

## **Security Aspects of Economic Cooperation in the Black Sea Region**

### **Introduction**

#### **Integration and regionalism as modern trends of development**

The communication and information revolutions are turning the world into truly 'global village'. An era of competitive coexistence between capitalism and socialism as the two alternative social systems has ended with victory for the market system (marketization), that facilitates a single global economic system to emerge. As nations achieve higher economic development, societies become increasingly pluralistic and complex. Thus, the world appears to be moving towards an era of global cooperation and integration.

Nowadays the key words are the interdependence of nations and the imperatives that a globalize economy imposes on us. Moreover, the level of interdependence of globalizes economy become really imperative.

The current tendency is that economic integration will continue to gain greater importance for a very simple reason: no country in the world can succeed on its own. In modern reality during the international division of labor it's impossible to live on your own.

So integration has its prominent place in world economy. This has been proved by experience of European community, the Northern American Common Market and other examples. The integration speed goes up per year.

Globalization of the world economy often goes through regional integration. One of the most vivid illustrations of regionalism is development of multilateral institutions. Development of regional institutions and degree of their activity significantly depends on relationship between region and international system. As a confirmation of this point we can regard variety of system's politics toward region or variety of region state policies, which are changed according to the growth of regional organization level. While in aftermath of the Second World War is characterized by ideological and strategically bipolarity, the more recent period has been changed by the multi-polar world creation tendency. The one of the reasons can be considered the growth of number of regional institutions and increase of regional organization levels, which are linked to it.

New regionalism is phenomena of contemporary world. In sum, the new regionalism includes economic, political, social and cultural aspects, and goes far beyond free trade. Whereas

the main trend of old regionalism was toward the economic protectionism, the new one is rather open and is in close relations with interdependent world economy.

Contemporary regionalism, as wide term, is the globalization of those political, and economic structures, in which the regions are united. Basically, globalization indicates a qualitative deepening of the integration process, strengthening the functional and weakening the territorial dimension of development. The two process of globalization and regionalization are articulated within the same larger process of global structural transformation. The evolution of the process depends on rather dialectical relations between regionalism and globalization, than on their straight development. Compared with regionalism, which has huge historical past, globalism is a new concept.

As a whole, the success of integrated groups in significant degree depends on elaboration such motivating forms of economic relations, that most of all appropriates specific features of concrete region.

The integration among developed countries and integration among developing countries significantly differs from each other. As practice shows, developed counties prefer to integrate with each other while they regularly are involved within the relations of developing countries. Influence of developed countries on developing countries is being implemented in two ways: the first involvement of developed countries in economic groups and the second direct participation in integration projects

The future of integrated groups of developing world significantly depends on ability of intergovernmental policy to create circumstances for participating countries for real economic interconnections. In developing world private industry integration has not yet strong internal stimulus for development and can't play the role of independent motive power, which encourage formulation of regional industry complexes.

From social-economic point, integration in major parts of developing world is on its primary stage of development. Developed integration complex formulation in developing world means spreading of industrial cooperative processes into integration.

In modern market economy, the primary objectives of regional policy are to reduce negative phenomena arising from natural conditions, geographical location, political situation or economic processes, and to create as favorable conditions as possible for closing the development gap and for encouraging innovative economic activities of developing countries. Regional strategy must reckon with the fact that, over next 10-15 years, one of the principal tasks will be to build up gradually the new institutions and instruments required by modernization.