

THE COSTS AND BENEFITS OF ROMANIA'S INTEGRATION INTO EUROPEAN UNION

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***Abstract:** This paper contemplates explaining successful managers policy, which is based on the faith that European order is based on the concept of state or region being further on susceptible of throwing out of gear the adventure of a state or region to control by force the other states or regions. Global convention is not supposed to be a convention among states but among values, instruments and agents things that usually are the ones to put to peripheral zones the idea of state. Sovereignty transfer between European institutions does not make an operation tolerated by the actual state no matter its qualification as a state of law and institutional guaranty of democracy.*

***Key words:** European order, management, development, efficiency, responsibility.*

1. THE NEW ORDER PRINCIPLE OF THE WORLD

Ever since the beginning of my presentation we have to notice the advantages that emerge for Romania from the process of integration. To what extent Romanians will benefit of these advantages depends on the correct understanding of the globalization concept and from this point the usefulness of the measure to each individual.

The new order principle of the world established by globalization commute the emphasis from ideological defined values like nation, state on social class to new values and actors on the stage of the history. The European model is an approximation of globalization. The French conception and also the German one try to save as much as they can from the Second World War. The suggested path in European building is a devious one because it introduces a loop in the integration experiment in which to consume the old world ingredients. European order is based on the concept of state or region being further on susceptible of throwing out of gear the adventure of a state or region to control by force the other states or regions.

European Organizations are:

- Western European Union (W.E.U.);
- European Union (E.U.);
- North Atlantic Treaty Organization (N.A.T.O.);
- Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (O.S.C.E.);
- European Council (E.C.).

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European Community Institutions are:

- Social and Economic Committee (E.C.O.S.O.C.);
- European Central Bank;
- European Agency for Environment Protection;
- European Common Police (EUROPOL);
- Drugs Observatory;
- Medicine Office;
- Permanent Education Foundation;
- Formation Office for Eastern Europe Countries;

- Health Inspection Office;
- Region Committee.

“Who is in control of economy government?” seems to be a question that has an acceptable answer but “Who governs European society?” is a question that gives goose pimples and it's been tried to answer it in the coward manner of not arguing with the democratic lord and hiding the dust under the carpet.

European interstate integration that keeps states as deciding parts doesn't change essentially power logic and its tendency to impose rules excessively. It is exactly power limitation that stops it from becoming deviant that cannot allow European integration.

2. ACTORS OF THE GLOBALIZATIONS

Europe will have formal power institutions always undermined of state power for as long as it's known that a part can control the whole. Actors of the globalizations should be the global financial institutions, world wide organizations, different funds of investment, and not a least the so called “electronic flock”, the economist Friedman 2001 the father of this term taking into account the role of data processing people in controlling this problem.

The economies have to be perceived as “economic placing” (Müller 1998), where markets are already liberated, trade is unrestricted, coming in and out of the system of economic agents being on open issues solved exclusively from performance point of view, where free circulation of capital, labor force services and the last but not the least persons is allowed.

All these forces act no matter the rules, conventions, claims imposed by the national states and the boundaries destined to in hence the control over a territory. They oblige governs and countries as a whole to adopt strategies, change their conceptions and means if they want to succeed.

Even regional decisions are coordinated by the actual deciding factors following the example of the financial crisis in 1997 that affected South-East Asia according to Stiglitz 2003.

The ones who make the roles of the game in our world are the actors of globalization and the sides are still national states that act in consequence even if it is just for surviving.

The territory ignored or deserted by the “electronic flock” is sentenced to underdevelopment.

In extremis, it's about forced adaptation, reorganization of priorities and objectives, a change of values starting from the need of fulfilling liberalization with the purpose of sustaining global development and modernization.

Therefore globalization gains more and more space as a strategic option for more and more regions.

Of course, there is no royal path and all sort of obstacles are as far as the eye can reach.

3. THE LAST CONSEQUENCES OF AN UNIPOLAR WORLD ARE CONSUMED

We are at the point where the last consequences of an unipolar world are consumed, in which some try to get the most of the fact their state has some geostrategic advantages and has been considered winner after the “cold war”, in which humanity problems are looked after from a unilateral perspective and with the purpose of integrating into an influence zone of the self-proclaimed unique center, in fact a late reflex of the adversity principle that says that order and equilibrium are maintained through the domination of the part by the whole. On this topic Brzezinski wrote in 2000:

“On long term, world politics has to become more and more unfavorable to a concentration of hegemonic power in only one state. USA is not only the first and only superpower truly world wide, but probably the last one. National states become gradually more and more pervious and the power notion becomes vaguer and less limited to national boundaries. It's possible that economic power to become also more scattered. Other powers like European Union, China, Japan will approach more or less USA level.”

Globalization analyzes shows the fact that we confront with past, idealized perceptions, of the phenomenon but also with conceptions that help their understanding even they are inadequate or simply bogus.

It has come to the point where globalization is taken as a remedy by far worse than the disease without clear arguments that the disease and cure have been understood.

This is how Friedman (2001) explains state tendencies of limiting to their own interest emphasizing the competitively and less the free change. In this way, globalization is easily identified with universal poverty dependency and criminality.

4. THE THREE DEVIANT APPROACHES OF GLOBALIZATION

This is why the three deviant approaches of globalization have to be understood in the hope of understanding what globalization is not.

4.1. THE FIRST APPROACH ON GLOBALIZATION

The first of them has the support of Leninist theses over imperialism in the mechanicist past. It is sustained that unavoidably economic interdependencies grow, the gap in social division of work gets deeper and a world market is formed where national economies compete somehow directed.

The development standard is based on export with valorification of competitive advantages.

The approach is false because globalization is not only internationalism or imperialism in American version or mondialization in French one so to speak the victory of exclusivistic interests of only one state. Global economy contains the core antiglobalization, generating until now rules and institutions blocked by adversity.

4.2. THE SECOND APPROACH ON GLOBALIZATION

The second approach on globalization, also inadequate is based on the pattern of interpretation of Marxist origin of developing production forces. Theoretic obsession for progress is materialized in powerful countries to the extent in which these ones have successful firms that act in the whole world, their national economy being dependent on the economy of multinational companies that generate currents in the world economy. In this vision a country is powerful if it has multinational companies to import income from other countries and regions. This is the scenario for modern utopias like Matrix where man is replaced by machine, economy becomes inhuman, everything embraces mass form – individual tastes become collective and professions fail into specializations. The whole becomes a prerogative of the elite and freedom does not longer cherish individual reason. Globalization is nothing like this. Why? Information technology is made by humans and shall be further brought up to date by them. Also, globalization cannot be reduced to transboundaries freedom.

4.3. THE THIRD APPROACH ON GLOBALIZATION

The third and last approach emerges from the topic of the need to save universal failed vocation in projects of ideological collectivism and constructivism.

This approach cannot be the strategic answer not even to the identity crisis of post capitalism. Why is it wrong this approach? Because globalization doesn't represent the result of unfulfilled history neurosis. Globalization has its own logic that doesn't meet anything similar in the past because it is a system unspecific to the past.

5. CONCLUSIONS

All these three approaches are approximately ideologically guaranteed leaving not from a real explanatory pattern, but from a false one.

Antiglobalization attitudes are often maintained in groups representing one deviant

explanatory pattern and identifies the absence of globalization or deviant aspects of it.

What is then globalization? Taking into account a pattern having as coordinates common sense, positive thinking, opening, principality, technology and integrity here are some definitions that surprise correctly this phenomenon.

Globalization is definable according to the common sense from the positive way of thinking based on principles, technology progress, following as a natural necessity opening and integration to planetary level. Here are some definitions that express correctly this phenomenon:

1. Globalization is the process through which people from everywhere understand what makes them similar and forget what separates them.

2. Globalization is the process of transition that includes all forms of social organization as a finish both for post communist transition and for the post capitalist one – that means exactly what would make sense for both processes – global transition.

3. Globalization is a new economic and political order as a collective and multidimensional system in which coherence is given by global leading.

4. Globalization is the expression of a world system in the highest grade of integration and permanently opens to integration.

5. Globalization is a system in which the objective-function aims for the whole to eliminate adversity and competition to generate creative destruction.

6. Globalization is potential and also a tendency in coherent structures of the world to a progressive materialization of universal human reason.

7. Globalization is the process of making to work the world economy which in the frame of global society becomes fit to create structures.

We can affirm for a certainty that:

- globalization process is not;
- a new form of imperialism;
- a way to impose American culture;
- mondialization;
- a sublimation of the Social Internationalist;

- just internationalism;
- just the answer to problems considered of global importance.
- globalization is more than just the effect of growing interdependencies;
- globalization is more than a product of the need to change markets;
- globalization does not explain transnational phenomena like poverty criminality;
- globalization is not the triumph of deviant forms of liberalism;
- globalization is not just transborder freedom;
- globalization is not a construction designed to save at the last moment the universal vocation of the destroyed communist project;
- globalization is not the strategic answer to the identity crisis of postcapitalism;
- globalization is under no circumstances the product of unfulfilled history neurisis.

5.1 ADVANTAGES OF ROMANIAN INTEGRATION INTO EUROPEAN UNION

I say without mistake that advances of Romanian integration into European Union are:

- Romanian citizens and Romanian firms will benefit the four essential economic freedoms specific to an efficient economy: free circulation of labour force, services, capital and commodities.

- Romania will receive massive financial assistance fact that should lead to an increase in the life standard of the population taking into account that social and economic policy of decreasing economic discrepancy would have been already applied. The standard of living will not immediately increase after aderation, states having to begin with quite large difficulties in the necessity to adopt to the policy and norms of the European Union. In time, the same way Ireland and Portugal experiences have shown (poor countries that have registered an impressive economic rise) results become visible.

- Romania will have equal access to work opportunities in all the countries members of European Union. There has been imposed a transition period of two to seven years from

aderation that Romania has accepted in negotiations regarding free circulation of persons, demanding for Reciprocity Clause. Enterprisers, craftsmen and free practitioners (medical men, lawyers, and artists) will be able to work under no restriction in the Union immediately after aderation.

- Romanian citizens will have equality in rights and will be represented in all European institutions. The same with the other states, Romania will be represented in the European Commission, European Council, and European Parliament and in other community institutions. These things do not imply a total loss in state sovereignty being given the fact that Romania will maintain further on its own institutions of representation at national level president, parliament, government, constitution.

- Beginning with 2004 financial help accorded to Romania by the European Council from Copenhagen will increase unfortunately, many times before because of poor administration and faulty projects, many funds have been lost. If this thing happens again after aderation, Romania will register great

loss that will move further off of the possibility of increasing the living standards of the population.

I finish saying without mistake that globalization is the triumph of economic liberalism after eradicating its deviant forms that have led to casino type economies or off-shore type, monstrosity of contemporary world because they become a purpose for themselves, with no social relations. Globalization is the process of ordering the world, eliminating chaos based on western technology, free information and permissive finances – meaning liberalization of access to modernity and performance, to power and wealth.

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