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ECONOMIC SECURITY AND REGIONAL INTEGRATION

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Abstract

An important role in ensuring economic security in the capacity building of regional member states to implement and maintain the following measures: efficient management of public interests; ensuring efficient and responsible exercise of power; good governance or efficient governance; prevention and/or effective management of crisis situations.

Keywords: Economic, security, integration, globalization.

1. Economic Security

Within the context of regional integration, which involves the establishment and enforcement of common policies, each member state shall promote, protect and defend the value system underpinning the formal organization of regional integration and act immediately to accelerate economic, social and political development. The economic development of the organization is equivalent to the economic development of each member state and is based on the assurance that an economic security climate exists.

Economic security (an important component of national security) designates the status of the economy based on prosperity, legality, balance and stability, based on market economy principles, as expressed by the rule of law and secured by shares economic, political, social, legal or other nature, representing the ability to maintain the necessary conditions to foster sustained economic growth in the short medium and long term. [1]

It is a concept closely linked to the frameworks of personal achievement that ensure the values of financial security, that is linked to legislation that encourages initiative, stimulates creativity and involvement, but also to intervenes coercively to discourage events that undermined a healthy economic environment such as (monopolies, tax evasion, corruption, etc.) as well as protecting and stimulating the domestic economy relative to the external environment, to ensure a balance in the market between member economies of the regional structure, so there are no major gaps in order to establish and strengthen in the short and medium term a monetary union.

In a broad sense, the economic security of a country is determined by the stock of resources and level of development of that country. In the current geopolitical context, ensuring economic security situation involves the operation of the market economy, sustainable economic development, in order to maximize the profits of all factors of production and ensure social prosperity, in accordance with national policies regional development and regional integration objectives and highlights the fundamental values, interests, and needs of the national economy.[2]

An important role in ensuring economic security in the capacity building of regional member states to implement and maintain the following measures: efficient management of public interests; ensuring efficient and responsible exercise of power; good governance or efficient governance; prevention and/or effective management of crisis situations.

ECONOMIC SECURITY AND REGIONAL INTEGRATION

Economic security values represent the social and economic relations through whose existence and manifestation shall ensure the functioning of the national economy as a whole, as well as the interests and security needs economically, by guaranteeing the basic principles of Economics, property, fair competition, natural resources, ecological balance, economic freedom and development, financial system, banking, social welfare, scientific and technological research and copyright.[3]

Characteristics of economic security in the context of globalization, from the practical point of view, are:

- The ability of states to maintain independent capabilities of military production on the world market;
- If economic dependence on the world market, will be used to achieve different policy objectives;
- The possibility that the global market to increase economic inequalities between states;
- The risk that economic globalization – this reduces the state's economic functions – to generate unconventional effects, as the underground economy, illicit trade and trafficking in technology and environmental damage;
- The risk that the economy enters into crisis at the global level for political leadership in international institutions ineffective, some protectionist reactions and instability of the financial deep.

It should not be forgotten, however, in the context of the current economic provision of energy sources is a necessary condition for sustainable development of the state. Energy resources are of vital importance, both from the point of view of the citizens of any state has these resources constitute the basis of the system of life properly, but also from the standpoint of the economy as a whole, because energy is one of the key elements, ensuring the functioning of the industry.[4]

2. Regional Integration

Because of its multidimensional, it is practically difficult to make a clear distinction between economic regionalization and the political, given that in any regional groupings there is an economic component, the rule of thumb, around which develops components of social, political or security.

Seen in the general sense, increasing regionalization describes societal integration within the framework of a regions and undirected process of economic and social interactions established between States or regions located in the same geographical area. With all that geographical proximity is less important, it is generally used for the purpose of demarcating regionalization of other forms of organization "at a different level than the global" (Andrew Wyatt Walter, counteracting force known as Regionalism, Globalization and the World Economic Order, 1995).

Determining component of the postwar economic order, regionalization "defined dynamically as a process of forming interstate groups agreements on a regional basis and static by the existence of a limited number of states grouped by geographical proximity criterion and of common interdependence" appeared once with institutionalized economic cooperation, political and military and the organization of their formal. It has developed in the co-ordinates political, economic, and security of their own bipolar world cold war period and has evolved after his term in the process of recalculation of global economy founded on multipolar bases.

Informal regional cooperation is performed mainly on the microeconomic level, by creating of general flow of factors and goods on the basis of decisions and of the policies adopted in joint by firms belonging to the same regions, depending on the requirements of

ECONOMIC SECURITY AND REGIONAL INTEGRATION

the market, and also influencing the economic policies of their countries of origin. Developing of multinational firms on vertical and horizontal with regional implantations, that generates the growth of the trade volumes in the firm, along with the increasing number of mergers and acquisitions between firms and the creation of dense networks of strategic alliances between firms belonging to the same region contributes, ultimately, to the integration of economies within the region.

Currently, global security environment is characterized mainly by the following major trends: globalization and accelerating acceleration of regional integration procedures, along with continuing actions that aim to:

- State fragmentation;
- the convergence reasonable efforts to structure a new security architecture, stable and predictable, accompanied by heightened anarchic tendencies in some regions;
- reinvigorates efforts of the state's to preserve their influence in the dynamics of international relations in parallel by multiple forms of intervention and the increase of non-state actors in the development of these relations.

Forms of regional economic integration varies depending on their purpose: economic- in the case of preferential awards the free trade areas, customs unions and of the common market; economic and political to economic and monetary of the Union or the political Union; depending on the intensity of the integrative process once the measure of harmonization of policies, depending on the degree of institutionalization – given the number and strength of the joint institutions – depending on the degree of centralization of authority – depending on the effects that propagate etc.[5]

In the literature, rich in demarcation of the concept of integration, are distinguished, according to a series of economic criteria, political, geographical, structural, etc. The following forms of the economic integration appropriate to a tendencies more intense or more restricted to equalisation of economic, social and political coordinates has:

a) preferential trade agreement formed from two or more countries which reduce import duties on each other all commodities, so basically, there is an exchange of tariff preferences between them. Member countries retain the same time, initial tariffs against non members (Commonwealth System of Preferences – United Kingdom and 48 associated countries).

b) free trade area represents that form of integration in which two or more countries agree to remove tariff and non of them on a preferential trade agreement, but each country maintains its own trade barriers in trade with countries. (NAFTA – Free Trade Agreement between the United States, Canada and Mexico Free Trade Agreement between the United States and Israel Free Trade Area of the Asia- Pacific).

c) customs union is a form of integration that countries remove all trade barriers in place between them and adopts a common external customs tariff to third parties.

d) common market (or internal) is a customs union version the liberalization movement flows among member countries in factors which UN space inside instead of relative economic trend are near the level of prices of goods and factors. (European Economic Community, the Common Market followed by formation of the single internal market).

3. Energy security in the context of regional integration

An example of economic security component of interrelated regional integration is energy security if Russia relationship – the European Union. In the current economic context, providing energy sources and resources is a prerequisite for strengthening regional integration, starting with Member States.

ECONOMIC SECURITY AND REGIONAL INTEGRATION

Differential access to resources affect relations between states with many adverse consequences, sometimes even destructive. We are seeing an increase in natural disasters, depletion of energy resources, population growth correlated with decreased food and water resources, global warming, etc. phenomena that continue to influence global stability and security. „Collapse” of states due to poor governance poor economic and social unrest with the spread of conflict – type ethnic – religious inconsistency transatlantic relations remain a reality in the current security environment , which security environment , which requires the development of new partnerships , new regional and local forms of cooperation.[6]

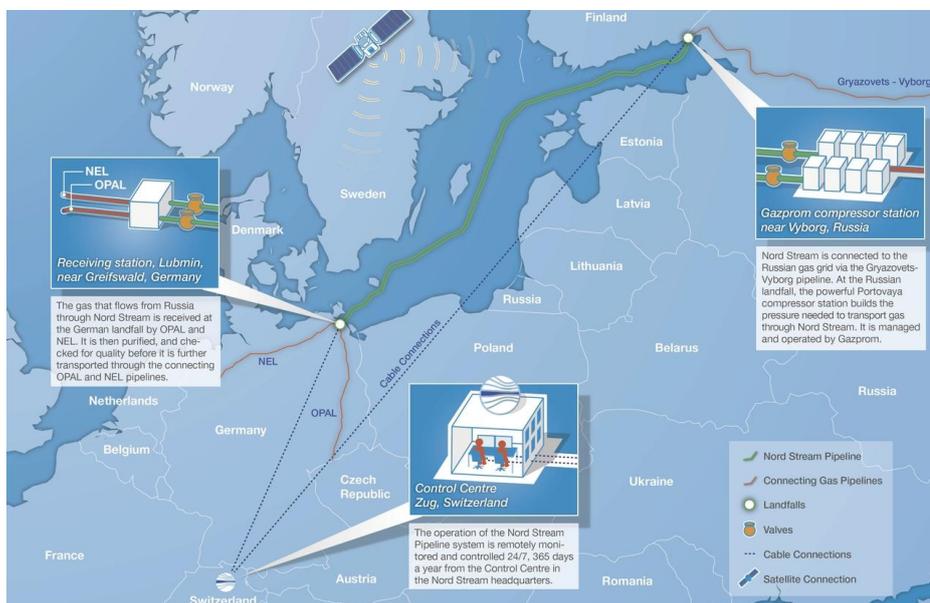
Amplification interdependence of countries on the use of these resources lead to new and complex problems relating to the need for all states to access them. However , the great powers seeking to acquire control of major energy resources of the planet and default on their prices. Thus, in recent years, the energy landscape is remarkable in several directions:

- Reorganization of the global market trend on economic blocs and alliances energetic experiencing the full liberalization of their;
- Trend change oil quota system and price fixing;
- The tendency of the Russian Federation to establish a new center of reference prices on the world market.

In this way energy issues become matters of security and security of energy supply has become a common concern of the great actors of this dynamic competition.

Russia currently controls of northern transportation route of natural gas and oil supply continuity known subject to political risk. Although the countries of the Caspian Sea have become new players in the market, reserves found in this case from the system increasing dependence of Russian energy transport so that they do not obtain market prices for energy exports made.

The EU energy security is affected by the disputes involved between Moscow and the former Soviet Union countries, but also Russia's interests in resolving certain issues concerning global security strategic areas of influence, economic and military interests, etc. On the other hand, Russia has increased its efforts to divide EU countries in order to prevent them from reaching a unitary energy strategy, which would discard the EU of Russian energy dependence.



ECONOMIC SECURITY AND REGIONAL INTEGRATION

1

The main European project to generate an option on natural gas from Russia, namely the Nabucco project is locked. The number of similar cases occurred so due to disagreements between partner countries in the project as well as launched by Russia of the variance of SOUTH stream, which was intended to compete project Nabucco project. And how Turkey has approved pipe routing through its territorial waters in the Black Sea, Russia announced the beginning of the works to South stream, at the end of the year may 2012 quickly than prognosase. Operation due to Russian Federation in Crimea and the penalties imposed by the EU, the project has ceased.

Therefore, Russia has reached two strategic objectives in the short-term: strengthen control position energy market and prevent implementation of a uniform energy strategy of the European Union.

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