

THE SUPPORT OF INTERNATIONAL INTEGRATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS

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Abstract: *Nowadays there are different types of cooperation between sovereign states. The cause of any cooperation is globalization, which fosters international relations and contributes to their diversity. In order to talk about cooperation between countries on a global level, we must first start with one country and its region. From what kind of qualitative and quantitative relations it establishes with the countries in its region will depend the appearance on the global scene. In addition to bilateral and multilateral cooperation, there are institutionalized forms of economic, financial, technological, security and other types of cooperation between the regions of certain states (provinces, republics), the states within the formed regional economic integration (groupings), and the regional integration itself. The most prominent among all aspects of regional relations and cooperation are certainly economic relations. The emergence of numerous regional integrations has become a global trend. Therefore, we can conclude that the contemporary world economy is characterized by the process of globalization, that is, the process of economic integration and cooperation at the macro and micro level, on the basis of that greater international trade and interdependence of the economies of different countries. The modern history of European integration is related to the period after the Second World War when the ideas of European unity get their formal framework. However, the idea of European communion is much older, and there is almost no history of civilization since ancient times to date, which has no foundation in the existing concept of the European Union.*

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1. INTRODUCTION

International economic integration as a form of economic integration of countries has a long history. By the nineteenth century economic integration between the independent states was realized in the regional economic space. During the nineteenth century, economic integration processes emphasized the attributes of national homogenization and the formation of national states. The twentieth century marked a very pronounced dynamism of continental economic integration. International economic integration is characterized by the association of national economies with the aim of eliminating customs and many forms of non-tariff barriers and other restrictive measures aimed at restricting free international trade, human and capital movements, as well as all other factors of production that relate to third countries - non-members of the economic integration.

1. 1. The notion of regional economic integration

Over the past six decades, various forms of economic integration have expanded widely, practically covering all parts of the world. There is no generally acceptable explanation for the key factors in the development of regional economic integration; it is clear that each regional agreement represents a cooperative effort by individual states in order to achieve the most diverse, economic and political goals.

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In a sense, economic regionalism is the answer of national states to the common economic problems that generate the development of the world economy. As the international economy becomes increasingly connected, regional groups of states are increasing co-operation in order to strengthen their independence, improve their own positions and achieve political and economic goals. In addition, it should be kept in mind that regional integration is not an alternative to the national state, but rather signifies the concrete attempts of individual states to jointly realize their vital national interests and ambitions.

1.2. European rehabilitation

The momentum of the formation of regional integration is basically a political and economic character. After the Second World War, starting from the creation of the European Rehabilitation Program (Marshall Plan) until the collapse of the Bloc division of the world in 1989, the basic driving impulses of the regional integration processes were emphasized by political nature, while economic considerations were in the second plan. After the collapse of the bloc's division of the world, military and political influences have been diminished at the expense of increasing economic interests in the complex processes of creating new regional integration in the world.

However, some analysts rightly observe, that without good political relations among member states, it is not possible to successfully develop economic integration.

Effective growth

Regional economic integrations are implemented through agreements of countries belonging to the same region. Today, around thirty regional economic integrations operate in the world, which occupy about 80% of the world market.

The key economic motive for the emergence of regional integration is in the effort to increase efficiency with this act. Efficiency growth is achieved thanks to: removing barriers in the store, reducing the costs of trade, encouraging exports, secure access to the markets of partner countries, increased investment opportunities in a wider, integrated market, increased competition in the internal market, using the economies of scale, which the integrated market allows, strengthening the service sector, facilitating the exchange of technical information and knowledge between companies, supporting research and development activities, and the creation of new technologies, products and services.

2. EUROPEAN TRADE ORGANIZATION

The World Trade Organization is the youngest international economic organization and only exists for more than ten years. Its importance for conducting international trade in goods and services is extremely high. The World Trade Organization is promoting free world trade, which should result in increased international trade flows, profits for businesses, the population and society as a whole. Member States of the World Trade Organization denounce national sovereignty in the conduct of foreign trade policy in order to secure the benefits deriving from membership of the World Trade Organization.

2.1. European Union

The European Union is a result of the process of cooperation and integration that began in 1951 between the six states. After nearly 50 years with four waves of EU integration today, there are several member states that pretend to be their fifth coupling, this time towards Eastern and Southern Europe. The mission of the European Union is to organize relations between member states and their people on the basis of solidarity.

The main objectives of EU are: promotion of economic and social progress (a single market was established in 1993, a unique monetary policy in 1999), presenting the EU's identity on the international scene (through EU assistance to non-EU countries, joint international and security resolutions, actions in international crises, common position among international organizations), inflicting European guards (which does not change national citizenship), developing a field of freedom, security and justice, maintenance and construction of EU laws.

2.2. Member States of the European Union

Primary concerns of the EU are putting individual and their interests at the heart of European integration. European institutions consider the respect of fundamental rights as a fundamental principle of European law and have developed legislation on freedom of communication within the EU. With the Maastricht resolution, the links between the citizens in the Member States and the EU became more direct, by breaking the concept of European citizenship that represented the series of Guardian and Political Rights. These rights are further developed through the Amsterdam Resolution, which also specifies the link between national citizenship and European citizenship.

Unlike the concept of deepening integration, which becomes the basic label of the European Community since the adoption of a single European act and the project of a single market, the creation of the EU, the strengthening of the role of the European Parliament and the enhancement of the importance of qualified majority decision making, another key concept of integration is the enlargement.

It is actually about enlarging the Union to the east of Europe and joining the membership of a number of different countries, which is gaining momentum at the beginning of the 21st century. Conversely, however, it is not possible to talk about increasing membership, but to keep in mind the question of maintaining the success of the achieved level of integration, as well as to ignore the future number of counties when it comes to projects of further integration.

In the European union, the „regatta approach” is accepted, which means that countries that successfully meet the criteria become members regardless of when the negotiations begin with them.

European Parliament

It is elected every 5 years by direct vote. The European Parliament reflects the democratic will of the united 374 million citizens. Together with pan-European political groups, the most important political parties of the member states are presented. It has 3 basic functions: delegates with the power of law enforcement, i.e. adopts European laws, together with the Council, it manages the budget - impacts on EU spending, has democratic control over the commission. It is situated in Strasbourg.

European Council

It is the main body for decision-making in the EU. The council meets in a diverse composition: foreign affairs, finances, bargaining, telecommunications. It has a certain number of obligations such as: it is the legislative body of the Union and exercises legislative power together with the European Parliament, coordinates the economic directions of the Member States, concludes the arrangements on behalf of the EU, manages the budget with the parliament, decides on a common international and security policy and coordinates the activities of the members.

The European Commission

It maintains and supports the general interest of the Union. The manager and members of the commission are elected by the Member States since they have been previously approved by the European Parliament. The Commission is the administrative power of the Union's institutional system: has the right to produce draft laws, and then presents them to parliament and council, as an excellent body, it is responsible for the implementation of the religious legislation, the budget and the programs adopted by the Parliament and the Council, acts as a guardian of the proceedings and, together with the court of justice, ensures that the law of the community is properly applied, represents the Union on the international stage and negotiates mainly in the field of international exchange and cooperation.

Other institutions which are of the crucial importance for the work of the European Union are: Court of the Listeners which checks whether the taxes of the Union have been collected and all its expenditures have been spent according to the law, and whether the financial management of the EU is in order; then, European Central Bank that frames and implements European monetary policy, manages operations of international exchange, and enables smooth operation of payment systems. Economic and Social Committee represents the views and interests of civil society in the Commission, the Council and the European Parliament. The committee must be consulted on issues of economic and social policy and may give opinions on an independent initiative on other issues. Committee of the Region takes care of the respect of regional and local identities, it needs to be consulted on issues of regional policy and education. It is composed of representatives of regional and local governments.

European Investment Bank is a financial institution of the EU. It finances investment projects that contribute to the balanced development of the Union and finally European Ombudsman (all individuals or entities living in a union can be seduced if they consider that they are subordinated to an act of „maladministration” by the EU institution or some of its bodies).

3. CONCLUSION

International organizations are the creations of recent times. Stricter awareness of the need for international cooperation is conditioned by economic and technological development. The need for, and later, the realization of wider and complex interstate relations required the regulation of this new space. In the absence of the world government, such tasks could only be answered by an organization that made it possible for states, while remaining equitable and without acknowledging any superior authority, to jointly make decisions and ensure the execution of all supporting actions. Thus, international organizations have emerged as a means of continuous cooperation in order to realize the interests that are common to the United States. Today, in-

ternational organizations despite their development are essentially the same. They do not deal with the creation of worldly or general human interests, but seek common denominators in the aspirations of all countries in order to find a common solution.

General theory of international organizations has the task of studying the common features of such organizations, to create a transparent system, to determine the principles on which they operate, to establish the legality of their development, and to criticize existing organizations from the point of view of the real needs of the media cooperation and aspirations to achieve the true values. In order to ensure mutual exchange, the free movement of labor, services and capital between different countries has created economic integration. The agreement is an instrument used to manage this integration.

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