Abstract:
The design in spaces of economic re-organization leads to the creation of some areas of economic and social decline, which reflects a serious contradiction between the two important factors of growth: the work force and the capital. The immediate consequence is the increase reported in the level of unemployment and the decrease of the standard of living, which may generate underdevelopment and which become potential sources for social conflicts. The basic concept that stands at the grounds of the theory of territorial development is the economic and social cohesion of development. The regional development of the territories reflects economic weaknesses of the ensemble, which is unacceptable, as these weaknesses become a source for economic and political instability and become losses in the development of the national ensemble and implicitly of the international ensemble. The task of liquidating or attenuating such imbalances devolves upon the regional policy, which is the expression of the state intervention for re-making territorial balances and for helping the areas that need help for solving their problems. The regional policy is a financial mechanism that puts into practice the principle of inter-regional solidarity and of the economic and social cohesion, resulting in a re-distribution of revenues from certain theories to others. The regional policy is what makes it possible for the three factors necessary for development (the resources of the territory, human resources and capital) to meet at the same time and in the same space, given the fact that these factors cannot always be found together.

Key words: regional, policy, Romania;

JEL Classification: A10, A010