

THE GLOBAL INTEGRATIVE MODEL OVERVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Considering the latest evolutions in global economy and international financial system, it can be confirmed that trying to identify the global equilibrium particular mechanisms and trends, the direct or complementary effects of economic globalization and market integration, becomes the central interest of any research whether its quantitative or qualitative. But even the references in these matters are so wide; the unanimous impression still underlines the fact that national and regional economies integration in contemporary global market has exceeded the nowadays conceptual global framework. Considering that the work hypothesis formulated for the beginning of the '80's is evolving further radically uncontrolled, it can be underpinned that, the global capital free movement is no longer a factor for market equilibrium as "market fundamentalists" predicted and the financial integration as global process contributing significantly to the market bubbles born and burst, in the absence of any efficient global monitoring preventive or mitigating tools. In this context, the authors plead for changing the gravity center of global governance researches on those criteria that should meet on national and regional level before embracing global integration models as in accordance with a global integrative model. In this light, the authors consider that the international efforts should be focused toward remodeling first the fundamental global structures implicated in globalization process, for aiming toward a gradual integration into a global integrative functional model of economic and financial dimensions. The first step as this paperwork is reflecting, should be the definition of a coherent global integrative model designed to balance the whole scale of interests from national to global levels, seeking not only for efficient process but also for acting legitimacy and dynamic equilibrium of all processes involved.

Keywords: globalization, integration, global governance, economic system, financial system

Introduction in Global Integration Concept

Global integration is largely defined as the complex sum of those determined interactions among self-governing sovereign states, which is a process involving a shift from a state of total or limited isolation to a more complete or limited unification (Karunaratne, 2002; Bensidoun, Ünal-Kesenci, 2008). The global integration is usually marked by the successive stages in the lowering of internal restrictions within sovereign states and the expansion of new external boundaries (Stiglitz, 2003). Moreover, Mattli (1999, p.41) defines integration as being *"the voluntary connection of two or more formerly independent states to the extent that authority over key areas of domestic regulation and policy is shifted to the supranational level"*. The authors are considering that in the present, we are assisting to vicious rising conflicts between national and international interest within globalization phenomenon dynamic, as seeking for the last evolutions in global economy and financial system settlements (Popa, 2010), the global integration problem should be analyzed deeply, to the point of becoming not just important but vital at all levels of interest in, harmonizing national economic systems, in order to promote a *"globalization for all"* (Stiglitz, 2006) in a sustainable manner. Only then can the global framework offer an equilibrate perspective into a complete and fair matrix, where all major actors can be equally represented (Bhagwati, 2004; Hopkins, 2003).

The authors in this paper defend the idea of analyzing the globalization performance not just as an economic stage, interconnected and trans-national in its complete development, as "state-of-the art" concept mostly defined; the global integration concept should be approached as a qualitative indicator of globalization phenomena success, thinking about national-regional-global ratio of social-economic-politic cumulative quantitative performances, where the isolated interest of a nation is not exploited, but properly valued in international context, into an equilibrate and profitable manner for the whole international framework, based on comparative and competitive advantages. Moreover, this performance qualitative indicator of globalization phenomena becomes clearly more important as every day passes, since we are witnesses to profound reconfiguration actions against global architecture, in all its political, economic, cultural or social dimensions (Popa, 2010).

Looking for a coherent process where the wealth distribution on a global scale is not just a matter of power sizes arbitration (Kébabdjian, 1999), the present studies should approach through avenues prior to the globalization model definition, to get first a proper support for a further definition of a *Global Integrative Model* (GIM) and, secondly, in succeeding in describing the *National Integration Symmetry* (NIS), in order to assess or to describe a distinct nation, as related part in ratio with the global economic, financial, social and political canvas. Thus, on the basis of this complex process there should be drafted a new conceptual design of globalization process as "globalization matrix", containing and describing its most important variables and major determinants, in order to depict the functional priorities in relation with the new international realities, from a global societal perspective.

1. Global Integrative Model (GIM)

1.1. Contemporary Trends for Global Integration Process Description

The global financial crisis sparked debates as to whether the current nature of the global integration model required revisiting. The current system has created a global landscape that fosters uneven development for most of the countries proving the global valances of any international disequilibrium. The purpose of this paper is to call for a prior setting of a global integration model comprising of all variables that act in forming an equilibrium equation on the international level. This global integrative model can reflect not only the major variables interfering in the global processes, but also should succeed in configuring all these into a common relation, in order to be able further to assess the globalization efficiency under a holistic and complex perspective. Having the model designed we can easily approach two sensitive issues: one related to

the national integration symmetry ratio as reported in the global realities or standards, and second in relation to the importance of applying adaptive policies, not just unique receipt in economic, social and cultural development or even in international crisis prevention or mitigation.

As recognized more in political practices than in professional literature, the global integration is defined by the complexity of interactions among self-governing sovereign states, involving and evolving into dynamic shifts from a state of total or limited isolation, to a more complete or limited unification (Ritzer, 2011). Global integration concept is usually marked by the successive loosening of internal restrictions of the sovereign states against international variables and by the expansion of new external boundaries as defined by international markets and global technology. Mattli (1999, p.41) defines integration process as the, “*the voluntary connection of two or more formerly independent states to the extent that authority over key areas of domestic regulation and policy is shifted to the supranational level*”.

But even the globalization is defined by more than one variable, the global integration itself has been considered as mainly driven by economic or financial features and indicators, or by the networking tools in logistics, supply chains, transportations or communication. Most of the “red threads” were proposed or just shaped usually by political variables involved in negotiation processes, as coming mainly from developed countries and their will, whose interest usually prevail in international bargaining due to their dimension of power.

The economic and financial aspects of the global integration process have greatly impacted national and regional economies, dominating the frame of global integration mainly through, capital flow, markets activity and trade networks. Positively, there have been recorded important steps of progress as well for emergent and low developed countries, however, as the beginning crisis points proved again, the applied policies in global governance still ignored the global integration desiderata, making possible the crisis expansion, but more severe to less developed countries (Bond, Edmans, Goldstein, 2012). Global integration in many cases has increased income and wealth distribution disparities (Dicken, 2011). The Asian financial crisis (1997–1998) and the recent global economic crunch should have been considered to be the vivid results of a dysfunctional global integrative model as has not been considered up until now, just framing the economic and financial variables against the reflective indicators as sustainable development, knowledge transfer and cultural values. These systemic disruptions led to unexpected evolutions in different causal chains, the economic and financial performance of the most developed countries, together with their progress, being suddenly diluted, without any direct fault or misalignments, proving that an improper integration in the global framework is able to increase the national sensitivity against a regional or international evolution (Soros, 2008).

Apart to any late crisis manifestation, the market volatility and the free capital movements toward that pool of potential chipper labor costs still have augmented the socio-economic disparities in developing countries and further in those heavily in debt countries. Those economies based on labor-intensive agriculture and lower manufactured exports were affected by inflationary pressure caused by high inflows of capital or faced sudden capital withdrawal in perception changing, but with no real efficiency issues (Popa, Nistor, 2014).

The current global integration model has been negatively affected by the political priorities promoted on a global scale, based on economic and financial fundamentals on set mainly as challenge features for power advantages achievements in international dialogue (Soros, 2008; Stiglitz, 2006). National priorities such as quality education, equitable and sustainable food policy, and health and social policies were

sometimes neglecting the national and social interest, being derived from global framework and dynamic goals. The pressures from the imparities functional variables in the current global integration model not only overcome the developing and heavily in debt countries to benefit from globalization processes on consistent and sustainable basis, but also were favorable for social injustices and inequalities deepening, that further impedes the development of the emerging markets and their ability to compete and to integrate in a balanced manner within developed global markets. Oxfam (2000) analyzed the current model as a growth and wealth depressant since it disregards the fundamental role of income distribution in the reduction of poverty. Since socially and economically some countries were allotted with limited or no access to fecund resources, globalization has only favored those economies with full access to these resources. That is the most vivid picture where the global integration had played a negative role by adding an additional gap between the rich and poor sides of the economic and financial global canvas (Aulakh, 2000, p.123).

Concluding by taking over an institutional perspective, the globalization as a phenomenon has failed by now within its integrative dynamics as United Nations' Human Development Report officially stated (1999, p.8): , *"The new rules of globalization - and the players writing them - focus on integrating global markets, neglecting the needs of people that markets cannot meet. The process is concentrating power and marginalizing the poor, both countries and people. [...] The current debate is [...] too narrow, limited to the concerns of economic growth and financial stability and neglecting broader human concerns such as persistent global poverty, growing inequality between and within countries, exclusion of poor people and countries and persistent human rights abuses"*. That means the political factor must consider the whole of all variables together, not just the power sides of international decision, acting in all countries benefit, toward and symmetric integrative perspective.

Thinking on the actual global stage of trade and financial integration, the syncope conveyance has functioned as contagious reaction translating the liquidity effects alongside the economic and financial chain of weaknesses, from one economy to another, becoming pandemic within the integrated system (Daniels, 2012). This events development depicted the volatility and vulnerability of some countries unprepared to face high peaks of imbalances at once, with no prior capacity built for sock absorption (Popa, 2010).

With no work hypothesis of integration variables assumed on a global scale, the premises for continuous contagious imbalances transmission become very possible. Considering the integrative globalization model as a possible design, different action scenarios can be framed, and further adaptive strategies can be applied to stop or to mitigate imbalances transmission within the global economic structures or financial system.

1.2.Research Methodology

The major methodology used within this study is based on qualitative analytical and modeling methods of research (Savin-Baden; Major, 2013), the authors considering the globalization aimed modeling phenomenon functionally described by its variables. The variables were identified by the scientific literature or prior work by the referenced authors, as result of their previous studies (Stiglitz, 2002; Popa, 2010, Karunaratne, 2002; Giddens, 1991; Dicken, 2011, Rischard, 2002; Ritzer, 2011). The data were consolidated under models, as pre-requisite for the next steps in analyzing the quantitative perspective of indexing these parameters and measuring the processes symmetry (Denzin, Lincoln, 2000). The results will be extremely useful for the next studies in political settlements or international governing strategies, in designing a globalization route or future global goals, toward an equilibrate development, together with the adaptive responses from international organization or national economies to the new challenging economic and financial architecture. To describe the bivalent relation nation-global system there are practically two major

approaches: as from the nation toward the system (*upwarding integrative approach – analytical perspective*) or from the top general perspective downward to the regional and national level (*downwarding integrative approach – holistic perspective*) as it has been described in figure no.1.

The downwarding integrative approach as holistic perspective has the disadvantage of promoting a pre-set shape that is already defined, mainly against the multinational and multicultural full acceptance, not as a natural need of growth, but is still viable because it can offer a proper image of globalization goals and integration driven forces. Unlike the holistic one, the upwarding integrative approach as analytical perspective is very useful for a balanced perspective in sustainable development, because it presents the building up procedure from the basics to the top (Popa, Nistor, 2014) on integrative steps for national, regional or international level, describing progressively the gaps and the disparities, as related to the global model or standards. Thus, considering not only the benefits, but the functional failures of a global integrative perspective, the major focus of the next researches should describe the imbalanced relation between nations, for setting up a further description of those inter and trans-active variables that defines the relations between nations and the global system, under the ratio of part compared with the holistic perspective. Consolidating this approach, the inter-national harmonized interests should be a solid part of the current global integration model physiognomy.

In the present research have been approached both qualitative analysis components to figure more suggestive and more accurate integrative modeling for globalization, valuing both holistic and analytic perspectives of this complex phenomenon. For qualitative research purposes it has been further defined as being below the globalization variables upon a holistic matrix and for analytical perspective has been conceived as an integrative model into a ratio fundamental, from the nation to global level.

1.3. The Model for the Global Holistic Perspective - Global Integrative Variables Description Based on Globalization Matrix (GMx)

Before any integrative approach it is important to describe the most common features and variables of a global framework, in order to define the holistic perspective as a working hypothesis against any other judgments or conclusions related to integrative goals and their modeling impact. The best way to view a comprehensive image against this complex system is to describe a general matrix of globalization determinants, taking under consideration all those variables that have determined or influenced the globalization and integration processes so far, as depicted by evidence or by literature.

Starting on the idea of most accepted determinants, traditionally used in defining the globalization matrix, based on three dimensions (economical, political and technological), were determined six fundamental factors in the route of modeling the globalization process: (1) economic factor, (2) financial factor, (3) political factor, (4) social factor, (5) cultural factor and (6) integrative variables, (adapted after Popa, Ionescu, 2010). The holistic model will make the connection between global level and national level on the scale of integration, using the integrative variables as driven forces of globalization process (figure no.2).

Based on these six variables it is very important to notice that globalization matrix has a natural development on a vertical line, on the path of a logical determination driven by following the conditionality between its components, as it has been depicted in the drafted matrix, valuing the relation of “*economical-financial → political → social → cultural → integrative* (loop variable)” (see figure no.2). On the other hand, the matrix horizontal lines were depicted as relevant qualitative aspects of globalization processes from global determinant variables, toward its values as aimed, first on global level and secondly on national and regional levels.

Obviously, the *economic and financial variables* should be maintained as the engine of globalization synergy, representing the propeller of all tumultuous movements between national economies and the global network as governed by the transnational vector. In spite of this, the financial and economic dimensions can easily be doubled by a lack of authority, deliberately considering that the markets are self-adjustable and able to balance the equilibrium from inside (Soros, 2008).

Two issues should be considered on this meter because such matters are frequently neglected by the officials or by the specialists. First the expression of “economic” is a must to be completed by the “financial” variable and considered reliant of each other in the same equation in so much as they are invariably dependent to the other (Stiglitz, 2006).

Second, as finely as the U.S. sub-prime crisis has already proven, strong monitoring and governing mechanisms become a must for integrated global markets (Soros, 2008). Apart from the whole matrix functional description, the financial system is isolated sometimes as variable, being disconnected to economic fundamentals, as being focused on a profit gambling idea, but not always harmonized in social responsibility terms (Newlands, Hooper, 2009; Duffie, 2008).

Nowadays, considering the global imbalances produced by these variables, the ration of revising governing strategies of economic and financial dimensions in their dynamics on global sizes should be a reasonable response to the natural tendency of global economy and financial system to escalate the social realities and to disregard the national goals, on deeply diversified and less restricted markets function (Steger, 2009). In this frame, the strict and efficient global governance becomes a must in order to ensure a symmetric evolution of the real economy sector in correlation with the financial industry evolution, to provide a solid and sustainable equilibrium on a global scale (see figure no. 3).

The problem is related to the political variable, the institutional system of governance being recalled to harmonize the individual interests with the global priorities (Rischard, 2002). As it can be observed from the beginning in studying the figure no.3 graph, at the moment, the financial industry exceeded in speed and complexity the real adapting possibilities of the world economy and, on the other hand, the international institutional architecture is not yet ready to govern timely and effectively, the economic, financial, social and political relations between nations, together with the whole framework dynamics, recording significant gaps (Bond, Edmans, Goldstein, 2012). The global efficiency is based first of all on the correlation between financial market actions, economy behaviors and global harmonized goals achievement strategies (Soros, 2004). Without any doubt, against market self-adapting capacity theories, the international market’s supervision and governance, remains the major solution in order to ensure the global equilibrium (Crockane, 2005). As part of globalization matrix, both the economic and financial variables can be considered as being the *propelling forces of globalization and integration process*.

The *social dimension* is in the third position, widely recognized as a major global variable, containing all those attitudes, deeds or facts related to economic globalization and integration processes. This variable claims for a real harmonization in terms of balancing the national perspective with the regional and global priorities. If harmonized on different levels, the relation between global and national dimensions should offer factual acceptance of globalization not as inevitable process but valuable processes for all parties involved, not just socially insensitive but also profitable, for all human communities into a sustainable manner (Robertson, 1992). The social perception is strongly tied to the economic and financial individual satisfaction and any discrepancy between individual expectations and surrounding realities or disparities can be easily attributed to the inequities within the globalization phenomenon. Afterwards, the

social satisfaction coming either from an efficient political game or from a cultural positive interference, should assure the fundamental basic for the most desirable result: globalization acceptance as a beneficial process, governed by the priority of making the “*globalization to work for all*” (Stiglitz, 2006). On the intuitive level, the social dimension offers the rational work hypothesis for the global integration concept, in accordance with the national goals adapted on an international scale and with the people’s expectations in terms of *social satisfaction*.

In the same shade, the cultural factor represents the most unpredictable variable defined within the globalization integrative matrix, being exclusively determined by the human characteristics, preferences, reactions and emotions, both as individuals and nationals. The cultural vector should be considered as the global integration loop, finally asserting the *acceptance* of a globalization process.

In the final stage of the matrix description, the *integrative variable* is related to those factors that bind the components together, making possible the interactions within the system, shading a vivid light over the holistic functional perspective. In this category of integrative variables there are mainly included the major driving forces within the global integrative matrix, namely the technology and knowledge (*centrifugal driving force*) and the sustainable development as qualitative concept (*centripetal driving force*) (Popa, Ionescu, 2010). Thus, the technology and further knowledge values are bivalent being strongly related both to the economic and financial variables efficiency, but also to the social variable perception asserting together the individual comfort and the personal satisfaction (McKeown, 2009). It will be facile under the integrative perspective to underline that the technology and knowledge have got a crucial importance as systemic binding variables, observing the major benefits determined by the globalization as process, in spreading the general progress (Boyett, 2001). The technology and knowledge transfer, have become the centrifugal driving force for the globalization process, integrating the majority of national benefits. The individual will be able to understand more easily the globalization benefits getting some direct advantages from the general progress as implemented worldwide. The actual success of virtual spaces in communications and global networking connections settlement on a global level, are simple examples for the priority of a technological overview against the globalization process effectiveness, in its integrative kernel. Taking under consideration this perspective the technology and knowledge transfer dynamic should be considered the most reasonable strategy for sharing under a centrifugal perspective, the values coming as results of global integration process. Further, completing the integrative variables picture, the sustainable development is also a global integration driving force, but in a centripetal sense, consisting in preserving the national identity on sustainable basis. In this matter the environment policies and climate changing issues are both important global and national problems, stimulating a common approach for achieving a health policy for the future in all dimensions: economic, financial, political, social and cultural. Therefore, the sustainable development is a centripetal driving force for the integrative model as coming from its vocation to harmonize the national interest with the international goals, in common strategies and policies for the future. In conclusion, valuing these functional concepts, a flow chart for global integrative equation can be drawn as in figure no. 4, optimizing the theoretical keys for a successful globalization process dynamics.

The political factors come to bind economic, financial and social factors detailed above, under the international negotiation process, offering the official ways for developing and implementing regional and global strategies and policies. The evolution of the political perspective depends on the institutional efficiency in terms of dialogue coherency between parts in modeling the common functional architecture for a global society, at least from the economical point of view. In case of crises only the political frame calls for *action legitimacy* on the global level.

Taking under consideration all these aspects, the modern world should promote a strategy framework for each dimension separately, the final global agreement according to the individuals satisfaction depending on the quality of these mixed policies. Finally, if the mixed strategy will contain more or less than proper quantity for each dimension then the turbulences will appear, making possible the crises burst, inducing as a consequence, incoherence of a global response for any discrepancy in proper world functionality.

1.4. The Model for the Global Analytical Perspective - Global Integrative Model (GIM) based on "Inner Diamond" model (IDM)

Once the holistic perspective has been drafted, the attention will be shifted to the analytical perspective, in order to follow to qualitative steps in process description from both perspectives to fulfill the research purposes. But on this time the study will be centered not on the global perspective, but on the national view considered the globalization process kernel. For the modeling purposes, the nation is considered as being those entity in need to adapt itself to an external dynamic framework, the integration effectiveness being counted as the ratio between the national endeavors in aligning to this complex of integrative global standards and achievements and the global actual values. Its six point of analysis as will be further described, the model is called the "Inner Diamond" Model (IDM) mainly because of two reasons: first, the nation has to grow in order to shape the global values (from simple to complex, from individual to networked), and secondly, the variables are following the six faces of a diamond, the power of the last shape (the global integrated one) being consolidated as a diamond by all its national integrated entities in one core global value, as achieved progressively. The nations should not only come into an integrative convergence program, but should be also able to contribute on a future global integrative model design.

The model has been shaped on an inner and an outer hexagon on set in complex inter-relations in order to suggest the inner hexagon dependency to the global external integrative standard. The inner hexagon is representing the national symmetry in relation with global model, in ratio with: economic variable (E'-E), financial variable (F'-F), political variable (P'-P), social variable (S'-S), cultural variable (C'-C) and knowledge variable (K'-K). Therefore, within the model, the EPFSCK hexagon represents the *global integrative joint model* and the E'P'F'S'C'K' inner hexagon represents the *national growth model*, in ratio with the global model. The IDM suggest that any nation should start in its integrative processes from its own realities, to grow rationally, based on progressive strategies, but not adopting policies in which areas are not adjusted to its own realities, but accordingly with its potential and power at the moment. As inner shape follows growth up to the regional standard, integrating first into its region and further into the global shape, being called for analysis purposes the *national symmetry model*. Thus, adapting the national growth model to the global realities will face two major advantages: first, the nation will grow accordingly with its potential and strategies, and secondly, the global model will not be pre-designed as today, but will be a result of all progressive inter-actions between all nations involved in this complex adaptive and integrative process. That is why the best shape to suggest this evolution is the inner growing model, as growing progressively, the coherency of the final model being thus similar with the diamond strength by the end, as shaped by the individual national processes together.

On the basics of IDM there were considered six elements, similar with the holistic perspective, to keep connected both study perceptions, into qualitative manner. On this model we have separated the economic, financial and political variables by the socio-cultural and knowledge side of the model, in order to suggest that two important but still antagonistic dimensions of globalization as following: the "Wealth and Power Triangle" (EFP) and the "Knowledge based Society Triangle" (KCS). EFP is compound by the most common vectors of globalization today, being the circle's of powerful countries attribute by the moment, but facing a counter answer from the national interests, expressed through the KCS triangle, were the social and

cultural factors are claiming for equity and sustainability, together with symmetric advantages within a sustainable and knowledge based perspective, were all the interest are worldwide, accepted and legitimate.

On the other side, completing the model on a functional level, were depicted both important driven forces as described in holistic perspective, namely: the technology (T) centrifugal force that spread the progress and the sustainable development (SD) centripetal force as preserving the durable social interest, both forces jointly determining the global process dynamics.

As the model is suggesting, the next steps after the qualitative definition will be to express the quantitative side of the global integrative model, based on nominal indexes as for each variable involved. The integration ratios should be further calculated as national/global values, namely: $I_E = E'/E$ (*economic integration index*), $I_F = F'/F$ (*financial integration index*), $I_P = P'/P$ (*negotiation power index*), $I_S = S'/S$ (*socio integration ratio*), $I_C = C'/C$ (*inter-cultural integration ratio*) and $I_K = K'/K$ (*knowledge transfer ratio*). Aggregating all these values, under a six parameters regression we can find out the global integration index as a primary value: $GI = I_E * I_F * I_P * I_S * I_C * I_K$.

Based on this index value, the first step toward adapted strategies both on a national and global level will be done. There will not be any universal receipt for economic and financial equilibrium as enforcing unrealistic targets; there will not be any other enforced social or cultural model as being ideal and so on. The only real admitted values on a global scale will be just those determined from a normal growth model, from the inner evolution toward common values and principles. The study will further continue to support the qualitative perspective into a more solid and consistent perspective, following to attract more researches into this approach.

2. Summary and Concluding Remarks

In conclusion the study has investigated the major variables involved with the globalization process taking under both holistic and analytical perspectives, for which were designed distinct model, but based on similar points of analysis. The equation of a successful global society is a must to be built in a globally harmonized formula, defined by the relation between <“*economic-financial propeller*” → “*value’s equitable spreading*” → “*satisfaction*” → “*action legitimacy*” → “*acceptance*”>.

But the globalization process seems to be randomly governed now, just adapted to the immediate realities but not based on a sustainable strategy to make the progress for all possible. This is what the authors tried in their work to advertise, as being aware of this reality. The major contribution of this study should be the attempt of modeling the complexity of globalization processes, under an integrative perspective, in order to offer the opportunity for next approaches in different particular areas, but into a unitary manner, useful for creating globally applied methodologies on economic, financial and political dimensions. The integrative model should be, as it has been reflected, a good reason for rethinking the political governance toward a more equitable dialogue in order to fulfill the nation’s expectations.

Further, as GIM has been defined, the international organizations should review their policies and strategies avoiding identical solutions for heterogeneous countries, with different levels of symmetry as identified above. It is not recommended to assess the country performance based on fixed nominal values but on relative values, as result from its level of symmetry. Further studies will shed light on the possible adaptive strategies in international context as applying the GIM rationales, as following: a) for the countries being in the structural changes stage the applied strategies will be related to the *integrative pre-conditions* fulfilment; b) for emerging countries the applied strategies will be close related to *convergence program*, on regional level first; c) for developed countries the applied strategies will be connected to the *integrative model leveling* and international symmetry, providing support for catching up policies and harmonization strategies on a global level.

Therefore, the question is not whether a country should be globally integrated or not, but rather how the integration should be implemented and when a country and in which level is it ready to face the global dynamics but accordingly with its own interest? Is there any need for a model in doing this global process and is it effectively possible? Proper global integration requires deep shifts in the existing geometries of global governing architecture; pleading for a more inclusive (on a global scale) decision making system, with more balanced power relations and negotiation rights, conducting to a more flexible global system, aggregating gradually the national interests and getting enough authority and legitimacy to be claimed as a sustainable solution for a “globalization” for all strategy.

4. Figures and tables

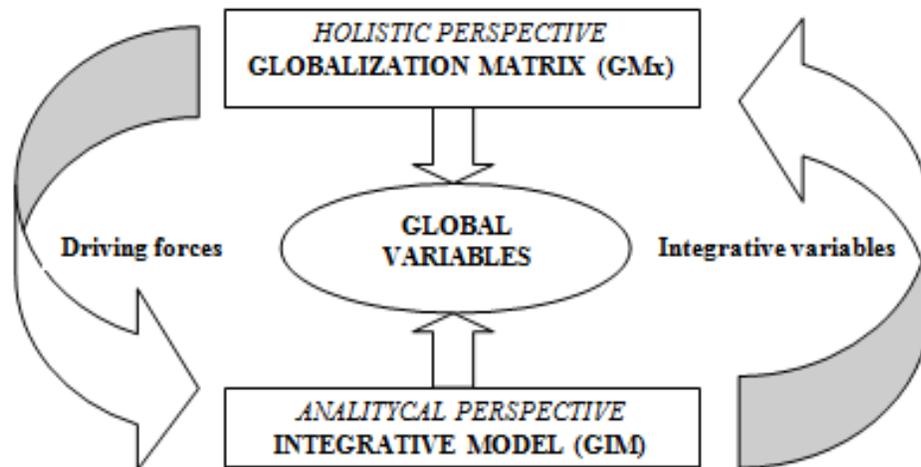


Figure no.1: The globalization frame under holistic and analytical perspective
(Source: authors' modeling contribution)

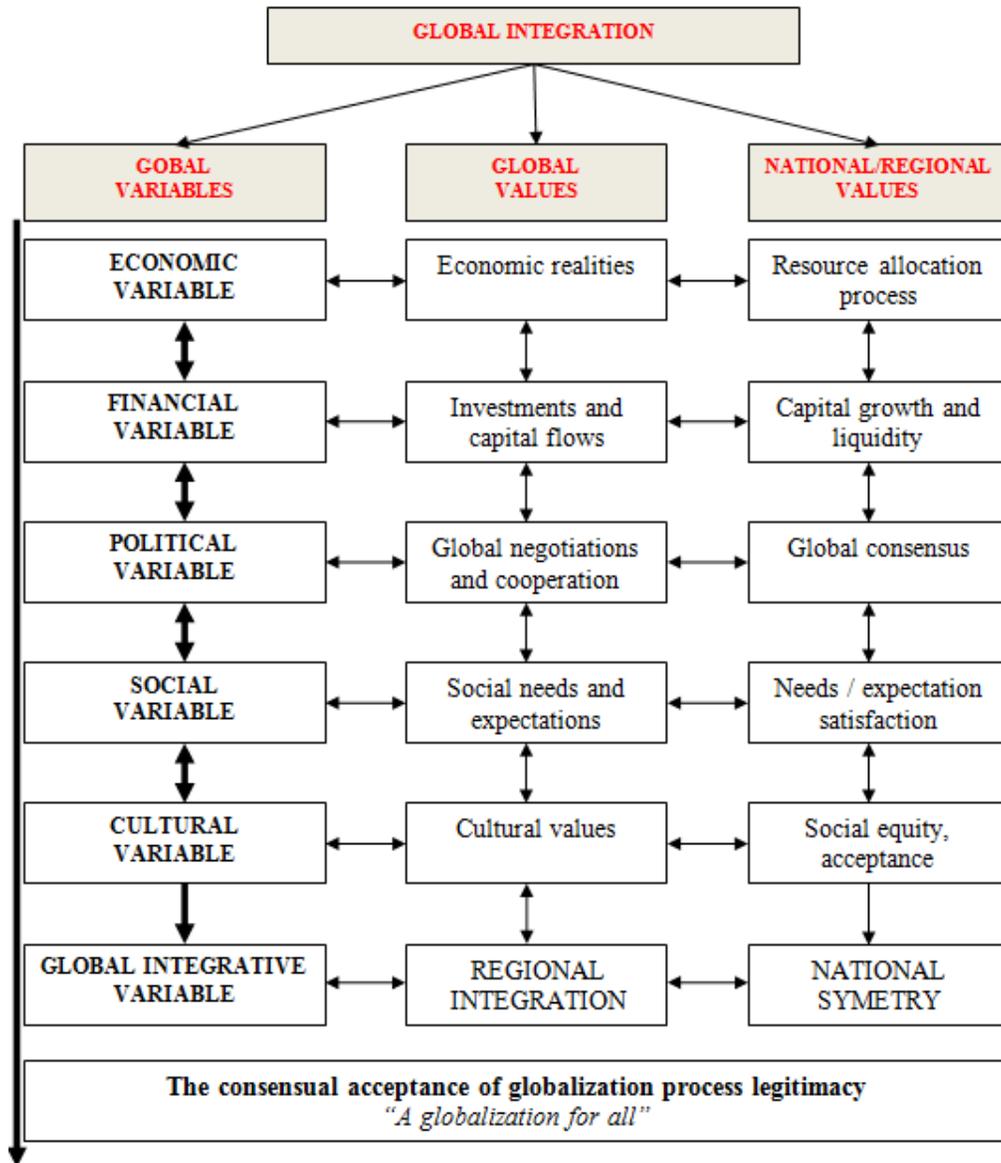


Figure no. 2: The holistic perspective - Globalization Matrix (GMx)

Source: Model adapted by authors after references (Popa C., Ionescu L.C., 2010, pp.134)

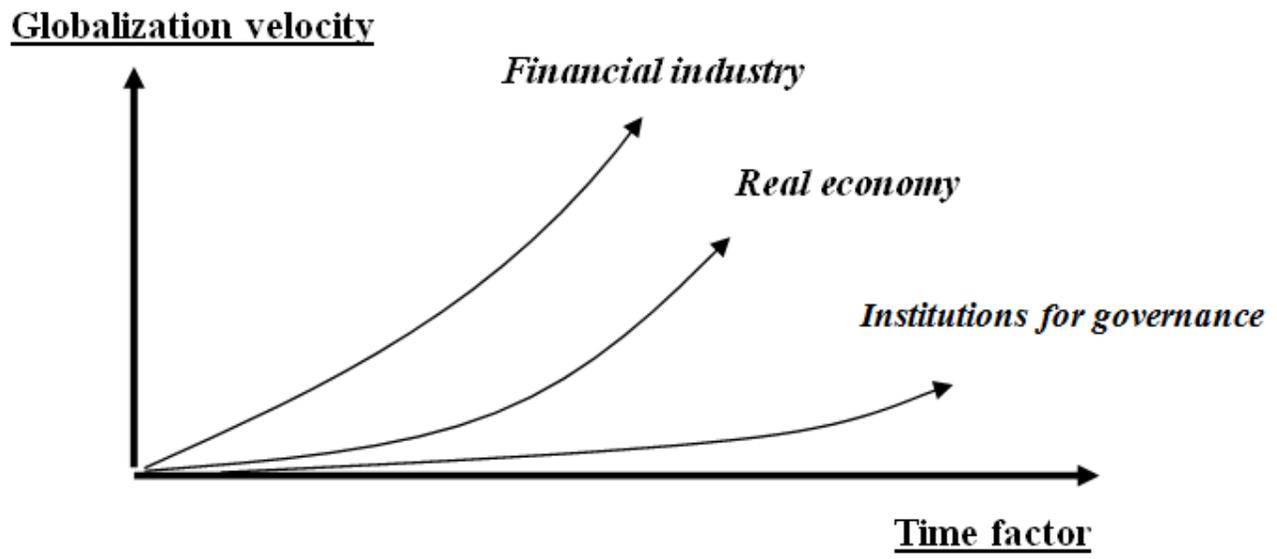


Figure no. 3: *The evolution of economic-financial dimensions related to institutional architecture*

Source: Model adapted by authors after references (Rischard, 2002, pp.84)

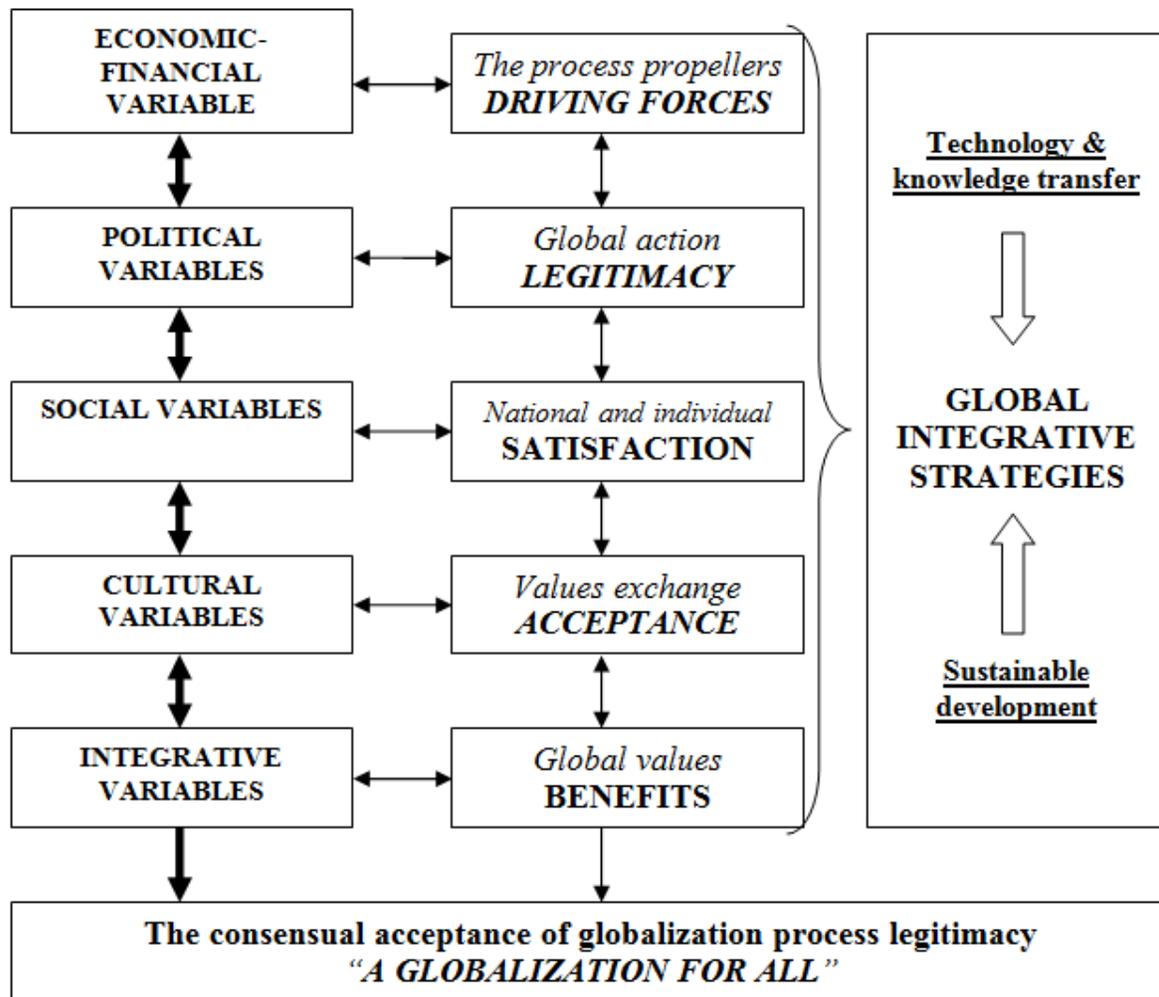


Figure no. 4: Global integrative model flow chart

(Source: authors' modeling contribution)

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