

**FACTORII DETERMINANȚI AI  
GLOBALIZĂRII ECONOMICE****DETERMINING FACTORS OF  
ECONOMY GLOBALISATION**

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**Abstract:**

*Abordată din punct de vedere economic și financiar, globalizarea poate fi definită drept întărirea și lărgirea legăturilor dintre economiile naționale pe piața globală a bunurilor, serviciilor și mai ales a capitalurilor. Globalizarea a devenit un proces obiectiv, implacabil, care se desfășoară cu o viteză adeseori amețitoare, cuprinzând în sfera sa cvasitotalitatea statelor lumii. Sub aspect strict economic, al eficienței alocării și utilizării resurselor, globalizarea economică apare ca un fenomen rațional, de natură să furnizeze un volum mai mare de bunuri și servicii cu resurse tot mai puține. Globalizarea economică presupune, așadar, în esență, globalizarea procesului de creare a producției interne brute ale statelor lumii.*

**Cuvinte cheie:** *globalizare, capital economic, eficiență, servicii.*

**Abstract:**

*Approached from an economic and financial point of view, globalisation can be defined as strengthening and widening the connections between the national economies on the global market of goods, services and especially the capitals. Globalisation has become an implacable objective process, which often unfolds at a very high speed, comprising the quasi-total of the world's states in its sphere. Under a strictly economic aspect, of the efficiency of allocation and use of the resources, the economic globalisation occurs as a rational phenomenon, which supplies a larger volume of goods and services with less and less resources. The economic globalisation, thus, means the globalisation of the process of creating the gross internal production of the world's states.*

**Key words:** *globalisation, economic capital, efficiency, services.*

**Introducere**

Factorii economico-comerciali care au influențat adâncirea procesului de globalizare a economiei mondiale sunt:

- Liberalizarea comerțului cu servicii în special în domeniul telecomunicațiilor, asigurărilor și bancar, a constituit tendința dominantă a anilor '70 în SUA, fiind continuată în anii '80 în Marea Britanie și ulterior în Uniunea Europeană și Japonia. Tendința continuă și în prezent, incluzând și țările Europei Centrale și de Est, printre care și România.
- Liberalizarea piețelor de capital ca urmare a eliminării treptate a obstacolelor impuse circulației devalizelor și a capitalului, reprezintă un pas favorabil în vederea formării unor piețe financiare globale. Această mobilitate a capitalului reduce riscul repatrierii capitalului

**Introduction**

The commercial and economic factors which have influenced the depth of the globalisation process of world economy are:

- The liberalisation of services trading especially in the field of telecommunications, insurances and banking, constituted the dominant trend of the '70s in USA, continuing in the '80s in the Great Britain and subsequently in the European Union and Japan. The trend continues up to the present, including the Central and Eastern European countries, among which Romania as well.
- The liberalisation of the capital markets as a consequence of the gradual elimination of obstacles imposed by the circulation of estimations and capital represents a favourable step in the constitution of the global financial markets. This mobility of the capital reduces the risk of capital repatriation, especially in the

în special în cazul companiilor transnaționale și înregistrează, totodată, o reducere a costurilor în condiții normale.

- Liberalizarea investițiilor străine directe.

Începând cu anii '70, interesul comun al umanității de prezervare (apărare) a mediului înconjurător s-a concretizat prin apariția unor concepte, cu vocație globală: bunurile comune ale umanității, dezvoltarea durabilă și securitatea ecologică, care au constituit noi factori ce au dinamizat procesul de globalizare a economiei mondiale.

- Bunurile comune ale umanității sunt spații cum ar fi oceanele, fondurile marine, care din diverse motive nu sunt susceptibile a fi divizate și nici nu cad sub incidența suveranității statelor. Cu excepția oceanelor, nici unul din aceste bunuri comune nu au fost polizate, deoarece este relativ faptul că oamenii posedă capacități tehnice de exploatare și deteriorare.

Dezvoltarea durabilă este definită drept dezvoltarea care răspunde nevoilor prezente, fără a compromite capacitatea generațiilor viitoare de a-și satisface nevoile.

Dezvoltarea durabilă e concepută în vederea reconcilierii dintre economie și mediul înconjurător, ca o nouă cale de dezvoltare care să susțină progresul uman nu numai în câteva locuri și pentru câțiva ani, ci pe întreaga planetă și pentru un viitor apropiat.

- Securitatea ecologică este una dintre dimensiunile fundamentale ale securității globale. Globalizarea este definită prin interdependența economiei dintre state, ca urmare a creșterii coeficientului de dependență față de economia mondială.

- Globalizarea este concepută ca proces al diminuării taxelor vamale, al renunțării la politica vamală și la restricțiile de circulație a mărfurilor, serviciilor, tehnologiilor și capitalurilor, pe măsura dezvoltării schimburilor economice internaționale<sup>1</sup>. (fig.1)

case of the cross-national companies, and records, at the same time, a reduction of the costs under normal conditions.

- The liberalisation of the foreign direct investments

Starting with the '70s, the common interest of humanity for the preservation (protection) of the environment has translated into the appearance of some concepts, with global calling: common goods of humanity, the sustainable development and ecological security, constituting new factors which have accelerated the process of world economy globalisation.

- The common goods of humanity are spaces like the oceans, the marine funds, which are not susceptible for division from various reasons and do not fall under the incidence of states sovereignty. Except for the oceans, none of these common goods are politicized, because it is a relative fact that people possess the technical abilities of exploitation and deterioration.

The sustainable development is defined as the development that answers to the current needs, without compromising the ability of the future generations to satisfy the needs.

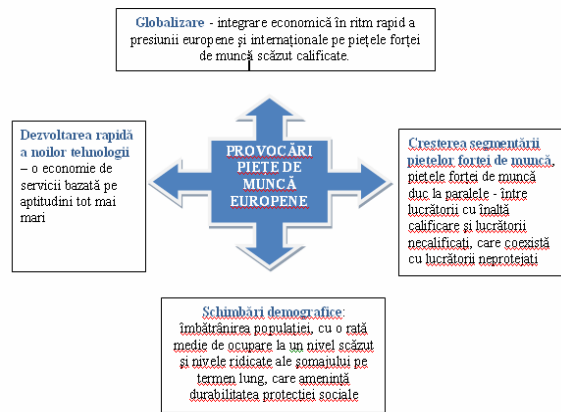
The sustainable development is constituted in order to reconcile the economy with the environment, as a new way of development which supports the human progress not only in several places and for several years, but for the whole planet and for the near future.

- The ecological security is one of the fundamental dimensions of the global security. Globalisation is defined through the interdependence of the economy among states, as a consequence of the growth of the dependence coefficient related to the world economy.

Globalisation is conceived as a process of reduction of customs taxes, of giving up the customs policy and the restrictions of the merchandise, services, technologies and capitals circulation, in proportion with the development of the international economic trades.

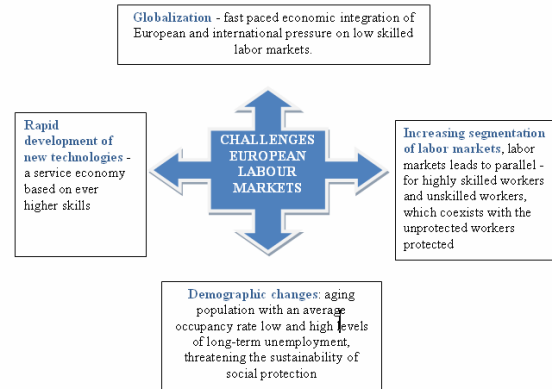
Globalisation is considered as a factor that determines the reduction of the role of the national government as a result of the

Fig.1. Metamorfozele globalizării



extension of the international investment capital action and of the cross-national companies<sup>9</sup>. (fig.1)

Fig.1. The metamorphoses of globalization



Globalizarea este considerată ca factor ce determină diminuarea rolului guvernului național ca urmare a extinderii acțiunii capitalului investițional internațional și a societăților transnaționale.

-Globalizarea este apreciată drept proces de administrare a lumii către forțe transnaționale. Cercetătorii români, susținători ai ultimelor două concepții, le completează cu ideea că statul continuă să aibă un rol important, invocând exemplul Franței și Marii Britanii.

În raportul Dezvoltării Mondiale editat de Banca Mondială în anul 2000 se apreciază că în economia mondială au loc două procese paralele: globalizarea și descentralizarea.

- globalizarea constă în transnaționalizarea până la supra-naționalizare cu deosebire în domeniile comerțului, finanțelor și tehnologiilor de vârf;
- descentralizarea constă în transmiterea de către guvernul național către comunitățile locale a tot mai multe atribuții administrative, sociale, educaționale, **bugetare** și în consecință, rolul statului național se va limita la diplomație, armată, adoptarea legislației interne.

În ultimele decenii ale secolului XX am asistat la dezvoltarea procesului de adâncire a diviziunii internaționale a muncii și specializare organologică care a generat comerțul cu subansamble.

Totodată s-a remarcat faptul că sporirea comerțului exterior și mondial devansează creșterea producției mondiale. Astfel, datorită acestor tendințe are loc o creștere a coeficientului de dependență a economiilor naționale față de economia mondială și o

Globalisation is considered a process of administration of the world by cross-national forces. The Romanian researchers, supporters of the last two concepts, complete them with the idea that the state continues to have an important role, invoking the example of France and Great Britain.

Within the report on the World Development published by the World Bank in 2000,

the experts considered that in the world economy two parallel processes took place: globalisation and decentralisation.

- globalisation consists of the cross-nationalisation up to the over-nationalisation, especially in the fields of trading, finances and technologies;
- decentralisation consists of the transmission by the national government to the local communities of more and more administrative, social, educational, budget attributions and, consequently, the role of the national state shall be limited to diplomacy, army, the adoption of internal legislation.

During the last few decades of the 20th century, we took part in the development of the process of deepening the international division of labour and organisational specialisation which generated the sub-assemblies trading.

At the same time, the fact that the growth of the external and world trading exceeds the growth of the world production was noticed.

ascensiune importantă a pieței externe, fapt ce obligă statele să adopte măsuri de liberalizare a comerțului exterior, ajungându-se până la desființarea taxelor vamale:

- Liberalizarea mișcării internaționale a mărfurilor, capitalurilor, serviciilor, persoanelor, forței de muncă și a tehnologiilor, conduce la dispariția granițelor comerciale, nu însă și a granițelor naționale.

- Se remarcă ca proces obiectiv adoptarea de reglementări comune de către state – acorduri, tratate, convenții privind eliminarea dublei impuneri, regimul favorabil al investițiilor externe, acordarea clauzei națiunii celei mai favorizate.

- Înființarea unor instituții și organisme internaționale comune cu atribuții la scară mondială, regională sau subregională – publice și private.

În legătură cu fenomenul de Globalizarea s-au structurat două opinii opuse: una care susține acest proces, iar alta care se opune.

Susținătorii globalizării pun accentul în principal pe avantajele generate de procesul de mondializare:

- reducerea costurilor de producție datorită economiei de scară;

- accelerarea tranzacțiilor schimburilor care se realizează aproape în timpii comunicați – fax, internet, etc.;

- creșterea vitezei de derulare a operațiunilor comerciale, financiare și tehnologice;

- extinderea puternică a piețelor și crearea de noi piețe independente de anumite surse sau zone tradiționale.

În consecință are loc o creștere a eficienței întregii activități economice la nivel planetar ca urmare a mișcării libere a capitalurilor, investițiilor, tehnologiilor și forței de muncă spre domeniile și zonele mai profitabile. Oponenții globalizării invocă și uneori absolutizează consecințele negative:

- desființarea națiunii și statului național;

- reducerea locurilor de muncă în țările în curs de dezvoltare sau cu un nivel mai redus al productivității muncii;

- specializarea unor state în activități de producție generatoare de poluare și care necesită un consum mare de muncă, materii

Thus, due to these trends, the growth of the dependence coefficient of the world economies related to the world economy and an important ascending of the external market take place, fact which forces the states to adopt liberalisation measures of the external trading, having as a result the abrogation of the customs taxes;

- The liberalisation of the international movement of the merchandise, capitals, services, persons, labour force and technologies, leads to the disappearance of the trading borders, but not to the disappearance of the national borders.

- We notice as an objective process the adoption of common regulations between the states - agreements, treaties, conventions on the elimination of the double taxation, the favourable regime of external investments, the granting of the most favoured nation clause.

- The constitution of some institutions and common international bodies with world, regional and sub-regional scale attributions - public and private.

Related to the Globalisation<sup>1810</sup> phenomenon, two opposing opinions have appeared: one which supports this process, and another one which opposes it.

The supporters of globalisation mainly focus on the advantages generated by this process:

- the reduction of the production costs due to the scale economy;

- the acceleration of the transactions and exchanges that occur almost during the communicated terms – fax, internet, etc.;

- the increase of the unfolding speed of the trading, financial and technological operations;

- the powerful extension of the markets and the creation of new independent markets from certain sources or traditional areas.

As a consequence, a growth of the efficiency of the entire economic activity at the world level takes place as a result of the free movement of the capitals, investments, technologies and labour force towards the more profitable fields and areas. The opponents of globalisation invoke and sometimes focus only on the negative consequences:

- the abolition of the nation and of the national

prime și energie;

- adâncirea decalajelor economice ( în prezent 258 de persoane dețin o bogăție egală cu cea posedată de 2,5 miliarde de oameni – aproape ½ din populația Terrei). De asemenea, se menționează pericolele privind desființarea unor ramuri, falimentarea unor bănci, destabilizarea vieții economice, inclusiv a unor state.

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state;

- the reduction of the work places in the developing countries or in the countries with a reduced level of work productivity;
- the specialisation of some states in production activities generating pollution and which need a larger consumption of labour, raw materials and energy;
- the deepening of the economic differences (at the moment 258 persons have a wealth equal with the one possessed by 2.5 billion people – almost ½ of Terra's population). Also, they mention the dangers regarding the closing of some branches, the bankruptcy of some banks, the destabilisation of the economic life, including of some states.

Lasting development is a topical world economy desideratum that is taking action on the fond of globalisation. In the spirit of the discussions of the Davos Summit, which will take place in the week of 21-27 of January 2010 and that from Genoa, referring to the world economical problems, the globalisation modifies the context of the local, national, regional and global environmental problems, which engraves new dimensions of lasting economical developments.

The realistic process of the globalisation leads to a development and an implementation of de environment politics, brings opportunities to promote the environment objectives through the economical politics reorientation (especially those of fiscal nature), as directly protecting the environment's qualities instruments and that need to be taken into consideration at the accomplishment of a lasting economical development from which the population will benefit.

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