetary cooperation (regional and global)
- Reforms in financial international institutions (IMF, WB, etc.)
- International agreement for the reduction of the labor week to 30 hours
- Fortify and develop social and political organizations

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