

THE EUROPEAN UNION COMMERCIAL POLICY AND ITS INFLUENCE ON ROMANIA'S INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS

KEY WORDS

- Community Commercial Policy
- external commerce
- internationalization
- globalization

COMPENDIUM

The Ph. D thesis entitled as above brings an important contribution *which allows us to improve the experience and the knowledge which represent the basis of Community Commercial Policy and it's implications on Romania's commercial relations in the global business environment.*

In the new context of internationalization and globalization, many countries focus not on importation confiding policies, but on promoting it. It is considered that if a country is capable of importing more based on its higher exports, the more prosperous it is.

Research has been focused on the most important aspects:

*1. Careful analysis of the issue on **theoretical and methodological approaches about generally elaborating the community policies, especially the commercial one**: the internationalization and the globalization as complex and dynamic phenomena, the globalization as a determinant to an open economy and integration into the worldwide economy and at the same time the impact of internationalization and globalization on economical and social development. All these aspects confirm that the process of elaborating the Common Commercial Policy of EU represents a great theoretical challenge. It represents the head-stone of the way the analysis comes out of the coercion of the methodological method and gets closer to the specific of the analyzed object, the substitution of the system, this way it discloses its **alterity**.*

The current research is focused on phenomena and processes which are profoundly determined by the supranational dimension of the E.U. Common Commercial Policy. This dimension limits and underlines in a progressive way, the international and the intergovernmental and essentially accepts the consequences of E.U. as a group, which defines itself in a global system.

***The Common Commercial Policy (C.C.P.)** represents the sum of measures used for influencing the exports and imports (the common customs policy), the chart of generalized preferences (C.G.P.) of E.U., commercial defense measures and cooperation established with third part countries and commercial agreements within The Commerce Organization (C.O.).*

This C.C.P. has been applied by Romania starting the 1st of January 2008, according to the enforced regulations, in addition Romania got involved in the process of working out new regulations in this area.

The analysis of the implications the Common Commercial Policy has on Romania's international transactions, its positive and negative effects can only be correctly shown unless we analyze the theoretical and methodological aspects referring to the way the European Union commercial policy is being elaborated.

***The Common Commercial Policy is mostly dominated by theoretical ideas about the way it is being elaborated,** the role of the European Union institutions in elaborating the policies, although I will further insist on the doctrinaire problems in elaborating the common policies in general, especially the commercial one, (theories about European integration, as: the neofunctionalism, the intergovernmental, the liberal interference, the theory of the new institutionalisms on rational choice, the constructivism, a.s.o.), theories referring to integration into present.*

After analyzing these aspects the conclusion is that the methodological perspective of the specific systems of the EU economical policy in general, especially the commercial one, is somehow holistic, because what counts the most are the factors that determine the EU member countries to totally imitate, to become compatible with the community standards.

In other words, there is the image of an up side down world which is finally returning to the natural order and very important between EU and the member countries, between purpose and means, permitting them to maximize the positive effects on the external commerce.

2. *The analysis on EU Common Commercial Policy represents a vast chapter, as a functional exteriorization of the European model. The Common Commercial Policy does not refer only to customs taxes and the contingents on the Trans frontier commerce, which presently include services and investments, it also approaches a series of `non – commercial` aspects, as the regulations on food and products safety, the environment, the competition, but also ethical and labor issues.*

The analysis in this chapter has proven that the reality within EU is somehow more complicated than that. EU has an exclusive competence, but the thing we consider the Common Commercial Policy and the way we define it are paraphrased.

The Common Commercial Policy is analyzed considering its development, which is towards a more open and active orientation, which are the methods used to elaborate it. I have pointed it out according to the Doha Development Document and global context, being mostly oriented towards external competitive growth.

The current analysis has tried and managed to reveal the personal infusion by presenting some critical points of view about the EU Common Commercial Policy, and specified that it is an integration policy which has theoretical and practical relevancy by offering solutions for European economy functionality, which shows elements according to the functionalist model.

3. *The current analysis, in order to show the most important implications on Romania's international transactions, examines aspects of **Romania's commercial policy on its way towards EU Common Commercial Policy. It is specified here that Romanian economy, in general, especially the external commerce, has applied for the last 18 years the pattern of the European economy model. Taking this idea into consideration, we can clearly say that I have analyzed Romania's commercial policy taking into account the context of internationalization and globalization, as an EU member considering a functional market economy enrolled on a durable development trajectory.***

The reality has proven that there has been a perspective on approaching the Romanian commercial policy, conceived as a study of a complex transformational process of its components. This trajectory has constituted the road for the Romanian commercial policy towards the C.C.P, therefore towards the European model.

This trajectory was not an objective itself because of the transformational processes (the reform of external commerce, of Romanian commercial policy, of the business area, OMC activity, regional cooperation, etc.) triggered and backed up the

convergence tendencies in order to become an EU member and finally resulted in implementing the C.C.P., aligning the Romanian economy to the European Unique Internal Market terms.

*4. In the last part of the Ph. D. thesis entitled **`The Common Commercial Policy and its Implications on Romania's International Transactions`** the Romanian commercial policy after the EU integration is extensively presented, when Romania started to apply this policy in relation with the member countries and third part countries.*

There are here presented aspects related to the impact of the EU Common Commercial Policy on changing the structure of Romania's commercial transactions. The EU bilateral commercial external relations are also analyzed, their implications on Romania's commercial transactions and the impact of the Common Commercial Policy on Romania's external commerce as a EU member; the advantages and disadvantages that arise from the EU Common Commercial Policy for Romania's commercial exchanges.

The analysis on the EU Common Commercial Policy has synthetically relieved the multitude of advantages and disadvantages which arise from the EU Common Commercial Policy on Romania's commercial exchanges. There are also relieved the costs of non-expanding with Romania, from the EU point of view, but there is underlined the fact that the integration advantages and the consequences for any country, if it did not manage to rise to the expectations imposed by the integration, there are risks in every advantage, but mostly these risks derive from our country's incapacity to adapt to the demands that the Common Commercial Policy compels within the integration process.