



The international trade as the main descriptor of globalization impact

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Under the present circumstances, the international trade is characterized by a series of highly important processes, such as: a) The growth of the national potential of economic competitiveness is ever fluctuating, being influenced almost decisively by the evolution of the technical progress and by its implementation in the economic and social life; b) The polarization of the trade exchanges; c) The internationalization of the financial markets; d) The problems concerning the environment protection. Analyzing the evolution of the international trade in the last two decades one may outline and forecast several features for the future. First, the faster growth tendency of the world trade in comparison with the world output will remain steady, especially since certain premises have been created, capable to stir the world trade, such as: the existence of more open and more competitive markets, with a fully developing trade, the growth of the direct foreign investments, a low inflation rate, the reduction of the budget deficits in many countries and others. Second, the growth and the diversification of the services trade will continue, while their role in the states' economy will be more and more important and the implementation of the new technologies and of the modern telecommunication means will allow the development of this particular economic sector. The regionalization tendencies have increased concomitantly with the tendencies of the globalization. However, the globalization and the regionalization have to be seen as two complementary processes. The regionalization should not lead to the fragmentation of the global system in blocks of opposing interests, but to the creation of economic and commercial areas within an open world economy. This can be taken as a transition process and not as an alternative for the globalization. The option of the states to take part in cooperation action within the regional economic groups must be subordinated to the national interests of superior revaluation of the material, human and technological potential.