

## ROMANIA FACING THE MONDIAL GOVERNANCE ERA

**Popescu Silvia Elena**

*Academy of Economic Studies, Faculty Economics, Street Piața Romană no. 6, Locality 1, Bucharest, e-mail: popescusilviaelena@yahoo.com, tel. 021/3191900-int. 208*

**Adam Alexandra**

*Academy of Economic Studies, Faculty Economics, Street Piața Romană no. 6, Locality 1, Bucharest, e-mail: adadesdemon@yahoo.com, tel. 021/3191900-int. 293*

**Mihai Roxana Lucia**

*Academy of Economic Studies, Faculty Economics, Piața Romană no. 6, sector 1, Bucharest, e-mail: roxana.mihai13@yahoo.co.uk, tel. 021/3191900-int. 208*

**Popescu Constanta**

*University Valahia of Targoviste, street Lt Stancu Ion , no 35 , Locality Targoviste -130105, Faculty of Economic Studies, e-mail: tantapop@yahoo.com, tel. 0245213920*

*Abstract: Globalization, which challenges to a great diminution of the power or of the intervention capacity of the state, is a part of the state politics result; the international level, which mondial economy has reached, reimplies the need of nation-state as a principal mechanism of connection between the international government level and the organized communities of the third world.*

*As a result, an analyze should be done both regarding the globalization impact over the states, but also the states impact over the globalization.*

*The roles of state, of public authorities and of the economic politics are the most important for the gradual transformation of the national economic governance system.*

*Is going Romania, a country having a history confronted with the communist period, to be able to adapt its' governance politics in order to face the globalization?*

*Key words: Global Governance, public policy, implementation system, public institutions, Legislation, structural instruments*

### **Introduction**

One of the opinions spreaded in mass-media, politics, the academic environment and even in the important business groups is that the globalization creates problems that cannot be resolved in the old institutional cadre of international relations. The economic instability, generated by the recurrent crises of the financial crises, the environment's degradation, grace to the excessive exploitation of natural resources and the gap's emphasis between rich and poor countries, due to the incorrect economic order, beat the institutional capacity and the political competences of the actual international states and organizations. Consequently, there would be necessary a restyle of the international relations both from the institutional point of view (rules and norms), but also from organizational point of view. (the implementation and control capacity).

The ideas regarding this reform are a little bit heterogeneous because they reflect the visions of a great number of studies, political currencies, opinion leaders and official or nongovernmental organizations. But, generally, on may speak about the concept of global (mondial) governance, concept that was adopted by ONU, politics makers and lots of the nongovernmental organizations.

### **What means "Global Governance"?**

The aim of Global Governance is a (re-) tameable of the free from globalisation "tiger". The uniform less distribution of earnings, the unpaid taxes by the off-shore financial centres, the international crises as a result of speculative capital movements, a ruined concurrence at the local level, because of the potential threats come from the multinational companies, but also the other unfavourable (economic) globalisation's consequences can be analysed only in a global context, being imperative for all level actors to cooperate.

The same thing is available also for other global problems, from the greenhouse effect or the migration phenomenon to the international criminality and the mass distribution of arms.

The national state is too small for an efficient resolve of these problems. The first successful “capitalism’s tameable” has been inside the state boundaries. Only that now these boundaries, which defines the state, are in a big contrast with “the total miss of limits” implied by the globalisation: the national state erodes, it cannot finish some of its’ important functions, such as the safety assurance of its’ citizens in this era of mass destroying arms.

The Global Governance wants to fulfil the result empty, the settlement deficit, through cooperation at an international level – the state is keeping its’ own settlement functions-, but also through the construction of new political forms, especially through the civile society’s implication (from the global level) and through consolidation of international organizations. “Global Governance is not a romantic project for a “unique world”, but a real response to the globalisation’s provocations”, Franz Nuscheler said. Global Governance tries to find solution strategies of the global problems. The necessity of new political ways for resolving the existent problems is an incontestable fact and often on reproach to the Global Governance’s architects that their projects are utopias.

But how could function the cooperation at a global level, when the United States, a hegemonic power, have chosen their own way, giving up, for example, to the Kyoto protocol and thus generating a regress of the decisions regarding the global climate protection? Who should become responsible for the cooperation between the states, corporations, towns, ONGs? And even if this cooperation could be coordinated: who legitimizes the decisions? How can be organized the democratic processes at a global level? Global Governance has to be in the same time not only efficient, but also democratic. These two base requests are in a tense relation.

The most advanced cooperation model between states and societies is the European Union (EU) that could be considered a “laboratory” of Global Governance. But inside the EU there could be observed the same dilemma regarding the efficiency and democracy. It must also be considered the fact that the European states have much more likely characteristics than the states from the global level.

Pollack and Wallace (2006) argue the necessity of a “governance perspective” at the EU level, especially due to the non- hierarchic or “network” character of the policy elaboration, implying subnational, national and supranational actors and a normative preoccupation regarding the “democratic deficit” from EU, in the sense of the EU’s potential of being a deliberative democracy (the possibility of citizens and of the representative associations to make known their opinions and to make an exchange of opinions in a public way, in all the EU’s action domains; the realization of an open, transparent and constant dialogue of the EU’s institutions with the representative associations and with the civil society; large Commission’s consultancies with interested parts and the possibility that at the initiative of at least one million EU’ s citizens from an eloquent number of member states, the Commission to be invited to present, in the limits of its’ attributions, an adequacy proposition for everything that these citizens consider to be necessary a juridical act of the EU in order to call on the Constitution). At the EU level there is a political and institutional cadre of the governance and it is in an implementation process through the creation of cooperation policies from all the EU’s member states.

In order to elaborate the cooperation European strategy between the Govern and the nongovernmental forms of representing the civil society, there were organized working groups, covering domains such as the European public space, the participation of civil society to the elaboration process of the public policies and the participation forms settlement, the decentralization through the building of some expertise and reconfiguring structures for the decisional process – the European Agencies specialized on public interest domains with decisional power in that domain- and the vertical decentralization, the national policies’ convergence by the development of the policy networks and of the multilevel governance and the global governance’s problems – the international criminality, the environmental protection and the transboundary migration. The nongovernmental organizations requested a greater participation to the taking decision process before these are adopted, the reorganization of consulting proceeds in order to make them better and the administrative focalization on the input’s importance of the nongovernmental organizations.

The development in the autochthon space of the socio-economical governance’s culture is not possible only by a great transfer of “forms” which, in time, through adaptive pressures, are going to create the necessary “background”, meaning a radical decentralized society, where the Govern is just one of the numerous actors on the policy “market”. This is, informally, a possible definition of the Europeanisation

process. Among the three societal systems—the public sphere, the political one and the politics sphere—the Europeanisation process begins with major changes in the politics sphere. The Communitarian Acquis is one of the strategic political cadres where the innovation is taking place in the process of policy making. The Europeanisation, across all the definitions that have been given, can be seen as a complex process of policy transfer meaning learning new ways of making policy – methods, institutions, ideas, good practices—oriented towards the process’ actors. Thereby, the direct approach of the policy networks cuts the way and hurries up the policy learning and, through this, the innovation comes in from down to up, from the experts groups, specialized agencies, companies and other local structures to the governmental structures, creating thus the premises of a decentralized policies environment, sustained by the consensual method which predominates in the political practice of the EU. One may bet on the mobilization of national structures in order to sustain the common interests by policy networks, sectorial consortia and other governance’s forms, which imply direct relations between the European Commission and the European policies beneficiaries, avoiding the bureaucracy rapport between governments and the European institutions, that are often intermediated by the heavy and unspecialized bureaucracy in the complex domain of public policies (Wallace).

***Is going Romania, a country having a history confronted with the communist period, to be able to adapt its’ governance politics in order to face the globalization?***

Regarding **Romania**, the sectorial policy’s study, as a paradigmatic phenomenon of policy transfer in the bigger context of the public sphere Europeanisation, imposes two important ideas: the first one concerns the political capacity of formulating and of implementing EU’s policies in a national context and the second one concerns the cooperation capacity between the public and private actors concerning the public interventions, approaching them as collective decisions. The political capacity concerns the political willingness, the political resources and the political legitimacy of the discourse between the problems and interests of all implied actors: citizens – women and men, civil society from Romania and the other member states of the EU, the media and the public opinion, politicians, governmental actors, autochthon parliamentarians, policy groups from the EU, another political factors. The political capacity is important in the “fight” for the policy (public and institutional) agenda, for the problem’s definition (considering the perspective upon the problem – social, cultural, institutional, educational – or in function of the aim – to focalize the public attention upon it, in order to introduce it on the public agenda, or, considering the problem as known, to determine the change, the political alternatives) and for formulating the alternatives policies.

In the case of transferring politics, the process of establishing the agenda is less relevant for the political capacity because the problems enter directly on the institutional agenda at the same time with the European Agreements. The public capacity concerns both the administrative resources (the expertise, the financial and logistic ways, the decision level of the staff) and the representatives of those who are implied in the policy’s elaboration process and also the non-hierarchical implication of the private actors. From the perspective of the representative bureaucracy theories, it is important the proportion in which the policy administrators (the bureaucrats from the public administration) are active or passive representants of the citizens’ interests. In this context, the interest points are the problem of the policy’s institutional feedback and of the political action arenas, expected effects of the political elaboration process.

During the process of public policy elaboration, the Governance represents, in the cadre of the public sphere, a space of political action through which one advances directly the citizens’ political interests, which may participate by active representation to the decisional process. Moreover, the policy’s beneficiaries may organize themselves in a “policy’s community” or in policy networks, that can be: professional networks, production networks, territorial communities or simply “thematically networks”, on public policy problems and which are opened to all partners interested by the domain.

Regarding the way of entering on the political agenda of the state, there could be problems similar with the ones from the public agenda or enters directly on the institutional agenda, other way said it enters or not in a public debate, which influences the (re) definition and the (re)formulation of the problem.

The elaboration and implementation public policies still represent a priority for Romania and the Romanian authorities continued the efforts in order to evaluate the economical and social impact of those and in order to monitor the efficiency of public funds use. The Government agreed all the procedures that realize an analyzing mechanism for the fundament of all projects regarding the normative acts or public policy

documents. Regarding the mode evaluation in which the ministers, the authorities and the agencies have fundament the public policy propositions and the normative acts projects, the General Secretary of the Govern monitories and evaluates periodically the way in which the ex-ante analyze of the public policy documents and of normative acts projects under the approbation of the Govern is done.

Regarding the consolidation of the territorial cohesion component, during 2007 were implemented the following measurements:

1. The elaboration of the Strategic Concept for Romania's Territorial Development 2007- 2030 (SCRTD). As all the other member state, Romania has to assure the documents, which confer the economical and social cohesion, a territorial dimension underlying the territorial impact of the European funds utilization. SCRTD underlies, from integrated territorial perspective, the ways of evaluating the national potential in order to recover the development gaps and to stimulate the equilibrate development in Romania. During the project, there were identified and approved the major strategic objectives for the Romania's territorial development, which refer to the network's development of urbane places, to the capitalization of the natural and cultural patrimony, to the regional development. A process started in order to elaborate on long and medium term the priority list projects for each major objective.
2. The elaboration of Improvement Plan for the Regional Territory  
Improvement Plans for the Regional Territory are now being elaborated. These plans fundament the territorial profile of Romania's competence, all the measures necessary for economical, social and territorial cohesion and all the projects for different financial sources.
3. The Legislation Modification in the Domain of Territorial and Local Scheduling.  
The aim of implementing this measure is to realize the reform of territorial scheduling system in Romania realizing all the necessary legislative modifications.
4. Developing the idea of a clean and durable regional and urban transport  
For implementing this measure there is necessary a national strategy in the domain of promoting clean transport based on nonpolluting redeemable energetic resource, on increasing life quality from the urban environment and on the urban mobility management in the context of towns' space development. Moreover, for *increasing the quality of public services*, during 2007, the Romanian Govern enhanced its' efforts to simplify the settlements to reduce the administrative boundaries and costs for companies and to improve the communication between the public institutions. This instrument is called the auto evaluation cadre of the functioning mode for public administration at local and central authorities' level. Plus, the Administration National Institute together with regional centers rolled on 3 projects for improvement: *Quality System Management in the Public Administration; Management Standards in Public Institutions; Documents Management in Public Institutions*.

There was also realized in 2007 a project named *For a Better Settlement Strategy at the Central Public Administration Level 2008-2012*. This strategy will have a great impact upon the public administration, basing on the reduction of administrative tasks, on the ex-ante analyze of impact, on consultancy promotion, on the legislation simplification, on the applying of EU' s legislation. The aim of this strategy is to realize a healthy settlement environment for economic development by increasing the productivity from the economic sector and by reducing the administrative tasks, thus saving important financial resources that can be reinvested in the economic development and in the creation of new working places, without neglecting all aspects regarding the consumers' and employees' protection.

The main specific objectives of the strategy are:

- a higher quality for settlements by improving the fundament process, by evaluating the public policies' and normative acts' impact and by improving the consultancy activity;
- measured administrative costs and reduced administrative tasks by using a set methodology;
- simple and clear legislation by the eliminating redundancies of the normative acts;
- coherent institutional cadre for authorities and agencies with settlement and inspection attributions;
- improved cadre for transposing and implementing the communitarian legislation.

The *simplification of legislative* procedures means the complete set of steps in order to facilitate and to simplify the administrative formalities that a solicitor (physique or juridical person) is obliged to execute for respecting the rules imposed by the authorities.

During the creation of an institutional and procedural cadre, there were also implemented measures for informing and training the potential beneficiaries from regional and local level. Using as a financial source funds from the state budget, the Ministry of Economy and Finance, in its' quality of national coordinator, together with the Management Authorities and the Intermediate Organisms, organized different conferences and seminars in the whole country. These promoting events had as theme not only the financial opportunities regarding the structural and cohesion funds, but also the principles, rules and procedures that apply during the implementation of structural instruments.

## Conclusions

The policy elaboration, at least in this domain of public intervention, consists of a bigger process than the fundament of hierarchical and authorial decisions. There is a need of reorienting the formulation processes towards policies with public and of reorienting their implementation axe from down to up towards the strategic interaction of multiple actors implied in the policy networks. The decisions' rationality, once it is out from the logic of values' authorial allocation, must recognize the existence of social under-systems rationality based on negotiations between governmental and non – state (public or private) actors. By assuming Governance as a reorientation mode of the relation between the state and the societal autonomy, in any of its' dimensions- policy, political or public-, the state's traditional functions are completed are completed at least by the negotiating function, by new levels of the political action, by political behavior rules, by interaction models, by new instruments of policy – making: consultancy, social dialogue, partnerships, by new opened methods of coordination and of co- settlement, by externalizing the public services. If the input of this process is mostly constituted by *acquis'* adaptation, the transfer's efficiency is obviously conditioned by policy- learning, not also from instrumental perspective, but also from the societal one.

## Bibliography

1. Amin, S. – “ The Challenge of Globalization”, Review of International Political 2001
2. Angelescu, Coralia- “ Strategic Options for Developing the Romanian Economy”, ASE (Academy of Economic Studies) Editor, Bucharest 2004
3. Bari, Ioan- “ Economical Globalization”, Economic Editor, Bucharest, 2005
4. European Commission, “ Catching – up, growth and convergence of the new member states”, March, 2005
5. Grosu, T. , Socol, C. – “ Romanian Economy. The Battle for Tendencies”, Economic Editor, Bucharest, 2004
6. Held, David; Mc Grew, Anthony, Goldblatt, David and Peratton, Jonathan- “ Global Transformations, Politics, Economics and Culture”, Standford University Press, Standford, California 1999.
7. Marin, Dinu, Socol, C., Niculescu, A., - “ Economic Policies' Fundament and Coordination in EU”, Economic Editor, Bucharest, 2006
8. World Economy Institute, “ The European and Global Context for Romania before and after the adherence”, Romanian Academy, National Institute of Economic Research, Bucharest, 2006
9. “ Business Central Europe”, different numbers, 2006- 2007
10. “ Business Week”, different numbers, 2007-2008
11. “ Capital” , different numbers, 2006-2007
12. “ Theoretical and Applied Economics” – different numbers 2007-2008