

EUROPEAN MARKET CRISIS CONTROL. STEPS EXIT BY 2020

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Abstract:

In our development crises can be defined as a situation characterized by pronounced instability, accompanied by volatility and increasing uncertainty.

The main research objective of this paper is the economic crisis, the channels of transmission and they passed on the whole European market.

The paper highlights the main measures to combat the crisis represented a strategy for smart growth, sustainable and inclusive growth, characterized by high levels of labor employment, productivity and social cohesion.

The central objective of research is the way the European market can overcome the crisis and move towards a more sustainable growth path and dynamic, providing a high level of employment, productivity and social cohesion.

Key words: economic crisis, uncertainty, innovation, productivity, competitiveness.

JEL classification: O11, P27

Introduction

A clear lesson from the crisis is that Europe can succeed provided they act collectively, take immediate steps to address the crisis and long-term challenges such as globalization, climate change and an aging population, so to compensate for recent losses, to regain its competitiveness and put the European Union on an upward path of sustainable growth.

The crisis has exposed fundamental problems and unsustainable trends which we can no longer ignore. Europe has a deficit of growth that is putting our future at risk. We have to decisively resolve weaknesses and exploit our many strengths.

The main objectives of Europe 2020

Strategy 2020 sets out a vision for Europe's social market economy of Europe in the next decade and is based on three priority areas are intertwined and mutually stimulating:

- ❖ smart growth, developing an economy based on knowledge and innovation;
- ❖ sustainable economic growth, promote a competitive, low-carbon and efficient use of resources;
- ❖ and inclusive economic growth, promoting an economy with high employment of labor, generating social and territorial cohesion.

Progress towards these objectives will be measured against five benchmarks representative at the European Union, which Member States will be invited to translate the benchmarks that reflect national starting points:

- ❖ 75% of the population aged 20-64 should be employed;

- ❖ 3% of EU GDP to be invested in research and development;
- ❖ climate and energy objectives "20/20/20" must be met;
- ❖ share of early school leavers should be below 10%, and at least 40% of the younger generation must have university studies;
- ❖ be reduced by 20 million people at risk of poverty.

We need a strategy to turn the EU into a smart economy, sustainable and inclusive growth, characterized by high levels of labor employment, productivity and social cohesion. Europe 2020 meets these requirements.

To achieve these objectives, the Commission proposes a European agenda in 2020 consisting of a series of pilot initiatives.

Implementation of these initiatives is a shared priority, which requires action at all levels of organizations as the European Union Member States, regional and local authorities.

- a. A union of innovation - research and development and refocusing innovation policy challenges, while reducing the gap between science and market, so that inventions are transformed into products. As an example, the Community Patent could save companies 289 million each year.
- b. Youth in motion - improving quality and international attractiveness of European higher education system by promoting mobility of students and young professionals. As a concrete action, vacancies in all Member States should be more accessible throughout Europe, and the professional qualifications and experience to be duly recognized.
- c. A Digital Agenda for Europe - ensuring sustainable economic and social benefits through a market-based digital single ultra fast internet for all Europeans have access to high speed Internet by 2013.
- d. A Europe that effectively uses its resources - to support the transition to an economy that uses resources efficiently, with reduced carbon emissions. Europe must maintain its 2020 targets in terms of production and consumption of energy and energy efficiency. This would reduce by 60 billion oil and gas imports by 2020.
- e. An industrial policy for green growth - supporting the competitiveness of EU industrial base in the world after the crisis, by promoting entrepreneurship and developing new skills. This would create millions of new jobs;
- f. An agenda for new skills and jobs - creating conditions for the modernization of labor markets in order to increase employment of labor and ensuring the sustainability of our social model in terms of the retirement of the baby boom generation;
- g. European Platform against poverty - to ensure economic, social and territorial cohesion, helping the poor and socially excluded and allowing them to play an active role in society.

The ambition of Europe 2020 means switching to a new level of leadership and responsibility. The Commission will monitor progress.

Reporting and evaluating the objectives set by Europe in 2020 and the Stability and Growth Pact (SGP) will be performed simultaneously (while remaining separate instruments) for better consistency.

Fig. 1. An inclusive society with a high rate of employment

LOCURI DE MUNCĂ	COMPETENȚE	COMBATEREA SĂRĂCIEI
<p><u>Date-cheie</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - În ciuda progreselor înregistrate, numai 2/3 din populația noastră de vârstă activă are un loc de muncă (66%), comparativ cu peste 70% în SUA și Japonia - Numai 46% dintre lucrătorii noștri mai vârstnici (55-64 de ani) au un loc de muncă, comparativ cu peste 62% în SUA și Japonia 	<p><u>Date-cheie</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 80 de milioane de persoane au competențe reduse sau de bază, dar de învățarea de-a lungul vieții beneficiază, în principal, persoanele mai instruite - Până în 2020, 16 milioane de locuri de muncă vor necesita un nivel înalt de calificări, în timp ce numărul locurilor de muncă pentru care se vor cere competențe reduse va scădea cu 12 milioane 	<p><u>Date-cheie</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Înainte de criză, 80 de milioane de persoane erau amenințate de sărăcie în UE; 19 milioane sunt copii; șomerii sunt în mod special expuși - 8% dintre persoanele care au un loc de muncă nu câștigă suficient pentru a depăși pragul sărăciei
<p>Reprezentativ pentru UE ar putea fi: O agendă pentru noi locuri de muncă</p>	<p>Reprezentativ pentru UE ar putea fi: Noi competențe pentru noi locuri de muncă</p>	<p>Reprezentativ pentru UE ar putea fi: A acțiunea europeană împotriva sărăciei</p>

Source: Presentation Dl. J. M. Barroso la reuniunea informală a Consiliului European, 11 februarie 2010

Defining a credible exit strategy

Given the uncertainties about the economic outlook and the vulnerability of the financial sector, support measures should be withdrawn only when the economic recovery will be considered no longer depend on external support and the financial stability has been restored.

Temporary Withdrawal of crisis-related measures should be carried out in a coordinated manner and take account of possible contagion effects spread from one State to another and the interactions between different policy instruments. Discipline should be restored in state aid, since the ending of the temporary aid.

Such a coordinated approach should be based on the following principles:

- the withdrawal of tax incentives should begin as soon as the recovery is uncertain. However, given the timing may be different from one country to another requires a high degree of coordination at European level;
- short-term unemployment support should be withdrawn gradually only after finding that there is a clear trend GDP growth and hence, after employment, with the usual lag, we have started to grow;
- sectoral aid schemes should be phased in at an early stage because they involve high budgetary costs and is considered to have fulfilled their objectives, and because of their possible distorting effects of the single market;
- support for access to funding should continue until there are clear signs that, in general, financing conditions have returned to normal;
- Withdrawal of support for the financial sector from government guarantee scheme will depend on the state of the economy in general and the financial system in particular.

Conclusions

With the current global crisis, the authorities want to increase business competitiveness, growth is closely linked to both increase global welfare by providing well-paid jobs, of goods and services and environmental quality and by providing a fair competitive environment.

How the crisis is managed is one indicator of the type of society and economy which we have in the future. We are witnessing a profound crisis of economic and social system.

Not only do we need a project to overcome the crisis, but one to guide us in the post-crisis development. We need a project company that is based on principles of solidarity, responsibility and social justice.

Perhaps the meaning of courage, responsibility and fairness behavior has changed over time, but their need to remain.

We still need honesty, courage and responsibility. For all these ideals are not only beautiful, but unrealized must all, through teamwork, consistency and reliability by doing so.

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