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STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM
OBJECTIVES
HYPOTHESIS (ES)
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FINDINGS
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THE NEW DIRECTIONS OF ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL GLOBALIZATION

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ABSTRACT
Globalization' has largely superseded the term economic interdependence' to describe the rapidly growing links between nations, economies, and societies. The effects that the internationalization of the world system has on social equality, the environment, and economic growth are, however, still largely disputed. In this article, we discuss the literature that covers another intensively debated issue and which attempts to assess the relationship between trade and interstate conflict. Although liberal economists maintain that economic interdependence exerts an unconditionally pacifying influence on interstate relations, we show that the most recent formal work expects that trade will have a negligible and, in the perspective of one important model at least, even an amplifying effect on conflict. Much empirical work, by contrast, supports the claim that the relationship between trade and conflict is direct and not mitigated by contextual factors. globalization in economy in general and its role in that process in order to develop new directions for the accounting concepts. Globalization is a reality in today's world. As globalization intensifies the need for complex financial information becomes obvious. Expanding capital markets require analysis of financial statement prepared under diverging accounting standards. Investors believe that the lack of common financial statement increases the risk of an investment and affects the free flow of world capital. A single set of accounting standards would bring great benefits to the investors and would reduce the cost of accessing capital markets around the world. The convergence of accounting standards would assure enhanced comparability, greater reporting transparency, more efficient capital markets

KEYWORDS
economic globalization, financial globalization.

INTRODUCTION
The last quarter of the twentieth century have been emergence of many of rapid global changes, and the world has become a small competitive village through the communications revolution and technological information and the escalation of the forces of change in many habitats of the world where the temporal and spatial spacers was canceled, and where the capital became moves without any restrictions and accurately moving without limits and the information flow unimpeded. This is a culture overlapped and a markets converged and have merged to be a united state.
All this has resulted much debate about the concept of the economic and financial globalization phenomenon which we trying to identify it through the following topics:
FIRST TOPIC: ECONOMIC GLOBALIZATION
SECOND TOPIC: FINANCIAL GLOBALIZATION
The global economic cooperation in recent decades has led to increased development, given from multiple perspectives as the resumption of the integration process, which had begun in the mid-nineteenth century, thus the economists was differed to find a naming for what changes happening today both in increasing the volume or in diversity of goods transactions and cross border services.
We will try to find out the economic globalization and the various manifestations and its institutions.

FIRST TOPIC: ECONOMIC GLOBALIZATION
FIRST REQUIREMENT
The definition of economic globalization
Most of the definitions given for the concept of globalization dominated by the economic dimension, for two reasons:
1. Most of those who put up the definitions was economists.
2. The one who gave these definitions found the magnitude of the economic effects to the globalization.

The most important of these definitions:
1- Economic globalization is defined as a growing economic cooperation of the whole countries in the world, which imposed by the increasing the volume of transactions in goods, services and its diversity across the border in addition to the flow of international capital and the rapid spread of technology in the world.
2- Economic globalization is the free economy, free trade, corporate dominance, confined to the role of the public sector, and the growing role of the private sector through the privatization of the means of production.

We conclude from this definition the characteristics that make up the economic globalization represented in the following:
- the freedom of trade
- The dominance of multinational companies
- Dr. Al-Atrash define the privatization of the means of production as " merger of world markets in trade, rights, direct investment, the transfer of money, manpower and cultures, within the free market capitalist framework, and therefore subject the world to global market forces, leading to penetrate the national borders and to the great receding in the sovereignty of the state, and that the main element of this phenomenon, is the large capital overtaking nationalities companies.

Illustrated by this definition is that economic globalization is a different world markets integration under the trade and direct investment to transmission of funds and working powers freely without any restrictions, and even cultures can be moved freely in a free-market framework, leading to the subordination of the world to a global market and thus penetrate the national border, and prove that capitalism trans-national companies are the most important element in the phenomenon of economic globalization.
3- Emancipation of the existing relations between the countries from policies and national institutions, and agreements organized by subjected automatically to new forces emerged from the technical and economic developments re-formed, organized and activated naturally in the world.

From the above we might give a comprehensive definition of economic globalization:
" And that is the freedom of the economy by doubling the links between communities and nations, and the free movement of funds and goods and services between the border without restrictions".
"Uncatad 1996" defined it as: "the increase of the nation's interaction in global trade and foreign direct investment, and capital markets also increased globalization processes and catalyze progress in transport and communications and the abolition of restrictions on capital flows, and trade at the local level."
SECOND REQUIREMENT
The manifestations of economic globalization
Several aspects of globalization can be summed up in two key points:

a- Economic and financial manifestations

- The degree of economic openness, and is defined as the ratio of foreign trade growth rate of the global production growth rate.

As can be defined as the degree of integration of countries in the international markets in terms of exports and imports, whenever increased foreign trade has also increased openness to the outside and vice versa.

- The development of international trade for industrialized countries and developing countries.

As The structural changes allowed the National Capital markets initiated most countries since the eighties for the formation of a global market for money that led to troubled evolution of financial expenses on a global level, so that exchange operations are doubled in the exchange market four times during the eighties to reach the end of the period assigned to more than 1200 billion dollars a day.

Not the size of the financial transactions was expanded and nothing to do with funding the production or international trade, according to the Bank for International Settlements, the volume of transactions in the international financial markets exceeded more than five times a day.

So the financial globalization generates in an awaited form a global crisis due to infection, so that the linked of financial centers to each other allows the spread of the crisis by speculating from one center to another.

A wide usage of computer and the expanded of Internet networks led to facilitate communication between different parts of the world quickly and which resulted in a huge flow of information, including information relating to goods through advertised and then expand their markets.

Thus, technological developments have led to changes in the level of goods, it shows the standardization of production and techniques that allow the formation of a global market.

b- Institutional manifestations

1- IMF intervention in the internal policy making

The increasing role of the IMF in the economic globalization began through responsibility and some of the facts known to the world economy permit, and summarize these statements are as follows:

- Global financial entering liberalization covenant and new technologies by globalization, it is not allowed for any country to not apply economic and financial appropriate policies in line with the new situation of the global economy which will be in severe competition without any doubt, Camdessus " the Chairman of FMI " see that a country that refuses to globalization, is doomed to stagnation.
- As for the second side which regards with the facts, the financial crisis suffered by Mexico is one of the most significant events known to the world economy in 1995, After the operation that targeted reduction of the peso in December 1994 and has no control over where to escape intensively to capitals in a few days, prompting FMI to intervene rapidly until the infection spreads to other parts of the world, in order to preserve the survival of the global monetary system, We can say that the financial crisis of Mexico constitute the starting point in thinking about the new role of the FMI in the context of economic globalization began to show where the predominance of the financial economy and the stock market on the real economy.

The fragility of the financial economy, the stock market, push economists to suggest to the FMI a new borrowing mechanism its value around 100 billion$ to cope with economic crises similar to the Mexican crisis in the future.

And it has proposed to the Banking Committee in the US House of Representatives that the FMI, which laded by the Group of Seven major industrialized nations must act to establish such a mechanism.

The issue of the Bretton Woods provided to Mexico between 17 to 18 billion dollars as loans in addition to the US support to help them to address these acute crises and the global system as a whole support.

In addition to the intervention of FMI in the Mexican crisis we can mention, for example, the promise that introduced to Russia, where is scheduled that this country gets more than a billion dollars as a complement to a loan up support also expect to get 5 billion$ in 1996 from FMI.

It also could be argued that FMI entered the era of globalization, if We based to its original work which aims to prepare Condensed Consolidated of Statistical data destined for most member countries and expected from this summary enable it to follow up better financial and economic policies, especially if we know that it includes all the analytical accounts of central banks of (ratios, benefits, balance of payments, the international Savings, goods dealers, exchange ratio, site of foreign investments).

THIRD REQUIREMENT

Economic globalization institutions

Preface: there was a need for international economic cooperation toward the end of the 2nd World War where the Bretton Woods Conference was held in United States of America in 1944, the combined countries agreed to create International Monetary Fund and World Bank, aftermath the 2nd World War, the United States proposed to begin a trade international negotiations to establish an international trading system, thus ending with establishment of the World Trade Organization.

a. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

Through the Bretton Woods conference, considered as the Convention on the establishment of an international bank as a second document on the level of international monetary organizations, that is what was Keynes came with in his scheme which was originally proposed in 1943, where he was introduced as a working paper which draws a framework within which can establish an international monetary system, this scheme has focused on the fundamental idea to composition of an international clearing union, and that the new system be based on an international currency is measured in gold are not subject to the sovereignty of any country, named after this BANCOR as a term, In other words, the idea represents an explicit call for the establishment of an international central bank, the Convention provides in p-A- that the Member States consequently become members of the International Central Bank, and they participate in the formation of its capital at that time the amount of ten billion US dollars according to the Member state's share so that Bank knew as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

And it is defined as a financial institution created under the Bretton Woods agreement began operating in July 25, 1946, as it is entity responsible for managing and directing international investment through the liberalization of international movements of capital as a means to treat structural imbalances in the balance of payments of Member States, the Bank is also seen as an institution that looked mainly to international development, especially after the war has created a group of countries may become in severe destruction and other group from Latin America, Asia and Africa live in whole economic backwardness conditions at that time when absent the global finance centers which controlled the world markets to provide loans and credit facilities of different countries.

The main objective of the bank was considered to assist developing countries to raise their living as measured by the average national per capita income in addition to the development of the economies of underdeveloped countries and as well as meet the urgent need of capital to finance the work of rebuilding and reconstruction of what was destroyed in 2nd World War, it also gave the right to open or to loan guarantee provided to projects that serve their purposes, and in accordance with the Charter of the bank's its assistance is guided by economic development alone without any political arrangements, but what happened in the eighties that the bank formulated the new directives in what they called loans to adjust the structure that aims to increase the capacity of developing countries to compete in the global economy, and this guidance provides for the promotion and pushing the political changes for the transition to the open markets and reduce the supports and privatization and rid the role of governments, the Bank exercised many of the most important functions like:

1- Encourage private investment that ensures the growth and expansion of the private sector
2- Work to resolve financial disputes between member states
3- Provide technical assistance to Member States with different economies to determine the precedence of administrative and organizational measures for the implementation of these projects and the means of financing local expenditures, as for the structure of the bank is somewhat complex, where it consists of two organizations:

The World Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Development Association, and there are institutions linked with the World Bank but separate legally and financially, They (the International Finance Corporation, the Center for Investment Dispute Settlement, Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency), the World Bank Group has more than 7,000 employees, and has about 40 Diffuse office across different parts of the world, as the bank employs individuals in different disciplines, there are economists, engineers and statisticians.

b. International Monetary Fund

In fact, the favor is to Keynes who did not just dissolve the international payments problems as it was during the 2nd World War, but also make predictions about the difficulties that the war produced after the expiry, in this regard he explains that the European countries invited to the gold standard underlines the extent of influence exercised by gold, as well as the large role in the gold payments system and thus lead to trade-offs between economic stability and the stability of exchange.

For that, in 1944 the delegates of 44 countries meets in Bretton Woods Balo.m.o, in order to put a general principles for the establishment of this new international monetary system, before the conference had been put in front of the conferences two things, one presented by Britain by its representative envoy Lord Keynes and the second made by the Alo.m.o by its representative Harry White.

Entrusted to the International Monetary Fund and a set of goals was the belief that it will bring a stability in the international monetary system can be summed up in the following points:

1- Achieve the international monetary stability Proceeding from control and adjust the exchange rate operations.
2- Providing credit assistance and provide a minimum level of liquidity to the Member States in order to reduce the external payment problems for countries that suffer a deficit in its balance of payments.
3- Deregulation and the removal of barriers and get rid of the control methods that hinder the development of the international exchange.
c- Provide technical assistance to Member States by placing an expert in financial and economic working in the International Monetary Fund at the disposal of those countries in the field of proposing solutions to the problems.

In order to achieve its objectives, the International Monetary Fund do the following functions and tasks:

1- Strengthen the stability of exchange rates and prevent states from competing for reducing the values of their currencies.
2- Establishing a system of multiple party's payments and get rid of exchange restrictions that prevent the growth and revitalization of international trade.
3- Finance the deficit in the balance of payments of Member States to make available the necessary resources to enable them to correct the imbalances the balance of payments without resorting to restrictive measures.
4- Provide the international liquidity for the settlement payments through an increase in international reserves.
5- Propose corrective policies that the State may followed and applied to achieve external balance linked to the achievement of internal balance.
6- Cooperation with the World Bank with regard to addressing the structural imbalances.
7- Give the advice to the Member State with respect to monetary and economic matters.
8- The International Monetary Fund focused in his treads with macro-economic policies on the short period of time, and sometimes middle period so-called stabilization policies.

The Uruguay Round was considered as the largest in terms of participating States which amounted to 108 countries, it is one of the most important tours in which disintegrated the World Trade Organization OMC replace the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, It became one of the main pillars of economic globalization as the main supervisor of the trading system in the new world order and the most serious institutions that exercise a major role in transforming local closed economies on itself to an open economies that integrated effectively in the global economy.

The organization also implementing economic globalization on the economic and commercial level, it was including 137 members in 2000 reach to 144 by the year 2002 and participated about 95% of the volume of international trade.

It can be defined

WTO OMC as an international institution oversee the implementation of Gat agreements, and lay the foundation for cooperation between them and the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in order to Coordination trade, financial and economic policies for the states and members, It also aims to achieve international positive interaction through the formulation and confirmation of competition under the freedom of international trade and the absence of any form of excellence in treatment between the local products and imported products.

Also there are many functions that the organization carried out of which:

1- Management and supervision of the Convention establishing the DSB, which determines the nature of work and the method for the formation of Gat arbitration and Appellate Body and the rights and obligations of States.
2- Managing the review foreign policies device of the Member States which must be conducted in accordance with the time periods specified in order to see any changes in this context and their compatibility with the provisions of Gat and dissemination of information to be made on all member states to ensure the realization of the principle and provide an opportunity for Member States to negotiate trade policies of any such agreement and the ability to predict the results of those policies.
3- Cooperation with the International Monetary Fund and World Bank to coordinate the management of the global economy affairs policies including financial and monetary and the commercial sides, where consultations take place within the organization about the appropriate form of the make this cooperation.

As for the structure of The organization, it includes his presidency made up of the Ministerial Council, the General Council, the specialized boards, committees and the Secretariat, the Ministerial Council is composed of representatives of all Member in Minister level and meets once every two years at least, It is the supreme authority to oversee the implementation of the tasks of The organization and take action and the necessary decisions in all matters, which provides.

It operates under the supervision of the General Council, and is specialized councils, It is Affairs Council for Trade in Goods, the Affairs Council for Trade in Services, Affairs Council of Intellectual Property Protection and hold meetings as necessary to carry out its tasks so that to perform the function which entrusts to them due to the respective agreements, and there are sub Gat which is the Committee on Trade and Development and the Committee on the balance of payments constraints and the Committee on Budget and Finance and treacherous and other committees arise whenever the need arises, these committees carry out the tasks entrusted to it under multilateral agreements.

And the World Trade Organization is the main engine to form the infrastructure of the phenomenon of economic globalization, which is not limited to the economic aspects but also care about other aspects most notably the informational communication side, which has a big role in the spread of globalization.

SECOND TOPIC: FINANCIAL GLOBALIZATION

In this topic we try to reach the general concept of financial globalization and to identify the factors that led to their appearance, as well as the most prominent of its indicators.

FIRST REQUIREMENT: THE CONCEPT OF FINANCIAL GLOBALIZATION

A financial side is a dynamics force of the globalization where it participated in with a degree much higher than other aspects, and thus the financial market saw actual globalization in a scope of flexibility and mobility of this market, this globalization is known as a financial globalization which was the financial liberalization is its basis that led to integrate and linked the local markets with the outside world through the abolition of restrictions on the capital movement as the financial globalization defined as:

Definition 1: financial globalization defined as a phenomenon includes liberalization the following transactions:

1- Transactions relating to the assets of any real estate wealth for the purchase or sale of real estate which is made locally by commercial credit transactions and guarantees and financial facilities.
2- Transactions relating to commercial banks which included a resident deposits and borrowing from abroad that represent inside money flows related to the movements of the personal capitals include special deposits, loans or gifts transactions.
3- Transactions relating to direct foreign investment: include liberation from restrictions on direct investment in or outbound.

Definition 2: Globalization according to the prevailing theory is the transformation of the world due to the technological and the information technology and lower transport costs, and the liberalization of international trade to the single market in highly competitive expanding its scope to extend from the commodities to work and capital market.

Definition 3: The financial globalization is the main product of the process of financial liberalization and can be inferred by the two indicators:

The first indicator: Specialized in development of the volume of cross-border transactions in stocks and bonds in the advanced industrial countries, where data indicate that foreign transactions in stocks and bonds accounted for less than 10% of GDP in these countries in 1980, while reaching more than 10 % in both France and Italy.

The second indicator: Specialized in the evolution of trading of foreign exchange at the global level, the statistics indicate that the average daily volume of trading in foreign exchange markets has increased from 20 billion US $ in the mid-eighties to about 1.2 trillion US$ in 1990, It is more than 84% of the international reserves of all countries of the world in the same year and it should be noted that despite the increasing degree of integration of financial markets have not yet reached the degree of integration in the commodity markets, which means that financial globalization is still in a lesser degree of productivity globalization.

THE SECOND REQUIREMENT: THE REASONS FOR FINANCIAL GLOBALIZATION

1- The growing of financial capitalism

The growth achieved by the capital invested in financial assets and incarnated in the financial services industry with its banking and non-banking ingredients through the diversity of its activities and increase the degree of concentration, a key role in giving momentum to the process of financial globalization, It became the profit rates achieved by the capital invested in financial assets exceeding several times the profit realized by the real rates of production sectors, and became a for-profit nature of capitalism... live on the employment of capital invested.

On the global level the capital invested playing an influential role in financial assets for its financial resources (loans and financial investments) on its own terms, especially after the remarkable decline in the size of government and official financial flows, as well as in grants and subsidies, which was provided by the advanced industrial countries and several international organizations Parties, the financial transactions for the financial investment institutions has been a remarkable growth where the value of transactions made in the foreign exchange and stock markets on a global level have risen for dozens of times since 1982 surpassing the achieved volume growth in international trade and national income, which means that the movement of capital have become independent and have its mechanisms and its own and is no longer linked to the movement of international trade.

This steady growth of capitalism has been associated with the emergence of (the symbolic economy, which is driven by the symbols and indicators) in kind of wealth economy (stocks and bonds and other securities) that travels in the hands of investors within national borders and across borders without restriction or hindrance, In other words, it is an economy which driven by global stock indices (Dow Jones Nikkei, DAX) in which any changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, the balance of payments, unemployment rates, the general level of prices will be effect on it.

It is also affected by rumors and psychological factors and the data issued by the finance officials and central bankers.

2- National market's inability to absorb financial surpluses

A tidal wave of international capital flows is occurred caused by huge volumes of savings and financial surpluses narrowed their national markets to absorb opted abroad in search of the best investment and higher rates of return opportunities, to prove the magnitude of these surpluses that flow to the various financial markets it is enough to point out that non-bank financial institutions in a major seven countries have made in 1995, the management of financial assets worth more than 20 billion US $ and is representing 110% of the total GDP and about 90% of total assets owned by the volume.

3- The emergence of financial innovations

Financial globalization associated with the emergence of a huge amount of new financial instruments that began to attract many investors, along with the traditional traded instruments in the financial markets, has become many investment tools, including:

Derivatives dealing with future expectations

They include swaps
The futures
Roof and base
Options

All of these tools evolving from time to time, so allow investors a wide area of options when making their investment decisions, as they play a great important role in achieving convergence between different financial markets, and these new tools have appeared under the influence of two factors:

a- The unrest that prevailed in the foreign exchange markets after the going towards universal currency exchange rates and interest rates where have become an urgent necessity to the emergence of these innovations to ensure the protection of investors and the incident face of fluctuations in foreign exchange rates and interest rates, some have pointed out in this regard that "the amazing share for these tools is that they stripped the actual purchase of securities or foreign currency from the risks of fluctuations in exchange rates and stock, as well as the risks of failure to pay high interest rates until the risks itself turned into traded on the markets.

b- Intense competition between financial institutions particularly those that recently entered the market used these new tools for fragmented the risk and improved the liquidity provided to investors including the possibility of changing their positions quickly in the event of new developments or expectations.

4- Technological progress

Technological progress in the field of telecommunications and information contribute to integrate the financial markets, where they overcome the spatial and temporal barriers between different national markets and decreased the cost of Telecommunications, and accounting operations to a large degree, which has had a major impact in the increase of capital movement speed from one market to another, and to increase the links between the various financial markets to the point that some financial analysts describe it as if it were water network in one city, and despite what provided the technological advances of the correlation between markets, and the ability to follow the movement of prices in dozens of financial markets to take the appropriate decisions in buying and selling it contributes to provide an appropriate environment for the exit and the entry of huge capital gains across national borders surreptitiously, and without monetary and financial authorities able to monitor and see there direction or limit their impact.

5- Domestic and international financial liberalization

Capital flows have been associated with cross-border operations closely linked to domestic financial liberalization and international financial liberalization, The growth rate of these flows and speeds have increased over the last two decades of the last century, while allowing for residents and non-residents freely to convert the currency with exchange rates prevailing to a foreign currency and use it freely in the completion of the ongoing and capital transactions.

6- Restructuring the financial services manufacturing

Tremendous changes have taken place in the financial services manufacturing and restructuring it over the past two decades, and in particular the ninth decade of the last century, so it worked as a catalyst to accelerate the pace of financial globalization, and in this regard we refer to the following:

a- The Banks expanded the scope of their banking at the local or international level and became implemented actions were not carried out before under financial liberalization processes that require easing in some cases, the abolition of the restrictions that were limiting their activities which resulted the diversity of bank's capital sources and methods of their use thus the evolution of bank's balance sheets items in more than fifty banks in the world.

b- The banking institutions such as insurance companies, pension funds, and investment funds entered as a strong competitor for commercial banks in the field of financial services which indicate a decline in the role of banks in the field brokerage and this is reflect the development clearly during the period (1980-1995) the share of commercial banks dropped in the transfer of personal financial assets from 50% to 18% while the share of non-bank financial institutions had risen to about 42% and if this direction varies from one country to another, and that commercial banks in the various countries of the world have become aware of the strong competition which has become threatened under the transformation of the mentality of the commercial banks on the basis of credit risks to the mentality of investment banks based on market risk.

c- Under the strong competition, which the commercial banks began senses of non-banking institutions in the field of financial services, some banks merge with each other and on its list of existing commercial banks in each of the Alo.m.o, Japan and European countries, and this is expected to be a wave of mergers between banks occur across various countries along the lines of acquisitions and mergers that have taken place between the various companies Insurance.

Third requirement: financial globalization indicators

1- The appearance of the volume cross-border transactions in stocks and bonds in industrial countries.

Known as the movement of capital, across the border in stocks and bonds in industrial countries, a significant acceleration, it is clear the extent of this acceleration and the new direction taken by the process of globalization of the economy in this aspect.

These developments can be explained by the results of the events and changes in this period where the abolition of the restrictions that had previously prevented international capital movements, which was imposed on a large number of industrialized countries, and this was at the beginning of the seventies, the process of liberalization of capital and exchange continued gradually, from (1980-1990) classification of domestic product for the countries of the OCDE gross to 2.5 times, also the value of world trade has doubled to 34 times, while financial assets moved doubled to 7.7 times, the exchange transformations have doubled to 15 times, their value reached 1200 billion dollars per day and is accounting for more than 50 times of the flows of goods, as for the foreign transactions in the Group of Seven advanced industrial countries, the own stock and bond emerges through what is shown in the previous table, where transactions went from 35% of GDP in 1985 to 140% over the next ten years

2- The development of foreign exchange trading at the global level

This phenomenon is Known as stunning advance, especially in the period between (1970-1997) where we note a significant increase from year to year in the capital between financial market flows, especially in the major industrialized countries, and this is what is considered a guide to the acceleration of the globalization of financial markets*.

The small-market countries is best for what is providing to it from the rich large markets countries, and more globalization countries around the world the now of small countries allow it to opening access to goods, services and capital is not available to them internally, In some cases, we find the geographical factor played an important role in supporting the integration of markets, for example, Netherlands achieve benefits from its location at the Rhine River as a number of countries linking up its share volume of the trade to 75%, in a few years Dutchmen made a huge foreign investments in other countries cannot be absorbed, in the wake of the radical reforms have abolished restrictions and strengthened the flexibility of labor so that increased its foreign investments than 8% of GDP in 1995 to more than 19%.

Economic globalization is according to multiple methods, including the information revolution, the liberty of movement of goods, services, manpower and of capital across national borders and regional pose a significant threat to the privacy of the different communities and threaten its existence, It can also be described as a new dynamic emerge inside the international relations and is a historical phenomenon to the end of the 20th century, and the beginning of the 21st century, or the era of deep capitalist transformation of all humanity in a global system of exchange unequally.

Finally, Globalization meant in general and financial globalization, in particular, liberty of markets and dissolving the border between the states and the decline of the state's role.

CONCLUSIONS

The globalization, the harmonization and the international accounting convergence stand for the phenomena which tend to be more and more present at the level of the entire world. The application of the international accounting standards has become a necessity in order to ensure the quality of the accounting information. However, many of the world's countries are at present trying to maintain their domestic identity, through the capitalization of the latter's cultural values and of the tradition as related to accounting. This thing can especially be noticed at the level of the individual accounts of the national companies, which apply their own national standards, the latter being the result of the legal, economic, social and cultural particularities. The international harmonization, followed by the international convergence are significant factors for the development of various new directors regarding the accounting concepts.

For as long as the globalization phenomenon shall remain a reality, the tendency in accounting shall be represented by the implementation of the international standards for financial reporting (IFRS), doubled by the reconciliation, through the accounting convergence, between the opinion as expressed within the American standards for financial reporting as issued by FASB and the IFRS's. Just the implementation of the international accounting standards does not automatically stand for the amelioration of the national accounting system, if at the same time there are no deep changes occurring as related to the policies of economic development, the mechanisms of corporative governance and the operation of the financial market (Ding, Hope, Jeanjean and Stolowy, 2007).

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