

COMPETITION AND COMPETITION POLICY IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

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Abstract

Competition is a specific behavior of economic agents for different property to reach interests in cooperation and confrontation in relations with other entities, the result of natural inclination of people to have to hold as many goods and money . One of the keys to success of European economic integration to establish the existence of a common policy on competition.

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Competitive environment in the EU synthesizes all the circumstances which lead to a viable market and competition, was created gradually as the integration process has progressed from early to the advanced forms of economic and monetary union, the Result common commitments agreed between EU members and summarized Competition Policy by resulting in the need to ensure that a basic principle, Member States should adopt an open market economic policies based on fair competition.

Initially we started from the premise that the market does not always work as a social phenomenon in conditions of normality has limits and that competition should be monitored and regulated to work correctly.

In the process of economic integration and formation of common economic space of several developing countries has become common culture of competition among producers, consumers and managers of the internal market and the decisions of Administration and Community authorities.

European integration was linked to developments in the world economy including the move towards globalization the EU was an active partner in the foundation and adopting policies of economic liberalization and tariff type of globalization that has promoted a manner whereas it was not ignored or sacrificed their own interests and welfare of the citizens that it represents.

The emergence of new information and communication technologies, the changeover, liberalization and development of new areas, once protected from competition mechanism are circumstances that made a common policy necessary for competition.

Competition policy framework necessary follow to ensure fair competition event, a competition which takes place in terms of observance by the operator norms and means believed to be correct and recognized by the regulations in force in each state

"The main beneficiary of a policy of free competition" is a citizen in the triple as consumed, the participant labor market by the shareholder.

Competition policy in the EU is based on the concept as pure and perfect competitive markets are able to provide well-being. Competition policy to limit behavior affecting enterprises perfect competition. In EU competition policy has the following features essential principles of competition policy is very little treated in the field of competition. Community should establish a system ensuring that the common market is not distorted, there are regulations that specifies implementation of competition policy.

Intensity of competition does not depend on competition policy carried out by the reality of the single internal market and the effects of policies. Competition policy plays a fundamental role in European construction for an effective market economy of the most efficient way of achieving EU economic targets. Making a policy requires not only removing obstacles in the way of national goods movement and conduct likely to falsify the game market.

Contestable markets theory leads to the separation of management of fixed equipment which are irreversible costs of operating infrastructure activities such equipment. Infrastructures that are increasing returns justify the role of this segment of the market through a monopoly to prevent movement while many enterprises may be made according to the services provided starting from the infrastructure to allow a decrease in the cost of recovery and selling price to the consumer as to a diversification of the proposed benefits.

To achieve the objectives of competition policy functioning market economy and the single market should meet the following conditions:

- competition rules be applied unilaterally,
- the implementation of competition rules must be able to impose penalties

Competition policy is based on a firm legal basis on an undeniable practical experience of committee services. These elements have allowed the removal of obvious abuse and action taken by emphasizing the proliferation of discriminatory practices.

Putting into practice the measures aimed at ensuring free competition depends on the stage that alpha economic integration, the political will of the Community institutions and an adequate transparency by national authorities. EU should use more than a competition policy that guarantees free competition on the European internal market and European competitiveness in the international market.

Cause about Europe is whether nowadays integration is a highly integrative process or weakly integrative. An intergovernmental organization that currently the European Union is strongly integrative.

The step by step process of European integration is very important for this area, progression is realized indirectly, objective policy integration being done by intermediate targets of another nature than the final.

The architecture of the EU had to respect the union or the citizens of Member States and respect the principles democratic accountability, transparency balance of separation of powers, the capacity to react and therefore should be subject to comprehensive reforms.

A key issue may be whether integration is an economic or political phenomenon. Regarded as an economic phenomenon that brings issues are interdependent levels achieved between a group of national economies to be described, interpreted, achieving a free trade zone of the common market if economic integration implies the integration policy.

If a political phenomenon, problems which arise are: integration can lead to the dissolution of national authorities in a given geographical region, if integration is to replace traditional structures of governance with new types of institutions and new forms of authority if a group of Member States made a federal union or a common security system. The main problem is if you have to perceive integration as a process, or as a result.

Competition Policy and the increased importance as the business climate work went beyond narrow national and European bases.

Over time the integration process has created the prerequisites for a pronounced competitive environment throughout Europe. Competition Policy Research is important as a mechanism to imperfections of economic efficiency.

The question of what is meant by what and how anticompetitive mechanisms operate in practice and on how the control is exercised is complex international or regional. A Competition Policy in the region includes several states, will be an equation with several parameters and will refer to another as the companies or governments.

Competition Policy plays a vital role in European construction, an effective market economy is the most effective way to achieve economic objectives of the EU. Competition Policy Applied to the EU monitoring mechanism represent loyalty and correction of imperfections in the market. Putting into practice such a policy aims to maintain an adequate level of EU-wide economic efficiency. As the legal and functional style was structured, the policy community has proved successful.

The purpose of competition policy is to establish an economic system to preserve competition in the legal conditions for all competitors on the market.

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