

# THE ASPECTS OF COMMERCIAL POLITIC OF ROMANIA FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF INTEGRATION IN EUROPEAN UNION

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*Abstract: The paper proposes an analyze of economic implications for Romania once with the integration in the structures of European Union in the domain of commercial politic. Romania's quality of European Union member supposes the opportunity of beneficiate of the construction of a politic and economic power developed during many decades, but also the assuming of the responsibilities. Once with the adhering, Romania adopted Comunitary Commercial Politic, but also the Common Customs Tariff, that conduced to the liberalization of the commerce and the retraction from all the accords that belong to and were in the outside of European Union, and also the application of comunitary juridical frame.*

*Key words: commercial politics, market, integration*

## Introduction:

Exactly what is looks today, European Union represents probably the most ample and the perfect regional integration model, that influences and modifies the commercial changes at international level.

The characteristics of commercial politic mechanism of European Union are: the convention of member states concerning the customs taxes at communitary level and the continuous rythm concerning the commercial liberalization of industrial goods. The convergence of our country to the European Union structures will conduce to the improval of economic infrastructure, that will conduce also to substantial funds waves, and will raise the capacity of foreign investments attraction in domains such as: telecommunication, services, commerce, machines industry, wood industry.

The commercial integration contributed to the profound study of the integration to its superior levels. European Union with USA, Japan and China realize almost half of mondial commerce, the only direct competitor of European Union being USA.

The unique character of the integration process comes from the success of the creation of one of the biggest common markets and from the good defining of common politics. The integration has a strong connection with the science development, technique and modern technologies, which determined structural rapid changes, in a process of a long term and new forms of mondial work division, and also the adequate modalities of realizing them. Through material, technique, human, financial integration of every country will be used more efficient, thing that conduces to the raising of complexity grade of national economy.

The intervention of European Union in a big number of domains is possible thanks to the competences delegation by the member states. Through the common politics we can say: common agricol politic, common commercial politic, transports politic, economic and monetary union. European Union resorts to its common politics in order to be capable to face the numerous changes of globalized mondial economy.

The commercial politic of European Union, in the globalization context, must become an integrant part of economic reform, having the next premises: the opening of new detachment markets, the creation of new opportunities for production and assurance of European company competitiveness. Because of European integration, a lot of member states had developed their commercial changes, which constituted an important factor of economic growth.

The commercial politic of European Union has the role of imprimating a negotiation power stronger than in relations with the collaborating countries to establish an extern common customers tariff, and also, to the harmonious development of mondial commerce. The benefic effect of commercial politic can be seen through the success of incontestable economy by the European Union. Today, the European Union is the most important participant to the global commerce, covering almost 20% of the mondial imports and exports.

Once with the adhering of Romania to the European Union, the commercial politic of Romania is reglemented by the comunitary rules which means that, Roamnia will retract from all the accords that belongs to and are away of European Union and will apply the comunitary juridical frame, and on the other side, will apply the accords with mediteranean areas, Mexic, Chile, South Africa, and stabilization accords and association with the states from the west balcanic area. A percentage of 83,9% from the Romanian exports realized before the adhering in the frame of free commerce accord, and a percentage of 70,56 from the imports.

The adhering politic of Romania applied the commercial politic of European Union and concentrates in:

- common customers tariff;
- scheme of generalized preferences (SGP) of European Union;
- commercial defend measures;
- commercial and cooperation preferential accords signed with the collaboration countries;
- the commercial commitment from the frame of Commerce Mondial Organization (OMC).

### **1. Common customers tariff:**

Now, Romania, after the adopting of Common Customers Tariff apply a level of customers taxes lower than before the adhering to European Union, the incomes registered from customers taxes is almost 2% from PIB. The larging of customers union influences commercial waves and also, will appear modifications of commercial politic.

The commercial politics modifications result, on a side, from the larging of customer union that will influence the commercial waves, and on the other side, from the canceling of commercial accords of Romania from before the adhering.

These modifications involve two aspects:

- the modification in value of customer taxes;
- the modification in tariffary regim applied to the origin countries of imports.

The adoption of Common Customer Tariff of European Union supposes the next situations:

- the elimination of any barrier between membre states of the union;
- the customer regim with thirds countries will remain the same, but the level of customers taxes will be different;
- the commercial partners that beneficiate of commercial preferential regim could loose this status.

In addition, following the adoption by Romania of commercial politics of European Union on multilateral, interregional, regional, bilateral plan, will conduce to some unavoidable important changes in extern commercial politic of our country.

Through the adoption of Common Customers Tariff of European Union, our country pointes out some disadvantages:

- the renouncing to the status of country in cours of developing, and, in consequence, to the disadvantages from which Romania beneficiates in the domain of commercial politic measures, in the virtute of this status;
- European Union has some engagements with OMC at which Romania aligned, but these engagements involve the customers tariffs to a sensitive level, lower than the actual consolidation level of vama taxes of Romania, at OMC;

- the renouncing to the status of country beneficiary of SGP in the favour of the donating one of SGP and the retracting form the Commercial Preferences Global System.

There exists also some advantages, such as:

- the possibility of a more efficient promotion of the interests in the international commercial negotiations, taking into consideration that European Union is the commercial mondial leader, so with big force of negotiation;
- the diminution of import prices for the products came from European union, the entrance of these products in big quantities in our countries will exercise pressures over the intern producers, that will conduce to the raising of the competitiveness.

The Integrated Tariff of European Communities represents a data base with almost 10.000 titles and bases on the Combined Nomenclature that constitutes the basic nomenclature for the Customs Tariff. It indicates the community legal dispositions that applies in the case of imports by the European Union or in the case of exports to some other countries.

On the site [www.ac.europe.eu](http://www.ac.europe.eu) exists a page where can be calculated the customers taxes if it is introduced the product and origin/destination country.

In addition of the adhering to European Union, Romania does not sign anymore customs formalities for the developed commerce with the other member states, these being replaced with a serie of supplementary declarations that will be sent to the Intrastate. The statistic system Intrastate collects data concerning the developed commerce between the member states of European Union directly from the economic agents, declarations being monthly.

The Intrastate declarations represents a simplification of the old customs declarations, because these reduce at half the demanded information. In Romania, Intrastate is administrated by the National Institute of Statistics, in collaboration to the Public Finances Ministry. Mircea Toader, general director in the Economy and Commerce Ministry, declares that the exports situation at 11 months in 2006 to the countries from European Union – 25 was cifred to 16.232,1 millions EUR, representing 68,1% from the total value of the export, meanwhile the effected import by Romania from the countries from European Union – 25 was cifred to 22.939,1 millions EUR, representing 62,5% from the total of the imports.

## **2. Generalized Preferences Scheme:**

Generalized Preferences Scheme is a system of tariffary preferences accorded unilateral by the European Union of some originary products from the developing countries, implemented on the base of the accords for periods of three to four years.

In the frame of this system, the originary products from the developing countries beneficiate by the reduced customs taxes or zero, and the originary products from the less advanced countries have free access to the export on European union market. Once with the adhering in European Union, Romania quit the position of preferences receptor, through the retracting from Generalized Preferences Customs System, global system of commercial preferences between the developing countries, negotiated under the aegis UNCTAD, the Protocol of the 16<sup>th</sup>, negotiated under the aegis GATT, and became donor of preferences.

The reglementations for the period 2006-2015 have into consideration the improvement of the system through:

- the application of SGP to the developing countries that have the biggest needing;
- the simplification of SGP;
- the according of the preferences to the beneficiaries to be transparent;
- the reanalysis of the temporary retracting accords of preferences, of safeguarding clauses and anti-fraud;
- the continuation of according process of preferential customs advantage;
- the introduction of new stimulants.

For the period January 1<sup>st</sup> 2006 – December 31 2008, European Union will apply “SGP Plus”, which is a stimulants schemes for a durable development and a good governance, through which is extended the covered number of products by the Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua si Panama, Moldova, Georgia, Mongolia si Sri Lanka.

In what concerns the commercial defend measures, European Union applies all known types in the contemporany practice, such as: antidumping measures, compensatory measures and safeguarding measures. Through the antidumping and compensatory measures is followed the remediation of market distortions generated by the unloyal practices of several countries, and through the application of safeguarding measures is followed the stopping of the deteriorating situation of comunitary producers, as a result of the raising imports.

### **3. Commercial accords signed by the European Union and third countries**

#### ***3.1. Commercial preferential accords signed by the European Union with the third countries groups thus:***

- European Economic Space (SEE)
- Stabilization and Association Accords
- Autonomie Commercial Preferences System (SPCA)
- Euro-Mediterranean Association Accords
- Preferential Accords signed with Africa countries
- Preferential Accords signed with Latin America countries

#### ***3.2. Unpreferential commercial accords signed by European Union with third countries are grouped thus:***

- Unpreferential accord signed with Republic Moldavia
- Unpreferential accords signed with Oceania countries
- Unpreferential accords signed with Mid Orient countries
- Unpreferential accords signed with North America countries
- Unpreferential accords signed with Latin America countries
- Unpreferential accords signed with Latin and Central America countries
- Unpreferential accords signed with Asia countries
- Unpreferential accords signed with ex-CSI countries

In conclusion, the Romania integration and adopting of Common Commercial Politic, but also the Common Customers Tariff will determine a semnificative impact over the competitiveness level of our country through the influences that these will have over the value and the volume of imports, but also the exports performance. In the same time, the adhering effects will be seen also in what concerns the commercialized intern goods, direct foreign investments volume, but also on the work force market.

The European Union proposes the liberalization on forward of the commerce giving trust to the business environment.

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