

CHALLENGES OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND STAKES OF A SUSTAINABLE WORLD

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Abstract:

Sustainable development is conceived on a long-run term and it refers to that reasonable answer in fulfilling the needs of the present generations, without compromising the future of the generations to come. The concept involves a triple dimension: economic development, social fairness and inter-generation equity. Far from abstract concepts, the provocations of durable development falls into the realities of the world, illustrated by the three stakes: water, health and educations. The free modern market is a state invention, and its rules are not imposed naturally, but are the results of political arrangements. The field of international trade is not a simple game with "zero sum". The trade improves the well-being of some nations, but there also losers. Until now, the world trade has only function in an asymmetric manner, allowing for the products from the developed markets to enter the markets of the developing countries, but without a proper reciprocity. It is desirable an economy for the XXI century, an economy that it is synchronizing with the Earth and its natural sustaining resources, not one that destroys them. The key element in restructuring the economy is to make the market to reflect the true prices, all costs included. The strategy Europe 2020 propose a new economic vision, able to help EU to exit the crisis and to build an intelligent economy, sustainable and favoring inclusion, with high rates of occupancy, productivity and social cohesion .

Keywords: sources of risk; failed states; sustainable development; demography, social and economic development; migration; food security; conflict for resources; power; international security; Strategy Europe 2020.

Introduction

In the summer of 2009, Paul Krugman declared that most of the macro economy -fullblast economy study- in the last 30 years was „spectacularly useless at best, and positively harmful at worst”(Ip, 2013).

For the next few decades are expected two main sources of risk that humanity will have to face: (1) *population growth*; (2) *pollution and climate change*. This could, in turn, lead to many other problems (lack of water, lack of food, etc.). Since the degradation of living conditions in poor regions of the world will lead to the creation of a climate of political and military instability and insecurity in

these regions, it is possible that the developed countries are required to economically isolate and be as prosperous enclaves in a world dominated by poverty (Câmpeanu 2004).

In the past, governments were concerned by the concentration of too much power in a state such as Nazi Germany, imperialist Japan or the Soviet Union. Today, however, *failed states* are the biggest threat to global order and stability. Various international organizations make up the list of failed states, weak or fragile. For example, the World Bank focuses on a group of 30 low-income countries, considered,, fragile and conflict-affected countries

"(Somalia, Chad, Sudan, Zimbabwe, Congo, Afghanistan, Iraq, Guinea, Haiti, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Nigeria, Burma, Ethiopia, North Korea, Niger, etc.)."

Compared to the limited nature and uniqueness of the world, and to the strong economic and demographic growth, especially in southern countries, human societies and economies must move from a growth that has so far remained largely extensive and predatory, to a new more economic development mode, fairer and more cohesive. This paradigm shift is a real stake of civilization. *It undertakes us to ask on the sustainability of the current model of growth and to built and to promote instead a genuine sustainable development, a concept formalized in 1987 by Brundtland report in the preparing of the Rio Conference (1992), to the whole world.*

1. The concept of „sustainable development“

The „sustainable development“ represents a new way of development formally proposed as an aim by CNUED and BM to member countries. Theoretically, it is inspired by the desire to reconcile with improving the welfare of present generations with the save of the environment for future generations. Sustainable development is conceived for a very long time - it is to meet the needs of current generations without compromising the ability to meet those of generations to come. Currently, *the concept involves a triple dimension: economic development, social equity and intergenerational equity* (Échaudemaison, 2012).

The holistic vision on the meaning of "sustainable development" is largely based on increasingly evident finding, that the GDP is necessary but not sufficient to ensure natural and social security of a country and the less of the planet. Sustainable development strategies are different, even as needs

and priorities diverge in developed countries.

After an irresponsible „*economical growth*“, which was a risk of irreparable ruin of life support systems, the world has become increasingly aware that development is the freedom that enables and facilitates the provision of goods to the people, but „more freedom“ means enhancing human abilities to help themselves and to influence the world. This can be achieved by a concerted and responsible support from scientific and technological research (Brown, 2011).

2. Demography, occupancy and sustainable development

The necessary articulation for promotion between development and the sustainable development raises the question of contradictions induced by the existence of a global system of both terrestrial sphere, and the world, globalization, interdependence. In this perspective, geopolitical issues are essential because large negotiations and decision-making takes place in the great international political and economic organizations - UN, WTO, G20. For now, the interests of different countries often diverge strongly - according to climate negotiations, that has always blocked real progress- Kyoto Protocol.

If the rate of global population growth tends to slow down, the planet goes from 4.4 billion inhabitants in 1980 to 7,1 billions in 2013 and should reach 8.3 billion in 2030. Due to demographic transitions highly differentiated, southern countries polarize 92.3% of world growth between 1980 and 2012. The recoil of mortality, especially infant and fertility control pass through the progress of literacy and primary training, improving the legal and economic status of women and public health progress. *Demography and social and economic development are so closely associated.* Human occupancy is marked by strong

contrasts on the degree of population - two thirds of terrestrial population habitats 10% of the world and half the population occupies 8%. A quarter lives on the coastal strip, less than 50 kilometers from the coast. Beyond the strong inequalities of population and valorification which are often falling very old geo-historical factors, blocking factors or development factors of various global spaces are well differentiated - resources, enhancement, arrangement.

In southern areas, blocked and underdeveloped, the increasing pressure on resources, particularly of forest and agricultural heritage consumption can lead to tensions becoming more acute between human communities for their valuing and control. Then, the solution lies in promoting social and economic development of innovative, releasing sufficient resources for all.

According to Akerlof, in order to understand how economies work and how we can manage and develop, we must be careful to structure thoughts and ideas animating people's feelings, their animal spirits. We will never really understand important economic events unless we realize that, in reality, their causes are largely mental in nature. Akerlof and Shiller (2010) describe five different aspects of animal spirits and how they affect economic decisions: *trust; equity; corruption and anti-social behavior; money illusion and sense of reality*. These five aspects play a crucial role in the response to eight questions:

1. Why do economies fall in crisis?
2. Why do bankers of central banks have power over the economy?
3. Why are there people who can not find a job?
4. Why is there a long-term compensation between inflation and unemployment?
5. Why is saving so arbitrary for the future?
6. Why are financial prices and investment companies so unstable?

7. Why do real-estate markets have a cyclical life?

8. Why does poverty persist over several generations among disadvantaged minorities??

Demographic growth is accompanied by an unprecedented increase in the labor force potential for work, with an increase of 1.7 billion between 1980 and 2020 (+ 93%), southern populations polarizing 93% of world growth. More than 50 million new active arrive each year on the world labor market. But people at work and labor worlds are unequal -Jobs, wages, social security, training, qualifications, social rights. These potentials remain underutilized and the needs for more jobs and work are poorly valued because of a generalized bad development. The 2008 crisis had devastating consequences and its end can still be glimpsed. For example, at the end of 2012, the total production per capita remained lower than in 2007 in 22 OECD countries. The GDP per capita in 2012 after eliminating inflation was 26% lower than the level in Greece in 2007, 12% lower in Ireland, 7% lower in Spain and 6% lower in the UK and in the US with 1.4% lower.. *With the budget of austerity, chances of economic recovery in many countries are minimal*. Also, it is estimated that at its peak, the crisis has generated 80 million new unemployed globally and in Spain and Greece, unemployment shot up from 8% (pre-crisis) to 26% and 28% in summer of 2013. Youth unemployment is well above 55%. *Individual costs of unemployment are: economic difficulties, loss of dignity and depression. The social costs of unemployment: the waste of resources, social degradation and reducing skills*. Governments and unions create unemployment - political unemployment- some workers in rich countries refuse to accept the current level of wages and remain unemployed because they can live with the benefit paid the state. Note that *work affects*

our personality, physical, intellectual and mental wellness. ILO estimates that there are 123 million *child laborers* aged 5 to 14 years, worldwide, equivalent to 3.7% of the global labor force. It is also remarkable *the global unequal distribution of working hours*. Why are hard working people poorer? (Chang, 2014). It is true that global inequality becomes more relevant, because people are more aware of what is happening in other countries, thanks to the media and the Internet, and thus begin to develop a sense of global community. However, it will be a long time until we will be able to tell a Romanian farmer not to be upset about growing inequality in the US, China and Somalia!

John Maxwell advises us: „If I want to show the world that I care very much, I have to open my eyes and look after people suffering ". Also, people do not know as by how they act when they have control, but by how they react when things are out of their control. Often, people with problems become slaves of their situation, not succeeding to see beyond. If you think, that you don't have too much to offer to the world, you will not contribute much to its development. Most people feel more comfortable with old problems than with new solutions (Maxwell, 2012).

By definition, *migration* is the movement of people across national borders. Although migration has many benefits both to migrants and to countries in which they are established, it can pose national and international security. For example, mass emigration of a population that does not share the culture of the host society, may threaten its cultural identity and social security, as it can cause racism and violent clashes between immigrants and the host society members, especially if those finally feel that immigrants are responsible for lower wages and for the lack of jobs. Thus it can be created an environment in which terrorism thrives, like networks that

facilitate organized crime - traffic of drugs, human beings, etc (Robinson, 2010).

Free market economists enthusiastically talk about the benefits of open borders, claiming that they gave companies access to the cheapest things in the world and have provided the best deals to consumers. But there is an object of economic transactions about which they do not speak in the same terms - *immigration or cross-border movement of persons*. There are very few economists advocates of the free market, who support unrestricted immigration as they support free trade. More in this category do not seem to realize that they are inconsistent as they support free movement of anything, except for persons; Others instinctively avoid this issue, yet feeling that free immigration would be economically unfeasible in and politically unacceptable. *Countries that emit immigrant loose labor force*. It can be a good thing if the country has a high unemployment rate and if unskilled unemployed are those who emigrate. The reality is that often, those who emigrate are those who shouldn't-skilled labor force, a phenomenon known as "*brain drain*". One third of immigrants live in these developing countries. The main channel through which the country which is issuing immigrants is affected, are *the money sent in the country*. A large proportion (60-85%) of these are intended to domestic spending, thereby improving the living standards of recipients; money which are not intended for consumption are invested in small family businesses. The flip side is that remittances are created with negative human costs, such as family breakdown or neglect of children. The total amount sent abroad has considerably increased since the beginning of the 2000s -at over 300 billion dollars, amounting to three times the foreign aid given by rich countries to developing ones. The amount of money

sent from abroad can strongly affect the destination country, both positive and negative: positively in an additional financial resources equivalent to 20% of GDP would enormous increase consumption and investment of a country, and it would be a real damper of shocks; negatively, large amounts of money have fueled speculative financial bubbles or may weaken export competitiveness of the country of destination (increasing national currency, its exports are relatively expensive in terms of foreign currencies) (Chang, 2014).

The Schengen area is an area of free movement in Europe in line with the *Schengen Agreement*. Member states of this region have eliminated or will eliminate border controls for persons between them, so that is (or will be) possible to cross the border between any two such states without presentation of ID and without control stops. Member states of the Schengen Agreement which are also members of the European Union - Bulgarian, Cyprus, Croatia and Romania-respectively states which are only Member States of the Agreement, but not the EU, Switzerland and Liechtenstein, have not yet begun to apply the Agreement, but will do so in the future. Their citizens can continue to expect border controls between their countries and neighboring countries. Currently, European countries members with full powers in the Schengen Agreement are: Belgium; Denmark; Italy; Portugal; Sweden; Germany; Spain; Finland; Luxembourg; Greece; Iceland; Netherlands; Austria; Norway; Czech Republic; Estonia; Latvia; Lithuania; Malta; Poland; Slovakia; Slovenia; Hungary; Switzerland; Liechtenstein. The candidates are Bulgaria, Cyprus and Romania.

Nobel Laureate Professor at Harvard, Joseph A. Schumpeter (2011) raises the question: „There is quite true, finally, that few things are common

between the produce for profit and to produce for the consumer and that private enterprise is only slightly more than a simple tool to reduce production in order to squeeze profits which are subsequently described as fees and compensation?”

More than a third of the working population worldwide -a billion human beings, is either unemployed or underutilized (900 million), while globalization and the mobility of capital and investment accelerates implementation of labor competition, which draw down all salaries and wages and social protection. In this framework, *the right to work and to a decent wage, health and education, and the prohibition of child labor remain universal rights to conquer or defend strengthened while production and mastering knowledge is power and development stakes.*

3. The wide disparities in an interdependent world

So far, *the global economy has grown extremely polarized*. In a world increasingly interdependent, humanity faces considerable deficits. Here are some examples-key figures in this respect (Carroué and Collet, 2013):

➤ GNP / capita: \$ 4,155 in 1970, \$ 7,637 in 2012 (+84%).

➤ World Population: 4.4 billion in 1980; 7.1 billion in 2013 and 8.3 billion in 2030. The population is a key element that determines the existence of states and their internal dynamics. Important are the geopolitical and demographic size and the degree of homogeneity of the population in relation to the territory, led by some of its natural characteristics, and on the other side of the ethnic and national minorities presence. As with the surface, the demographic size of the states varies within very wide limits: the most 10 populated countries of the world concentrate 60% of the world population, and India and China hold

together 27.5% (Dragomirescu and Săgeată, 2011).

- Ageing: 600 million over 60 years old in 2013; 2 billion in 2050.

- South: 70% of the world population in 1950, 80.4% in 2012 and 83% in 2030. In the last half of the last century were identified two major axes summarizing on one hand, ideological divisions and on the other, the Economics: East-West (political division of the world into capitalist West or the communist East) and North-South (global economic disparities between the industrialized North and the underdeveloped South and predominantly agrarian). An important number of Southern states decided to organize, forming the UN's so-called *Group of 77*, in 1964, following the first session of UNCTAD - United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. Three years later, the Group will adopt the *Charter of Algiers*, as the institutional basis of the organization. Declarative goals of the G77, which brings together 130 countries today, focuses on aspects of economic development and living standards, and promoting South-South cooperation in a wide range of issues, from education and technology development (Biró, 2013).

- Active Population: +1.7 billion between 1980 and 2020, of which 93% growth for the South.

- Developed economies: \$ 34,953 / capita, poorest countries \$ 552 / capita, the ratio is 1 to 63. The development becomes a more pressing issue on the public agenda, as with international actors understand how, under the pressure of international public opinion, the need for sustainable use of natural resources available to the planet, although the reality of national interests always comes last to remind the importance of developing the chessboard of international politics. International disparities are nothing new given that about 85% of the world population lives still in modest

conditions and fails to generate than a fifth of the world (Biró, 2013).

- 1.4 billion people (one in five) live in absolute poverty, most of them citizens of middle-income countries. International absolute poverty line is set to \$ 1.25 per day. The figure amounts to 1.7 billion people (one in four), if we adopt the definition of multidimensional poverty (Chang, 2014).

- The consumption of households: North America quarter, Europe 30%, Asia 25%.

- Agricultural production has multiplied 2.6 times in 40 years -will it feed 9 billion people by 2050?

- 870 million people under-fed in 2012. *Food security* is a condition where people do not experience hunger or malnutrition and live without the fear that it might occur. FAO - Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations dissociates it into four components: (1) availability: Must always be enough food for everyone; (2) accessibility -All people must have access to all the food; (3) acceptance-the food at which people have access must be culturally acceptable; (4) adequacy -alimentation must be edible and healthy and appropriate measures should be taken in order to ensure that food is produced through sustainable methods that do not threaten its production for future generations. FAO claims that nearly 840 million people suffer from chronic malnutrition problem for developing countries, but also in the rich countries, where there are people dependent on social welfare and charity programs to survive (Robinson, 2010). Twenty and four thousand people die every day, unable to buy food for survival (Perkins, 2010). Approximately 50% of perfectly edible food sold in the EU are thrown either by consumers or stores selling them, says a report of the Committee for Agriculture in the EU, which points that the overproduction of food leads to unnecessary erosion of agricultural land and the emission of greenhouse gases in animal farms.

Meanwhile, 79 million EU citizens live below the poverty line, and 16 million of them depend on food provided by charities. According to the report, food waste is taken at all stages - by producers, by those who process them, sellers and consumers. Similarly, half of the food of the world -over two billion tonnes of food ends up being thrown away. Experts say that this alarming situation is caused by improper storage conditions, by the expiration date and by consumers disinterest for certain products. The report „Food of the world - Do not waste it ", also claims that huge amounts of water -550 billion cubic meters of water - are used to irrigate crops that are not processed. Water demand for food could reach 13 billion cubic meters by year 2050.

➤ The world energy consumption increased 3.3 times between 1965 and 2013. 90-95% of world energy consumption is based on non-renewable fossil fuels, which suggests that it will worsen the competition for control of these resources among supranational economic states and blocks. Climate change is, indeed, regarded as one of the main factors behind the change in the energy economy, but not the only one. While climate scientists and environmentalists stir in *quality of the energy we produce*, most other experts make are much more worried about the *amount of energy they produce* wondering, especially if we can produce enough power of *any kind or quality* to meet current and future needs of the world. By 2035, in the world it will be used an amount of energy by over two times higher than at present time. The application will be a stringent one, particularly in developing economies, as in China and India, whose leaders see insatiable consumption of energy as a key industrial success. By 2020, the electricity demand could be 70% higher than today. Governments, in turn, fearing disruption of economic and political disadvantages, further

postpone any significant degree of distancing from the current energy economy, making the change, when it comes, to be more violent and devastating (Roberts, 2008). In tandem, it stands the sacrosanct goal at any cost, in places like Romania, Borneo, Kamchatka or Nigeria, off the coast of Florida and on the bottom of the South China Sea, in Alaska and Chad, by which energy CMN are rummaging earth and the bottom of the ocean in the search of the next big oil or gas reservoir. *Around the world, military economic and diplomatic strategies, nearly every nation continue to be shaped by the priority objective, to maintain uninterrupted access to a steady source of energy.*

➤ Access to energy -1.2 billion people without electricity. Americans are the biggest spenders of energy in world history -a country with less than 5% of the world population consumes 25% of the energy of the entire planet. According to estimates, more than half a billion people (one fourth of the world population) lacks the access to electricity or fossil fuels, thus having no chance to move from a preindustrial existence of a brutalizing poverty, to modern lifestyle, big energy consumer. *Energy poverty* is now stepping out as the new enemy of the developing nations, the root cause of many other problems and perhaps the deepest chasm between rich and poor. Fortunately, the curve of energy consumption and that of economic growth are not identical. In countries struggling with an unprecedented population growth, energy security search is rarely equivalent to a jump by sophisticated technology and clean - they adopt the easiest, fastest and cheapest possible way, for this purpose. We can also expose the reason for which energy experts believe that a real change in the world energy system is almost impossible, unless that occurs in response to a strong shock (Roberts, 2008). Why were there

privatized in Romania to outsiders, the electricity, gas and fuel and oil??

- Global fleet: 500 million today, 2 billion by 2030.

- China consumes 58% iron, 41% copper and 29% of global platinum.

- 2.4 billion people without drinking water.

- AIDS Pandemic: 35 million infected people.

- According to WHO, 8153 people died from Ebola epidemic in West Africa, out of a total of 20,656 cases registered in the three countries affected. On 23 October 2014, were known cases of infection in eight countries of the world. Most affected are Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone in West Africa. The others are Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, Spain and the United States.

- 150 metropolitan economy enjoys 30% of global GDP.

- 24 cities have 50% of the GDP of the 150 cities worldwide.

- Wealth -25 million (0.5%) of the population owns 36% of the world's wealth. It's no coincidence that the richest nation in the world also have the largest energy consumption per capita economic -increasing translates into higher personal income, which stimulates purchases dishwashers, televisions, oversize habitat and automobiles. Wealth inequality is much higher than income inequality, the reason being that wealth is accumulated much harder than gaining an income. Income inequality has increased in most countries since the 1980s, and the trend of increasing inequality has slowed somewhat after 2000. *Poverty was dominant human condition in most of history.* It is very difficult for poor people to be successful even in the most equitable markets.. But markets are frequently manipulated in favor of the rich, as we have seen in a number of recent scandals related to the intentionally incorrect sale of financial products and by served lies to

regulatory bodies (Chang, 2014). It should be noted the *relationship between economic development and income inequality*, net first formulated by Simon Kuznetz, US immigrant, born in Belarus. Thus Kuznetz illustrated this theory with one of the most famous graphic in the economy - „*curve of Kuznetz* " under form of letter „ U" turned describing society movements as the economy becomes more sophisticated and productive, from a low inequality to an increased inequality and back to low inequality. In the late 1940s, Raul Prebisch - Argentine economist of UN Economic Commission for Latin America has developed a *critique of neoclassical economic international theory*. Based on the concept of comparative advantage, conventional economic theory assumed to be mutually beneficial for the Nordic countries to specialize,, "in manufactured goods, and to the south, the raw materials and food. *Prebisch, basing its analysis on the concept of unequal exchange between center and periphery, argued that commodity prices tend to be fixed or to fall, while prices of finished goods tend to be resilient and to grow, resulting in a permanent transfer of economic welfare from south to north.* In the late 1960s, André Gunter Frank has borrowed international elements of the political and economic international baranian complex (Paul Baran, Marxist Stanford University, in *The Political Economy of Growth*, extended the analysis of Prebisch), he removed the internal components of class and popularized what became known as „*dependence theory* ". According to it, the development and underdevelopment are not some natural stages through which all countries pass, but historical results of unequal relations between states and of a long-term process and large-scale seizure and transfer of surplus from satellites or the metropolitan periphery or center. The result of this process is

the "development of underdevelopment, the self-support of growth in the north and south dependent underdevelopment (Benewick and Green, 1998). At the end of 1970, the income of the middle class began to stagnate and the upper class began to distance themselves from everyone else. This was evident in the US, but in the twentieth century, income inequality had become a global phenomenon, present in most developed Western economies, as in developing countries. Akerlof brings three examples of *caste equilibrium*: (1) racial discrimination; (2) government business groups; (3) professional groups. Such a challenge for relations between economic theory and social conventions Marginalism - as long as most people have a positive utility from meeting social conventions and as long as activities continue to the point where marginal costs are equal to marginal benefits, there will be advantages from failure of social conventions, to the extent that they fail to promote efficiency. According to him, the *function of reputation* indicates that the reputation of a person depends on how it complies with the code of conduct of the community and also with the part of the population that believes in it. The greater the number of people who believe in the code, the easier the reputation is lost if it is violated (Akerlof, 2009). In 2011, Credit Suisse-International investment bank, estimated that there are 29.6 million millionaires in the world (people with more than one million dollars in net assets), equivalent to half of one percent of the world population. In addition, the rapid emergence of the very rich, following the financial crisis (Freeland, 2012).

➤ In 40 years, the world fleet has multiplied 4 times, and three times maritime flows.

➤ 10 states hold 84% of global military fleet, and the United States 43%.

➤ Land borders -248,000 km, of which 10.5% „born" after 1996. The internal legitimacy is difficult to obtain and requires the belief that the State concerned citizens formed a nation. In Europe, the formation of national sentiment followed plotting borders in many cases a single nation assimilation of different ethnic groups proved to be difficult and involving centrifugal forces. From a legal perspective, the territory of a sovereign state represents the geographical area from within, which the state exercises its absolute and exclusive sovereignty. It defines the spatial limits of existence and of organization of sovereign states, representing one of the natural materials prerequisites which condition the very existence of the State. *Border functions are*: (1) supervision and control of human flows that cross borders involves a rigorous control of the identity of persons and therefore on the identity of migration flows. This filter of control is less rigorous between states belonging to the same system of economic cooperation- free common markets or free exchange areas- or between those under customs union and is greater at these assemblies economic boundaries. (2) The tax function is to submit the customs control of goods transiting the border and implementing a system of customs duties. (3) The legislative function is limited by the territorial borders of a state legislative competence. (4) Military function, borders is a place of concentration and mobilization of military devices (Dragomirescu and Săgeată, 2011). The term „*ethnic cleansing*" appeared in the early 90s, during the wars in the former Yugoslavia and refer to the policy to eliminate all members of a particular ethnic group in a given territory. Analysts have not agreed on the main grounds of ethnic cleansing. Some consider they have an economic nature -those who performed ethnic cleansing can confiscate land and properties of

victims, while others believe it has its roots in centuries-old ethnic hatred. Euskadita ta Askatasuna –ETA- is a terrorist organization that aims Basque independence from Spain. ETA was founded in 1959 in response to the suppression of Basque culture and language by Spanish dictator, General Franco (Robinson, 2010). In Romania, Transylvania is a huge stake in Hungary, vehemently addressed in a timely manner, in the last 25 years. As in most cases of „sponsored” crimes by the state, there are two facets of the September 11 attacks: the attacks themselves and the cover-up process (Chiesa, 2008). From a geopolitical perspective, the territory of the position is that which values the advantages of size and / or shape- the position may influence both the type of economy adopted by a state and its policy. For example, a port economy can not be developed unless by countries with large maritime façade as continental states tend to disenclavisation, aiming, through agreements and treaties with neighboring states or international organizations, the indirect outlet to the sea, the territory thereof. Of the 193 countries of the world, 44 lacked the exit to Planetary Ocean, facing the sea enclavisation phenomenon; most are European countries, Asian and African (Dragomirescu and Săgeată, 2011).

Far from being abstractions, sustainable development challenges are part of the everyday realities of the territories of the world, as illustrated by the three major stakes-water, health and education.

The issue of water is a good example of the contradictions between resources and the environment, needs and exploitation of market logic and the logic of social needs, while 2.4 billion people, or one third of the population, are deprived of access to water drinking. Meanwhile, *abundant and rare, water is a resource badly distributed in time and space*, of which globalization directly depends on levels

of wealth and development, while its consumption explodes, resulting serious conflicts in local or regional levels, potential or actual. Water issue is fundamental political by way of capitalization, which very often remains extensive and predatory versus depletion of certain resources and to the effects of pollution. In this context, *mastering the river is a response to local or regional stakes that can lead to hydro-geopolitical conflicts between economic actors, territorial collectivities or states*. See Example of Delta - the difference between Romania and Ukraine. If 21 large cross river basins which groups one billion inhabitants are subjected to great stress, many agreements allow CBC stress management, although between 1948 and today, 43 military action had as a framework for conducting a *hydrogeopolitical* problem - see the example of Crimea, March 2014.

4. Current significance of power

Energy trade are the feature of the geopolitical implications which distinguishes of trade in other goods. Over 50% of Russian GDP depends on sales of natural energy. Russia frequently handled Gazprom sold gas prices by establishing preferential prices for increased client countries and some other countries less favorable for Moscow. In addition, the trend of cartelization, of formation of monopolies, oligopolies, is inherent in markets where supply is limited by nature. OPEC (1960) is an example of the oil cartel (Biro, 2013).

By definition, *resource conflict* is a war waged to gain or maintain control over scarce natural resources such as oil, water or diamonds. For example, American military intervention in the Persian Gulf is often interpreted in the context of the US desire to maintain access to Gulf oil (Robinson, 2010).

Environmental security is to protect human by injuries caused by

environmental damage, ie two types of environmental threats to human security: (1) natural disasters (earthquakes, global warming, deforestation, etc.) and (2) ozone depletion. The lack of natural resources may cause resource contention when groups of states are struggling to gain control over those found in small amounts, such as water.

Environmental degradation can lead to conflicts within states, since environmental damage forcing populations to move from rural areas to cities, giving rise to social dislocation and, ultimately, violence - according to authors Robert Kaplan and Thomas Homer-Dixon. It is noted consensus that environmental problems can not be solved by individual nations, since they go beyond borders, imposing the adoption of new forms of collective security that transcends the traditional model of a single state-centered security (Robinson, 2010).

The Theory of International Relations developed at the beginning of the twentieth century from the desire to achieve a degree of predictability and an explanatory power similar to those of exact sciences. In this context, the need to identify constants and regularities in international politics, which can be transposed into laws of the international system was a priority. But change is in international relations and it is often associated with a variable level of violence in the system (Biro, 2013). *One of the main dimensions of change in the international system is the transition of power..*

The analysis of the determinants of power has been a concern of all states, along history - natural resources, territory size, population size, military power, the economic, etc., were the determinants of power. Thus, power is a fundamental concept in international relations and often it is considered that the motive of international politics is the struggle for power.

Hans J. Morgenthau believes that the main indicator that helps political realism to find his way through the field of international politics is the concept of interest defined in terms of power. From the perspective of the actor, the concept of interest provides rational discipline in action and creates surprising continuity of foreign policy that makes that American politics, British or Russian to appear as a continuum intelligible, rational, generally consistent in itself, regardless of the different reasons, moral and intellectual preferences and qualities of subsequent makers. How often were statesmen motivated by the desire to make the world better and ended up making it worse? And how often have they pursued a purpose, but they did something that neither anticipated nor wanted?

Morgenthau formulated the question: „*If we want to determine the strength of a nation, what factors should we consider?*” In order to answer, we must distinguish two groups: the relatively stable and subject to constant change. The most stable factor that depends on the strength of a nation is *geography*. Another relatively stable factor that exerts an important influence on a nation's power in relation to the other is the natural *resources*-food, raw materials, oil power. Industrial capacity is another factor. Military training gives geographical factors, natural resources and industrial *capacity* the power a nation's real *importance*; here we refer to the technology of war, military leadership quality and the quantity and quality of the armed forces. *Distribution* - imperialist countries encouraged population growth through various types of incentives, as Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy did, then using population growth as ideological pretext for expansion (Morgenthau, 2013).

In recent decades, some analysts have sought to establish correlations between the various factors of power,

presented in the form of symbolic equations. Ray S. Cline suggests the following correlation:

**Power = (Critical mass + Economical power + Military power) x
(Coherent planning of national strategy + Will)**

Or abbreviated

Power = (Mc + Pe + Pm) x (Sn + V)

where

Mc – critical mass, ie the population and territory of a State

Pe – economic power expressed by GDP

Pm – military power

Sn – national strategy, ie the ability to plan and implement the adopted plans

V – will, meaning the existence and consistent manifestation of a political will

By giving some notes on an ad-hoc defined scale, comparisons can be made between countries and some hierarchies can be established (Bonciu, 2004).

Propensity of „International Economy“ and thus international trade is closely related to international security,„. The term „international security“ requires, for example, the threat to the safety of wars between states, against terrorists who cross international boundaries, to restrict international trade conflicts or disrupt the flow of resources such as oil, to oppressive governments, natural disasters or other factors causing massive displacements of refugees across borders. In the last 20 years is requested reinterpretation of this concept, extending it to security issues such as the environment, social security and economic security and development is to transfer the reference point from the nation state to the individual. Moreover, if the condition of individuals can be improved by reducing the poverty, if human rights can be guaranteed if the causes of international conflict will be solved, and the world in general will be more secure. National security is thus dependent on human security. Because today's world is one interdependent ecological and economic, environmental crises are ongoing in an unique, globally manner. In this new world, the term,, national security "has little sense for the language,, because

we either escape all or crash us all" (Brown, 2011).

US does not face any more complex than the international relationship with Israel, which poison its relations with the Islamic world and complicate the completion of the fighting in the Middle East. But what is the reality-mobile (strategic and moral interests)?

Ottawa Convention is, for example, the concrete product of human security agenda of the 1990s. Thus,, the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on their destruction "was signed in Ottawa in December 1997 and entered into force in March 1999. It has been signed so far by 154 states and 151 countries have ratified the treaty. Among the major countries that have not signed the Convention are China, Russia and the USA (Friedman, 2011).

"The convention on the Prohibition of the Use Of Modification Techniques for Military or Hostile Environment "was signed at Geneva on 18 May 1977 and entered into force on 5 October 1978, the undersigned parties pledging "not to apply the modification techniques of the environment for hostile purposes, military or any kind that could have

severe effects, scale and duration, bringing destruction, damage or injury to any other State acceding to the Convention." The term „*environmental modification techniques*" refers to techniques that change the composition or structure of the Earth's by intentioned dynamic manipulation of natural processes, including weather and handling conditions (Robinson, 2010).

Geopolitics describes the transformations experienced by nations, but says little about the types of arrangements that will parade their leadership.

Romania's accession to the OECD is a strategic objective of Romanian foreign policy, included in the government program 2013-2016. Also, „*Europe 2020*" was adopted by the European Council of 17th pf June 2010, amid a deep economic crisis and the intensification of long-term challenges such as globalization, pressure on resources use and aging. *The Europe 2020 strategy proposes a new economic vision that helps the EU to overcome the crisis and to build a smart, sustainable and inclusive growth, high levels of labor employment, productivity and social cohesion.* The strategy is based on three thematic priorities, which are intertwined and interdependent:

✓ *Smart growth:* developing an economy based on knowledge and innovation;

✓ *Sustainable growth:* promoting a more efficient economy in terms of resource use, greener and more competitive;

✓ *Inclusive growth:* promoting an economy with a high rate of employment, able to provide economic, social and territorial cohesion.

In order to define the actions required to implement the Europe 2020 strategy, the European Commission proposed to achieve, by 2020, at European level, the following objectives:

✓ employment rate of people aged between 20 and 64 years - minimum 75%;

✓ level of investment in research & development to 3% of EU-GDP;

✓ reaching the objective "20/20/20" (or 30/20/20 under certain conditions) on climate change and energy;

✓ school drop-out rate of 10%, and the share of population with higher education and aged between 30 and 34 years -at least 40%;

✓ 20 million reduction in the number of Europeans at risk of poverty (which would correspond to a 25% reduction in the number of people at risk of poverty).

5. Conclusions

A real challenge for sustainable development today is the democratization of trade. The clash between the forces of globalization and trade protectionism is a topical issue.

Another important problem facing international trade represents „voting" and implementation of international rules on competition policy because globalization has increased competition, but has caused the emergence of anticompetitive behavior, such as attempts to *cartelized* different sectors of the market, the number of frequent transnational mergers and acquisitions and even exclusion of foreign firms on domestic markets. *The free market is an invention of the modern state and its rules are not imposed naturally, but are the result of political arrangements.* This is because the foundation of the modern economy is CNM, an entity which the law says is responsible for the debts of a business, but in reality, the law and the state moves the risk from indebted to lenders. Everywhere in the world, the crisis of 2008 has redefined the boundaries between corporation and state, reducing market autonomy and power of the financial elite. CMN financial surpluses had swollen

financial sector and have fundamentally changed the character. The financial sector became therefore, a master of industry. Capital markets reached an unimaginable power in decades. They dry up local economies, filled with gigantic pockets and decide where the money will be invested (Löpfle and Vontobel, 2013).

Defending national interests against internal and external threats is regarded as an essential task of national security policy. The *national interest* lies in things cherished by a company and its leaders, such as for example, physical survival, territorial integrity, the pursuit of ideology, national honor and prestige, economic welfare and trade and maintaining international stability (Robinson, 2010).

The public and officials often remember about the commercial „concessions" made to foreigners. We can agree with the fact that international trade is not a simple "zero-sum game". *increases the welfare of nations, but there are losers*. The latter feel deeper pain than jubilant victory winners, national policy must assist and compensate workers and other disadvantaged categories of trade liberalization.

So far, free trade has not worked only asymmetric, allowing penetration of markets in developing countries products from advanced industrialized countries, without reciprocal absolute. We appreciate that in the next period, trade negotiations will focus issues of official barriers and especially of the hidden and what we call „new trade agenda".

We need an economy for XXI century, one synchronous with the Earth and its natural support systems, one that does not destroy them. *Waste economy*, based on fossil fuels and centered on the car, which developed in Western industrialized societies, is no longer a viable model, even for countries that have articulated it, nor for those who want to imitate it and

emulate them." *The key element in the restructuring of the economy is to make the market to tell us the truth by placing all costs in pricing*. In the case of energy, it means imposing a carbon tax that reflects the full cost of burning fossil fuels, offset by a reduction in income tax (Brown, 2011). Ideally, a climate agreement should contribute to establishing a uniform rising price of CO₂, to discourage the release of greenhouse gases and increase the revenues for adaptation and further reduce of emissions.

We can highlight the following ethical perspective: „tragedy of the commons ". If in a company, laws of the market work properly, the public goods should be distributed effectively, but this does not always happen. The reason would be that the goods have their own characteristics that make their allocation through the market may not work as it should be correct. Most endangered goods in common (the earth's atmosphere, oceans) can not simply be fenced and divided between the inhabitants of the planet, to become their private property and enjoy more care from the owners (Perkins, 2010).

Despite improving health and general medical conditions, health and public health problems remain a challenge for central development, especially for populations in the south, where endemic diseases - malaria, tuberculosis, leprosy, diphtheria, tetanus, polio, measles, etc . strike billion individuals. *These inequalities are a profound socio-medical factor risk for all humanity because microbial unification of the world and the circulation of the fastest growing viruses and diseases related to the transport revolution and globalization*. Compared with the globalization of major pandemics such as AIDS, which infects 35 million people, particularly in Africa, victims of underdevelopment, and to the emergence of new threats - avian influenza or Ebola, commissioning of a system of

prevention and alert in the WHO proves that *our world has the resources necessary and of appropriate institutions to give a collective response based on solidarity when there is political will for it means they are assigned institutional, financial, material and human means* (Carroué and Collet, 2013).

Sustainable development is designed for a very long period - it is about meeting the needs of current generations without compromising the ability to meet those of generations to come. *The concept involves a triple dimension: economic development, social equity and intergenerational equity.* Social and economic demography and development are closely related: the right to employment and decent wages, health and education, and the prohibition of child labor remain universal rights to conquer or defend or strengthened, while production and mastering knowledge is power and development stakes. So far, the global economy has grown extremely polarized. Military, economic and diplomatic strategies of nearly every nation continues to be shaped by the priority objective, that to maintain uninterrupted access to a steady source of energy.

Far from being abstractions, sustainable development challenges are part of the everyday realities of the territories of the world, as illustrated by the three major stakes-*water, health and education.* Hydrographic property

is a response to local or regional stakes that can lead to hydrogeopolitical conflicts between economic, territorial or state collectivities. The conflict for resources.

One of the main dimensions of change in the international system is the transition of power. Propensity of „*International Economy* " and thus international trade is closely related to international security". The Europe 2020 strategy proposes a new economic vision that helps the EU to overcome the crisis and to build a smart, sustainable and inclusive growth, high levels of labor employment, productivity and social cohesion.

Romania watched an admirable program: unity, unanimity, economic and social development, reaching the heights of civilization -*Romania, example of welfare, golden future, free people*, which promised success to continue into the next millennium, while the Law 48 forbade Romanians to talk to strangers. From 22 December 1989 until today, the presidents of Romania were Mamluks prisoners versus national interest and power. Regarding Romania "his winning book" was played and refereed by the same international forces in 1989! Finally, we appreciate the fact that *globalization is inevitable and we can not "go back"*, as globalization is not a *panacea for sustainable development, equality, prosperity, freedom and peace.*

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