

The Implications of the Globalizing Phenomena

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Abstract

The globalization is a complex phenomenon with implications of both geopolitical and institutional nature. The evolution of the globalization process as well as the involvement of the local, regional, state and international level institutions into it determine a thorough analysis of the place and role of national institutions in a globalized and globalizing world.

The international structures and the national institutional structures must find those mechanisms of adapting to the challenges of a so complex process, with influences on the international order, and Romania must assume its position within the international system. In the international relationships, an important role is taken by the trans-Atlantic dialogue and intra-European co-operation. The majority of globalization definitions indicates the fact that it is a multi-cause process which has as a result the fact that events occurring in a part of the world have consequences more and more ample on the societies and issued in other parts of the world.

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1. Introduction

Globalization has implications on the international order and involves many aspects. Besides the positive influence on the development, the globalization is considered the most complex form of internationalization of the economic activity, process intensified by the European Union and NATO expansion, aspects that leave its mark on a globalized state. This is because the process of globalization, taking place at economic, political, socio-cultural, etc. level involves the interdependence of certain events occurring in different parts of the world, which does not imply the possibility to control the consequences of such interdependencies.

The concept of globalization itself defines a process by which events, decisions and activities that take place in a part of the world can have significant consequences for individuals and communities in other parts of the world. This meaning will only highlight

the fact that the nation-state, creation of the European modernity, seems already compromised. Nowadays the assets, the capital, the people, scientific knowledge, images, communications, crimes, culture, pollutants, drugs, fashion, terrorism no longer take into account the interstate barriers, with few exceptions. All this reiterates the idea of a universal space of humanity, developed at economical, political and socio-cultural level.

2. Globalizing phenomena

The processes that accompany globalization, especially integration of markets - goods, services and especially financial markets - and the progress of communications and the emergence of powerful non-state actors, mainly multinational companies, causes a strong pressure on the nation-states and causes erosion of the societal cohesion of traditional factors they are based on. At the same time, globalization causes denationalization, defined as an extension of social spaces, which consist of dense transactions beyond national borders. These cross-border transactions create problems for the national government for the simple reason that the social space that must be governed is no longer national only.

Globalization is understood as a set of processes especially marked by transcontinental exchanges and networks, inter -regional activities, power and interaction. Thus, interconnections and trade, financial, cultural exchanges, investment, and migration intensify. The dissemination and circulation of ideas, goods, information, people and capital speeds up. The impact of the effects of long-distance events are felt everywhere, and some local actions can have global consequences. We find that the boundary between local issues and global affairs becomes increasingly more flexible.

Although globalization has many definitions, but none universally accepted, most of them emphasize that globalization is a multicausal process that results in events occurring in a part of the globe having increasing repercussions on societies and issues in other areas of the globe. Globalization is universal in that it has come to affect the overall structure of global social system components - political, economic, military, social, religious, ecological etc. regime. From this perspective we can talk of political, military, social, financial, technological, environmental, etc. globalization and, of course, primarily, economic.

2.1. Economic dimension

Economic globalization indicates four types of cross-border flows, namely flows of goods/services, flows of people (migration), capital and technology. A consequence of economic globalization is to improve the relations between developers of the same industries in different parts of the world, and an erosion of national sovereignty over the economic sphere. IMF defines globalization as "the increase in economic interdependence of countries worldwide through increasing volume and variety of goods and services transactions across borders, the international capital flow much more freely and more quickly, and a wider diffusion of technology" The World Bank defines globalization as "the freedom and ability of individuals and firms to initiate voluntary economic transactions with residents of other countries." In management, globalization is

a marketing or strategy term relating to the development of international markets for consumer goods characterized by similar customer needs and tastes. Connecting markets and businesses worldwide have intensified. This process has accelerated dramatically in the last two decades as technological progress enables people travelling, communication and international affairs. The two major guiding forces of globalization are the progress made by communications and Internet development. Globalization reduces the relevance of borders between states, at least in terms of economic processes or trade in particular.

Economic globalization has direct and indirect influences on developments in social, political, military, diplomatic, cybernetic, environment, health etc fields. Economic globalization will continue and will deepen. Despite protectionist trends, transnational exchanges will increase, determining the creation of inter - relationship and interaction between national economic systems and market integration. Openness and market orientation will increase competition and pressure on economic and social systems adjustment. States and regions that fail to meet requirements and keep up the pace of changes and technological progress are likely to be marginalized, and their economies will go into decline.

Four basic forms of capital movement capital causing economic globalization to the economic world have been identified: human capital - immigration, emigration, deportation, financial capital - aid, loan, credit, debt, etc., capital resources - energy, oil, natural gas, metals, minerals, wood, capital strength - security forces, alliances, coalitions, etc.

World economic globalization marks the transition from a patchwork of national agricultural - industrial economies to a global, intensive, integrated economy, based on information technology and communications. It is estimated that NATO countries and other advanced countries, not allied countries, such as Japan, will advance economically and other rising economies such as India, China, Brazil, the South East Asia - Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand - will play a special role in the geo-economic order.

Sustaining economic growth will depend on several factors such as: national fiscal discipline, public expenditure on education, health and infrastructure, tax systems, competitive exchange rate, liberalization of foreign direct investment, privatization, protection of copyrights, central bank independence, consistency of the private sector, labour market flexibility, financial and business standards harmonization with international and national ones and national financial systems strengthening.

Rationalization and consolidation of multinational corporations through joint ventures and acquisitions have an important role in the international economy. Economical and political interdependency is reinforced by corporate, multinational and transnational companies operating through various means, on the authorities to obtain access to resources, markets and instruments guaranteeing the protection through national power instruments.

2.2. The political dimension

Internationalization of economic relations introduces changes in addressing relations between institutions, organizations, state organizations and internationally existing ones. Globalization is a factor of integration of man in the global human community and provides space for development of new systems of global governance and

to a civil society. The issue of globalization is closely related to the so-called global governance, understood as countries and institutions joining forces to manage the world as a whole. Organizations such as World Trade Organization, World Bank, the UN were created to lead/run the world.

Democratic states and governments are advantaged or constricted by constitutional rights of their citizens development, and by the effects of globalization in the media, so that events in different parts of the world have immediate impact on nations.

Due to the nature and scope of effects, governments should coordinate their efforts to face transnational challenges such as the environment (natural disasters, global warming effects), and cross-border organized crime, arms proliferation and trafficking, migration, health and terrorism. More the international issues affect national interests, the more international solutions are required.

Economic growth depends largely on the existence and attitude of socio-political factors (favorable or reluctant to openness and interaction): democratic participation in political, social and economic life, advanced IT and communication technologies: networks, 3G cellular, online trade, eradication of poverty, quality of education and manpower training, viable health systems, environmental protection, gender equality and strengthening the effectiveness of governance and the state institutions authority.

The political dimension is the increase of interdependence of actors in the international system. This increase occurs both quantitatively, by increased density of relations between stakeholders and qualitatively, by transforming the nature of stakeholders and the relations between them. Network metaphor may be helpful to visualize this relatively complex picture. The international system can be regarded as a network of rules, norms and customs that are organized and make predictable developments of world politics.

2.3. Socio-cultural dimension

Although critics of the phenomenon of globalization emphasizes the negative effects on human development, considering that man is focused only on economic, living only for production and consumption, empty of culture, politics, conscience, we cannot ignore the fact that with globalization, topics such as democracy, human rights, equality of opportunities and environmental protection have enjoyed more attention.

Analysts point out that the implications of economic globalization are the most obvious. So comes that, international trade growth rate is much higher than the world economy, international capital flows and foreign direct investment are increasing; creation of international structures and multinational agreements; development of financial global systems; affirmation and development of multinational corporations.

The same trend will manifest itself at socio-cultural level: international cultural exchanges intensification, multiculturalism spreading, hybridization of local traditions and local or national cultural values by assimilation of Western and global cultural values, international transport and tourism increase, increased immigration, including illegal immigration, and formation and development of a set of universal values.

The global telecommunications infrastructure development and transnational transfer of data using technologies such as Internet, satellite communications and cellular

telephony, enabling communication, facilitates the processes of leadership and management through databases and information access and processing in real time, regardless of distance.

Culture globalization known a retrieved complexity and variety both in the forms and modes of communication and the transport. Therefore, we can talk about cultural globalization where and when transmission infrastructure and institutions emerge, reproduction and global cultural reception - cross-regional and transcontinental.

According to several authors, globalization, primarily, is a geopolitical and then geo-economic and geocultural process. This process is not only an approximation, integration of the economies of several countries. The qualitative characteristics of these economies change, that are transformed from closed systems into some elements of a global system. The notion of national economy has changed. The basic economic institution becomes the transnational corporation, which places its factories and sells products where it is more convenient, without taking into account the existence of borders. Whole regions are transformed into raw material suppliers and markets for transnational corporations, without developing their own productions.

In case of political globalization, the question is the future of state-nation, in case of economic globalization, the key issue is the balance of growth and stability within a truly globalized economy. We find that globalization includes several dynamic processes in various areas of a society. Thus, the analysis of the implications in the economic, political and socio-cultural field becomes important for understanding the phenomenon.

3. Geopolitical implications of globalization

Increased trade, investment and technology exchanges between different regions, facilitating interpersonal contacts, familiarity with the cultures of other nations are certainly beneficial for mankind.

Some challenges of globalization have regional or even global nature: environmental and technological disasters, transnational crime, international terrorism etc. Intensification of the globalization endangers national economies. Because of uneven distribution of globalization benefits the negative aspects of this process can have a negative influence especially on developing countries so that they could remain far from progress.

Notions of national and international security acquire new meanings in the globalization context. Functioning and stability of society bears the influence of external factors. The status of international security increasingly influences the possibility to safeguard national security. Maintaining global stability, assistance in the creation of such international mechanisms that would ensure sustainable and balanced development, will become a priority and one of the main problems for regional communities.

The new challenges in international security environment are represented by geopolitical and military threats faced by nations and armed forces both on short and medium and long term. Both at regional and global level, the security environment requires states to reconsider the concept of security and its understanding as a general

state of the society in which citizens' fundamental rights and freedoms, constitutional democracy and the fundamental interests of states are assured and guaranteed.

The current security environment, represented by the age of information and the security architecture development, includes countries that are under intense development. Markets and economic activities are transnational in nature, and economic transformation and globalization should be included in the national security concept. Terrorism, migration, drug trafficking and strategic materials, organized crime, overlapping globalization with regionalization and fragmentation trends, etc. are currently the risks and threats to world security and stability. Opening the borders enables their wide proliferation, while the fight against them became a new component of globalization.

In the geopolitical dynamics of the world, the transatlantic relationship plays a crucial role. Europe has managed to eliminate artificial boundaries between East and West in the process of European integration and its defense component. Joint efforts to achieve peace and stability in Europe have intensified and amplified. European defense building became a reality and is based on conceptual, military and legal foundations.

Environmental issues and global resources, open markets and floating exchange rate, manpower and capital, trade as a major component of national income, proliferation of arms and nuclear technologies, clashes between cultures and values, interstate conflicts, significant involvement of new environmental global resources are important challenges that must be taken into account both by national governments and international organizations and institutions.

The European Union had an important role in strengthening and supporting this economic competitiveness in the multi-cause logic of globalization. Due to the EU the framework was created for Germany to be reunited without threatening the rest of Europe. Both institutions created the framework for thousands of official meetings, where those in charge of making decision on which peace or war depended were able to get to know each other. In comparison with the past, at present, the quality and stability of political relations are without precedent. Today, the European Union is the most developed example of a post-modern system and it represents security through transparency and transparency through interdependence. The EU is more a transnational system than a supra-national one, a voluntary association of states and not their subordination before a central power. In reality, the dream of a single European state comes from other eras and is based on the presumption that the states are inherently dangerous and the only method to calm the anarchy of nations is to impose integration upon them.

The globalization process involves, first of all, economic systematization, then international relations between the states, at the political level, and, not lastly, the emergence of a global culture or conscience. However, in an age of diversity and axiological pluralism, we can speak of a culture own to a world seen as a single space in which a global culture would presuppose, before anything, at least the diminishing of the importance of particular cultures and, therefore, of the communitarian identity of different nations.

The processes accompanying globalization, especially the integration of markets – goods, services and especially financial – and the progress of communications, as well as the emergence of strong non-state actors, first of all multi-national companies,

determine a strong pressure on the nation-states and cause the erosion of traditional societal cohesion factors on which they count. At the same time, globalization causes denationalization, defined as an extension of the social spaces, which is constituted of dense transactions beyond the national borders. These cross-border transactions create problems for national governance for the simple reason that the social space which must be governed is no longer national.

The European Union developed, during the last decades, into a new type of political system, with important consequences on democracy and governance in the member states. The case of the European Union is a particular one, but, probably, the most relevant, of a more complex problematic, defined by the manner in which internationalization affects governance and democracy. The correct balance was found between, on the one hand, the necessary international cooperation and the common decision-making and, on the other hand, to an equal extent, the necessary respect for national integrity, where citizens, as well as national or local institutions, have a clear role to play.

Within the European Union, a dynamic multi-level system developed. Without a doubt, the Europeanization of the economy is more advanced. This means that the possibility of capital owners to freely move throughout the entire European Union coerces national governments in their economic policy. The constraints of the national policies determined by the international environment are relatively much stronger than they were decades ago. Economic Europeanization is achieved and institutionalized by the rapid development of a European economic legislation.

In the context of globalization, providing a stable security environment requires consistency and firmness in terms of policies and strategies in the field, and the international institutional system faces a big challenge.

We appreciate that on medium and long term, globalization will be subject to challenges and global contempt, increasingly expressed by global threats such as: imbalance due to insufficient implementation of sustainable development, low capitalization of local resources, which makes poverty to become more extensive, persistence of deficit of democracy in many parts of the world, increased social and economic polarization with extended stability effect, the inability of governments to fully cope with globalization.

4. State institutions and globalization

Globalization is a process or set of processes, which embodies a transformation in the spatial organization of social relations and transactions - assessed in terms of extension, intensity, velocity and their impact - generating transcontinental or inter-regional flows and networks of activity, interaction and exercise of powers.

Globalization allows free flow of people, goods, capital, technology, information, resulting in determining links between different levels of social organization. It is a phenomenon at different speeds, depending on the field and the size of the area in which they operate. Globalization increases its degree of institutionalization.

The evolution of the globalization process, its involvement in local, regional, state and international institutions causes a serious analysis of the place and role of state institutions in a globalized and globalizing world.

Globalization involves a reinterpretation of each element: nation-state's claim to be absolutely sovereign is significantly limited getting towards a relative sovereignty, distributed or shared; its territoriality remains important but is becoming less dependent on state boundaries; the international system is no longer supported exclusively on sovereignty and focuses on other principles such as peace keeping, human rights or sustainable development.

The state has monopoly in the legislative, monetary, and military or foreign policy, instrument of intervention when the market moves in a direction considered being dangerous. Although, theoretically, it can intervene to control the various markets, this type of policy would be extremely costly and would result, under current conditions, in the isolation of that State, a true boycott from other states or big investors.

We consider that regional integration, once achieved, allows states an active involvement in the process of globalization. The national interest requires states to accept and to act towards regional integration and globalization, as phenomena that define human evolution.

The national interest is the fundamental factor that mobilizes states to multiple actions and at all levels. Globalization and regional integration are correlative and defining events for the evolution of mankind. They respond adequately to achieving national interest.

5. Conclusions

In conclusion, both regional integration and globalization involve a number of social and economic costs, but the rejection of the two phenomena is not beneficial to any state. Today, a set of non-state actors, defined by a great economic power are consistently acting on the world arena. These are multinational organizations, which agree and support the idea of globalization. These institutions have the financial and economic capacity and benefit from the political influence necessary to promote and support globalization.

States cannot oppose this global trend, if they intend to have a sustainable, harmonious and secure development. Basically, it is more advantageous to engage in regional integration and globalization, rather than oppose these phenomena.

Bodies operating at international level, European Union and national institutional systems must find the mechanisms to adapt to the challenges of a process of such complexity as globalization.

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