

THE EXPORT TRADE AND THE COMMERCIAL POLICY OF ROMÂNIA

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Abstract:

The export trade represents a different branch of the national economy which includes the commercial operations or those of economic and technical- scientific cooperation in their relation with the foreign countries, related to the sell or purchase of merchandise, services, papers, licenses, consignment or stocking, representation or commission, financial operations, assurances, tourism, and, in general, any commercial acts or facts. The unique market was realized through adopting by the UE institutions and the member states of numerous directives, used to avoid the technical barriers, the bureaucratic and protective laws, scheduled or non- scheduled, of the member states and to establish the free trade and the free movement within the European Union.

Key words: import, international, export, economic, commercial, activity

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According to this definition, the export trade includes two basic components:

1. **The international commercial operations**, representing an interdependence modality realized between enterprises and national economies in the domain of commercializing, and include:
 - **The international trade with merchandise**, which is formed, in its turn, from:
 - *The export of merchandise*—includes the totality of commercial operations through the agency of which a certain country sells to another country some of the merchandises produced or made;
 - *The import of merchandise*—includes the totality of commercial operations through the agency of which a certain country buys merchandises from another country in order to satisfy the productive and non- productive use.
 - **The international trade with commercial services**, also named *invisible trade*, which includes the services connectives to the export- import operations (transports, assurances, licenses), international tourism;
 - **The combined commercial operations**, respectively the re- export, the compensations, the switch, Lohn manufacture, advancement operations etc, namely the techniques used for the facilitation of changes and capitalization of commercial profit opportunities.
2. **The international alliances and cooperation** represents a developed form of economic connections between states in order to realize a common strategy, one which should last, in various domains. The reasons for these connections come from the existence of a common interests, technological complementarity, the efficient exploitation of proper competences and resources.

The main form of international alliances and cooperation are the following:

 - **Cooperation on contractual basis**, in which licenses contracts, subcontracting etc can be included, all these constituting ways of

international transfer for the production technology (license, sub-contracting) or for commercializing;

- **Strategic alliances in the form of associations, consortium etc**, which aim at a common construction of objectives;
- **Institutionalized cooperation**, represented by mixed societies.

Through participating, in different ways, at the worldwide values circuit, the export trade has multiple economic and non- economic effects upon every participant at its realization, such as:

- *Economic effects of valuable type* concretized in the form of differences between the encashment and international payments from the export- import operations generated by the differences between the national and international productivity of the production factors;
- *Economic effects of material type* concretized in the way of using values which satisfy quantitative and qualitative certain real necessities of national economy;
- *Economic effects of indirect type* which, although they are not located in concrete proportions, represent orientation appreciations related to the export trade at the introduction of technical progress, the improvement of the proportions from economy, a better capitalization of the internal production factors, the facility of structural mutations of internal material production etc;
- *Economic effects of social and political type* which, however they cannot be quantified, exert positive influence with multiple incidences upon a certain national economy.

Through the agency of these effects, especially of the economical ones, the export trade becomes an important pillar for the development of a national economy.

Romania did not follow a way different of that of other central or east European countries from the point of view of commercial policy reforms, states which nowadays can be found near to us within the European Union. The former phase of this transaction was the commercial policy's reforming and its liberalization, having a dynamic superior to other institutional reforms or that of the economic system, in the terms of implementation speed. In contradiction with these countries, Romania started its way with a transition towards a functional market economy without an external debt, a consequence of the intensive policy practiced by the communist regime.

For Romania, the process of adhering to the European Union started in 1993, together with signing the "European Accordance which institutes an Association between the European Communities and their Member States, on the one hand, and Romania, on the other hand", our country becoming a member of European Union from 1 January 2007. By becoming member of the UE our country has not only rights, but also obligations, which derive from treats and from the legislation adopted by the UE from its foundation till the present days.

Started with 1 January 2007, the commercial policy of Romania is readjusted by European rules, which fact proves on the one hand that Romania withdraw from all the contracts in which participated until this date, and on the other hand that Romania started to apply the communitarian juridical frame of external commercial relations of UE. Started with 1 January 2007 Romania adhered to the European Union, in this way being eliminated the last restrictions from the reciprocal trade of merchandise with the member states of UE (we speak about the fact that since 1 January 2002 has been liberalized the trade with industrial products, while now has also been liberalized the

trade with agricultural products). The unique market creation represents the essence of European Union, which consists of goods, services, and capital and population circulation between the member states. In this way we reached that by the four circulation liberties between the UE member states a unique market should be formed, in which the circulation be similar to that taking place in one country only; as a consequence of difficulties elimination and opening of national markets, the exporters from the UE member states reached to have free access on a market that has almost five million users.

After the adhering to European Union fundamental changes have been realized in the commercial policy of Romania. The Romania's adoption of the UE commercial policy on a multilateral, inter- regional, regional and bilateral level, concerning the relation with a third extra- communitarian countries leads inevitably to *important changes in the external commercial policy of our country from 1 January 2007*:

- a. Total liberalization of Romania's trade with UE;
- b. Our country custom taxes lining to those of UE, in contradiction with other countries, which fact implies, in general, custom taxes at a sensitive level much more diminished in comparison with the third countries than the level of Romania's custom taxes, especially in the case of industrial products;
- c. The harmonization with the UE obligations to OMC concerning the trade with goods and services;
- d. The adhering to the OMC accordance related to the public acquisitions;
- e. Romania's transformation from a country which benefited of SGP in country benefactor of custom preferences;
- f. The withdrawal from the Commercial Preferences Global System (CPGS) between the countries in course of development and from the "Sixteen Countries Protocol" by abrogation of commercial preferential agreements with third countries and other agreements with these countries or their adjustment to the communitarian aquis;
- g. The shutdown of in course of development country status and, as a consequence, of the advantages which Romania benefits in the field of commercial policy measures, in the virtue of this status; this fact also implies Romania's withdrawal from the unofficial group of the countries in course of development from OMC and from "The Seventy Seven Group" of countries in course of development, which act in the ONU system;
- h. Romania's withdrawal from the CEFTA, AELS agreements, from the free trade with Turkey, Israel, from the free trade agreements with the countries from the Western Balkans, at the level in which agreements with these countries have been reached;
- i. Because UE did not reach with Moldavian Republic a free trade agreement until the data of Romania's adhering to the UE, in 1 January 2007, the free trade regime between these two countries have been canceled;
- j. Romania's participation to the UE commercial preferential and non-preferential agreement:
 - Romania's adhering to the European Economic Space (EES), at which UE and Ireland, Liechtenstein and Norway take place;

- Participation to the preferential agreement of euro- Mediterranean partnership and of partnership between UE and Africa, Caraibes and Pacific countries (ACP);
- Romania's access to the UE free trade agreements with the countries from Latin America, Persic Gulf and other countries with which UE will reach such agreements.

The unique market was realized by the UE institutions and the member countries of numerous directives, through which the technical barriers, the bureaucratic and protectionists scheduled and non- scheduled laws of the member states have been avoided and the free trade and free movement have been established within UE.

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