

REICE
Revista Electrónica de Investigación en Ciencias Económicas
Abriendo Camino al Conocimiento
Facultad de Ciencias Económicas, UNAN-Managua

Vol. 10, No. 19, Enero - Junio 2022

REICE ISSN: 2308-782X

<http://revistacienciaseconomicas.unan.edu.ni/index.php/REICE>
revistacienciaseconomicas@gmail.com

Impact of Economic Globalization on The National Law Development

Impacto de la globalización económica en el desarrollo de la legislación nacional

Fecha recepción: enero 01 del 2022
Fecha aceptación: enero 19 del 2022

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Resumen

El propósito del trabajo presentado es analizar los mecanismos de influencia de los procesos de globalización sobre los cambios en la ley y las consecuencias de estos cambios. Los autores realizan un estudio del concepto de globalización, identifican los principales procesos que lo caracterizan y señalan su inevitabilidad. Hoy en día, los procesos de globalización se están acelerando significativamente, debido al desarrollo y difusión de tecnologías de la información, principalmente tecnologías digitales, en todo el mundo. Esta aceleración se debe a la necesidad de formar una regulación legal adecuada. Dicha regulación legal se caracteriza por el fortalecimiento del papel de las normas del derecho internacional que penetran en el derecho nacional. La regulación legal, además del derecho nacional e internacional, se complementará con el derecho transnacional que surja de las actividades de las empresas transnacionales. El artículo presenta el impacto tanto positivo como negativo de la globalización en los sistemas legales nacionales. Se ha presentado la tesis sobre la inaceptabilidad en Rusia de algunas doctrinas legales que se discuten activamente en Europa y Estados Unidos. La principal conclusión del estudio es la posición de que la globalización tiene un gran impacto en la legislación nacional, provocando los procesos de su armonización con el derecho internacional y transnacional.

Palabras clave: Globalización, Derecho Internacional, Derecho Transnacional, Armonización, Extraterritorialidad.

Abstract

The purpose of the presented work is to analyze the mechanisms of influence of globalization processes on changes in law and the consequences of these changes. The authors conduct a study of the concept of globalization, identify the main processes that characterize it, and note their inevitability. Today, the globalization processes are significantly accelerating, due to the development and dissemination of information technologies, primarily digital technologies, around the world. This acceleration is due to the need to form an appropriate legal regulation. Such legal regulation is characterized by

the strengthening of the role of the norms of international law that penetrate national law. The legal regulation, in addition to national and international law, will be supplemented by transnational law arising from the activities of transnational corporations. The article REICE | 179 presents both the positive and negative impact of globalization on national legal systems. The thesis about the unacceptability in Russia of some legal doctrines that are actively discussed in Europe and the United States has been presented. The main conclusion of the study is the position that globalization has a great impact on national legislation, causing the processes of its harmonization with international and transnational law.

Keywords: Globalization, International Law, Transnational Law, Harmonization, Extraterritoriality.

Introduction

One of the main trends in the life of modern society is globalization, which is manifested in the growing economic interdependence of states. The world space is being transformed into a single zone characterized by the free movement of not only goods, works, capital, but also information due to the increase in the volume and diversity of international capital flows, as well as cross-border transactions with goods and services. This transformation provides conditions for creating a single space for the free dissemination of ideas and stimulating the development of modern public institutions through their development.

In our opinion, a system of ideas and concepts is being built at the ideological level that affirms the need to universalize the most diverse aspects of human life based on core values accepted and recognized by the world community (human rights, environmental protection, non-violent resolution of conflicts and disputes, protection of private property, the right to free access to information, etc.) (Tchinaryan, Lutovinova, Kuchenin, 2020). Forming a new social order, which is based on the core values and principles recognized by the international community, globalization causes the need for legal transformation, which is characterized by the strengthening of the role of international law norms that penetrate national law. Therefore, globalization can be called an objective process that

requires changes in the legal regulation of various spheres of society and bringing the legal systems of the national level into line with the generally recognized norms and principles of international law as a result of the complication of social practices.

To understand all the features of the current process of globalization, it is necessary to turn to its historical aspects. First of all, it should be noted that this process has a long history of development. Initially, this term was not used, but instead, such a concept as "internationalization", which applied to all spheres of human life, took place in the literature (Smolenskii, 2021). The development of the concept of globalization falls in the middle of the 20th century. However, at that time, the globalization processes concerned primarily the economic activity of the state and society (Rubanov, 2019). The emergence of the "globalization" term is associated with the name of T. Levitt, who first used it in 1983 to denote the merger of the markets of individual products produced by large multinational companies (Levitt, 1983), and then in the works of other scholars (Kapferer, 2005). However, to date, there is no unambiguous interpretation of the "globalization" term, despite its widespread use in scientific articles.

On the one hand, globalization has a positive character, bringing people and countries closer together with its processes, which, in turn, allows, for example, developing tourism, culture, as well as jointly solving global world problems, such as climate change (Kokhan et al., 2019). However, on the other hand, this process is not devoid of negativity (Muratzhan et al., 2020). Thus, it strengthens and exacerbates such negative phenomena as extremism, nationalism, since there is an increase in unemployment as a result of globalization, the dependence of less developed countries on countries with the normal functioning of the economic system and therefore more developed economically is established (Shumilov, 2015). However, despite this, it should still be understood that globalization is an inevitable process for every state. This position is shared by many researchers who still agree in their works that the negative side of globalization should not be put above all its positive aspects (Kapferer, 2005). Nevertheless, the problems of globalization are much broader and more diverse than it seems at first glance. The reason for all this is the dynamic development of the modern world, which brings with it the

transformation of all spheres of public life. When studying the process of globalization, it is very important to understand that it is systemic, therefore, the study of any one of its elements is impossible without a comprehensive study of all its constituent processes. As one of the links of this system, national legislation is going through a difficult stage of its formation, which is not always marked by significant successes or breakthroughs, which, however, does not mean that it is not effective at all. On the contrary, national and international legislative regulation is characterized by a qualitative update, but already from a new angle of view and technical characteristics. Modern legal relations are distinguished by their diversity, the development of information technologies, innovations, which gives rise to the appearance of new types of offenses. This nominal factor determines the need to increase the authority of the law (Martene, 2020).

Forming private legal relations, the legislator, shall ensure the protection of the rights and interests of citizens, ensure the possibility of entrepreneurial activity, the development of innovations, but therewith any activity of citizens and organizations should not be at the expense of state interests (Kapferer, 2005).

Researchers conduct a lot of discussions on the topic of the globalization process, which has mostly manifested itself in the economic sphere. Well-known theorists of globalization (Kochetov, 2002; Parker, 2005) put the economy at the center of globalization processes, considering economic and financial interactions to be the locomotive of modern transformations. Due to the increasing complexity of globalization processes and the emergence of new subjects of global economic relations, such as transnational corporations, various options for regulatory regulation applicable to them are widely discussed. The judgments about the prospects of legal transformations in connection with the ongoing globalization were outlined in the scientific works of V.M. Shumilov (2014a; 2014b; 2015), B. Wellman (1979), F. Jessup (1953) I.A. Ramazanov (2021). However, in our opinion, the analysis of the mechanisms of the impact of economic globalization on national legal systems was not fully described in these works. Thus, at the moment, the issues of the impact of globalization on changes taking place in law are the most relevant

in connection with the rapidly developing processes of convergence of legal systems, as well as their mutual influence and interpenetration.

Research hypothesis. If the processes of economic globalization continue in the future, this will lead to an increase in the intensity of differentiation of countries in which the importance of national law will gradually decrease, replacing it with international and transnational law.

Materials and Methods

The methodological base of the research included general scientific methods of cognition (analysis and synthesis, abstraction, and generalization). The historical-legal method was applied as a special scientific method, and the formal-dogmatic method was also used, which made it possible to reveal the content of the novels of Russian and foreign legislation caused by globalization. When comparing Russian and foreign legislation affected by globalization, a comparative legal method was used. The theoretical understanding of the processes of globalization that affect the legal sphere was carried out from the standpoint of a qualitative analysis of changes in the socio-economic system of a globalizing society.

Result and discussion

Today, the processes of globalization are penetrating deeper into the structure of the economy of the Russian Federation, and then into all spheres of society's life. The Russian legal system plays an important role in regulating these processes, which reflects the changes taking place in society and the state in its provisions, smoothing out the contradictions that arise. REICE | 183

Modern globalization is characterized by a state in which information flows and data exchange channels begin to play a decisive role. Digitalization has a greater impact on the growth of gross domestic product; global economic relationships are strengthening, while the nature of these relationships is changing significantly (Kruglov, 2020; Isaeva et al., 2018). Despite the desire of many states to sovereignize the economy, the socio-economic system of the country is being transformed under the influence of the introduction of digitalization, which consists in reconfiguring its constituent parts. The transition to Industry 4.0, Society 5.0 implies not only a change in the model of economic management, a change in the economic structure, a change in traditional markets, but also social relations, public administration. As the expansion of the use of digital technologies becomes more and more global, there will be a transformation of the powers of national states focused on digital development in organizing the socio-economic life of their citizens and economic entities (Kruglov, 2020).

In our opinion, the changes taking place today in the Russian legal system show that the experience of only one state, its system, principles, and experience of applying the law, will become effective only taking into account the world experience. The Russian legal system is very diverse. Russia has many subjects that are in different economic, environmental, and social conditions (Starostenkov, 2020). All factors should be taken into account for the correct organization of relations in various spheres of life, primarily in the field of public administration and justice, and for this, the similar experience of foreign countries, primarily the People's Republic of China, which has managed to take a significant place in the global economic system, while maintaining a significant legal

identity, resistance to the expansion of Western legal doctrines, will be useful (Shumilov, 2015).

Today there is a convergence of the Anglo-Saxon and Romano-Germanic legal families in the national legal systems of the Western states; the highest courts of Germany or Italy refer to their previous decisions. Even if continental judges are not officially obliged to follow the case law of their supreme courts, they know that their decisions can be reviewed by a higher court if they do not take into account judicial practice (Andreeva, Matantsev, 2021). There is a reception of the norms of Western legal families in other national legal systems. Today, there are already examples of the recognition of court decisions as an official source of law. Thus, the basic law of the Republic of Kazakhstan (Article 4) names normative resolutions of the Constitutional Council and the Supreme Court of the Republic among the official sources of law, the Criminal Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan specifies the constitutional provision, indicating that normative resolutions of the Constitutional Council and the Supreme Court of the Republic of Kazakhstan are an integral part of the criminal legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan (Andreeva, Matantsev, 2021). In general, there is an active process of unification (harmonization) of all domestic legal systems, including, and with increasing intensity, through the channels of universal and general parts of international law, through global structures for managing relations in the international community, through legal regimes within integration associations (Zheleznyak, 2015).

In our opinion, a positive example of the influence of global law on national legal systems is the EU legal order, which is built based on several regulatory blocks: international law, the national law of the member states, and the norms contained in the acts of EU bodies and having a supranational/supranational character. EU law is, in a sense, a regional cross-section (a sample, a proforma) of the future Global Law (Shumilov, 2015).

A negative contribution to the development of global law is made by the practice of the United States on the extraterritorial application of domestic law and the court; they prefer to unilaterally regulate relations that are objectively internationalized and require

international legal regulation, bilateral or multilateral. There is a pattern: the norms of domestic law (for example, the norms concerning the legal regulation of foreign trade relations in the United States) were translated into international treaties (into WTO law), and then through the norms of international treaties are implemented into the internal law of all other states. There is a certain legal expansion of the West, the reception – through international law – of the legal mentality, and many norms of the law of Western countries by states of other civilizational spaces. The researchers consider the resulting qualitative unity of independent (autonomous) legal systems to be a kind of "Global Law" (Shumilov, 2014a). The US law is the predominant component in the emerging "Global Law", "Global Legal System". The extraterritorial application of US domestic law is the same legal expansion, only in a more crude form, trampling on the principle of equal rights of states (Shumilov, 2014b).

The way of copying elements of the legal doctrines of the West is unacceptable for Russia. This unacceptability is reflected in Russian legislation: according to the amendments to the Constitution of the Russian Federation from 2020, "the application of the rules of international treaties of the Russian Federation in their interpretation that contradicts the Constitution of the Russian Federation is not allowed". The Russian legal system will have to focus on such indicators of inclusion in the globalization process as an assessment of the functional capabilities of using a particular institution of international law in the Russian legal space, solving the question of its ability to take root and become an effective tool in the mechanism of legal regulation (Zakharova, 2015). The experience of the PRC is of particular interest in the context of above, which uses the advantages of globalization to optimize national legal proceedings.

The wide cross-border spread of information technologies due to globalization has a great impact on the formation of the procedural law of the People's Republic of China.

There are so-called Internet courts in China that can also consider cross-border disputes. For example, the Hangzhou Internet Court functions, which considers disputes in the field of e-commerce (on online transactions, online payments, disputes about intellectual

property rights violations on the Internet), the Beijing Internet Court, the Guangzhou Internet Court (Nepeivoda, 2020).

In addition, taking into account the wide popularity of the WeChat mobile application (1.2 billion users in 2020) (Sidorova, 2020), on its basis, the courts of the People's Republic of China have created and are developing the "Mobile Court" judicial platform, within which the possibility of filing a claim, sending documents, taking part in the consideration of the case (meeting on the case), exchanging evidence in the case, conducting mediation procedures, etc. is realized, taking into account the use of such technical functionality as automatic face recognition, audio, and video communication, electronic signatures, etc (Nepeivoda, 2020).

(Table 1): Compression of countries on the impact of globalization processes on national legal systems

Level name	Countries	Brief description of the level
High	USA, European Union	The commonality of legal doctrines, a high degree of harmonization of legal systems, unification of legal regulation of economic relations.
Moderate	China, Russia	Proprietary legal doctrines, legal approaches, legal mentality, with a significant degree of unification of the legal regulation of foreign economic relations
Weak	North Korea, Cuba	Minimal influence of Western legal doctrines on national legal systems, low degree of unification of legal regulation of external and internal economic relations

Thus, according to the degree of globalization of national legal systems, it is possible to distinguish highly globalized states (the United States, the European Union); moderately globalized states (China, post-Soviet countries seeking to obtain globalization benefits and at the same time maintain control over resources); weakly globalized states, due to

the weak involvement of the national economy into the global one (for example, North Korea).

Discussion. To show the impact of legal globalization on national legal systems, it seems necessary to identify its most significant subjects and the main mechanisms that can form a global law that acts in the interests of everyone and each state individually. International organizations are not only and not so much a means (instrument) of international legal regulation, but also one of the most significant subjects of law-making. It is the activities of international organizations that contribute to the filling of national law with international legal standards, which contributes to the convergence of legal systems.

As a result, the national law of most states contains international norms that establish at least minimum standards of state behavior concerning its citizens (subjects), as well as to the state's activities in the international arena (Penzina, 2012). It is rightly noted (Yanch, 2021; Lebedeva et al., 2021) that legal globalization affects not only the sphere of substantive and procedural law. It penetrates the field of legal consciousness and requires a rethinking of traditional approaches to understanding the essence of law, the limits, and methods of legal regulation at the ideological level. Therefore, we can say that in the conditions of globalization, there is some uncertainty in the understanding of the law in the broad sense of the word, which in the framework of normativism previously meant the norms of national and international law created by authoritative institutions of state power.

In particular, this affects the normative concept of legal understanding: – formalized norms within the national state take the form of material and procedural statutes that are binding on state bodies, citizens, and legal entities (WTO legal norms, UN Security Council decisions, the IMF, etc.) (Shumilov, 2014a). Global norms, in turn, range from conventions (multilateral treaties), model laws, legislative guides, and international standards to decisions of international organizations. Some transnational norms are binding in themselves, while most do not have direct legal force and acquire it only if they are implemented by states. For example, the codification acts of the International Chamber of Commerce are widely known: on the interpretation of trade terms (Incoterms); on the rules

of individual banking operations and interbank relations of an international nature. The acts contain formulations of customs and rules developed by the participants of the relations themselves – economic entities of different countries (Shumilov, 2014).^{REICE | 188}

However, non-binding norms often carry a powerful normative and convincing value: – the territorial effect of the law is no longer limited to national borders; – the subjects of law-making are not only state institutions (parliament, government), but also international intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations (IIO and NGO), as well as transnational corporations (TCs); – justice, in addition to the national judicial system, is administered by international judicial bodies. For example, the International Court of Justice established by the Charter of the United Nations (more than 170 cases have been considered since its creation in 1946), the International Criminal Court (The Hague, the Netherlands), International Tribunals (Nuremberg, Tokyo, the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia) (Yanch, 2021). The limits of legal regulation in the context of globalization are not limited to national frameworks. There are also new areas of legal regulation that have an international component (for example, freedom of information, information security, countering terrorism, financial crimes). The role of the dispositive method of legal regulation concerning the imperative one is also increasing, there is an expansion of the scope of application of private law concerning public law. This is due to the development of market relations and the activities of transnational corporations (Yanch, 2021).

We see the globalization of markets in the economic sphere, in which international corporations are interested and their business practices are focused on (Ramazanov et al., 2021). This gives an incentive to the development of international trade law, which allows interested parties to determine mutual rights and obligations within the framework of the contract and, if necessary, resolve disputes that arise, without resorting to the help of the state, but using non-governmental arbitration mechanisms. The development of international trade demonstrates the interest of its participants in creating a unified coordinated system of legal regulators recognized at the national and international levels, establishing clear, transparent, and predictable rules for conducting international trade operations, and encouraging foreign investment (Berezovskaya, Kiryanova, 2009).

Traditional national legal regulators, based on the architecture of the regulatory hierarchy, the separation of powers, and the unity of law, are forced to change in connection with the transformations of the law taking place at the global level. One of the most striking examples of such transformations is the emergence of transnational law in the second half of the twentieth century. REICE | 189

The concept of transnational law was proposed in 1956 by an American lawyer, professor of international law Philip S. Jessup. In his opinion, neither national nor international law regulates international economic relations to the necessary extent arising from the activities of transnational corporations. Due to this, "traditional" law for objective reasons was supplemented by another type of law – a transnational one. Philip S. Jessup noted that "the use of transnational law will offer a larger stock of norms on which to rely, and then there will be no need to choose whether to apply public international or private international law in specific cases" (Jessup, 1953).

Transnational law is unique because of its relative autonomy. It is created by non-state actors (TCs, banks, exchanges) at the bilateral and multilateral levels to regulate inter-corporate relations and resolve emerging disputes (Yanch, 2021). This right applies where there is no regulation of domestic and international law. As noted by V.M. Shumilov, "to give mutual relations the necessary degree of orderliness, individuals from different countries filled in the gaps and the sphere of "universal permission" with their own specific rules. In addition, these rules are, as it were, sanctioned (permitted and protected) by domestic and/or international law and, as such, may – in some cases – be part of either domestic or international law" (Shumilov, 2015).

Thus, there is a tendency to intertwine the norms created by the state at the national and international levels (international law) with the norms of transnational law. Although these norms do not correspond to the established ideas about law as a system of rules of conduct sanctioned and enforced by the state, they should be evaluated in modern conditions as a quasi-law with a large regulatory potential (Pulin, 2020). It seems to us that the relationship between the types of law considered above in terms of their impact

on the life of society soon will significantly change in the direction of weakening the importance of the norms of national law and strengthening its international and transnational component.

This follows from the logic of the development of modern society, in which hierarchical relations are replaced by structures that form a network society. One of the founders of the concept of a network society is the Canadian sociologist Barry Wellman. B. Wellman argues in the work "The Community Question" (1979), that societies of any size are best represented in the form of networks ("networks of networks"), and not as limited groups in hierarchical structures (Kruglov, 2020). In his opinion, society can be socially and spatially diversified with recent technological advances. It should be noted that the impetus for the emergence of a network society was the widespread introduction of information and communication technologies into various spheres of social life. However, their roles should not be exaggerated. Information and communication technologies create a technological shell of a network society, but its essence is in the formation of such social structures that have a supranational (interethnic) nature and are characterized by the absence of hierarchical ties based on power and subordination.

The logic of network communities changes the ways of producing material goods, the movement of capital, forms a new social experience, multiculturalism, makes us look at the nature and social purpose of power and law (especially private law) in a new way (Garcia, 2016). It should be noted that the general law has a significant impact on the globalization processes in the field of private law due to its susceptibility to contract law.

Thus, the globalization of law leads to a change in the positions of national law, prompting it to transform following the trends in the development of international and transnational law.

Conclusion

Thus, having a significant impact on the development of economic relations, the processes of globalization generate the need to form their legal support, adequate to the new reality. Today, we do not yet have to talk about a problem-free and systematic legal regulation of modern economic relations in the cross-border space.

This is primarily due to the lack of unified legislation, the differences that persist in the legal systems of different countries, as well as the active spread of opportunities for using the Internet space, many processes of which cannot yet be covered by legal regulation. Thus, globalization dictates the need not only to improve national legal norms but also to unify the law. The unification of law, which is acceptable to various degrees for individual national legal systems, and the gradual transition to extraterritoriality are the main trends in the development of legal regulation of public relations in the era of globalization.

The prospects for further research can be realized in the study of the influence of the expansion of Western legal doctrines on the formation of national legal systems in the post-Soviet space.

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