

Connections between Economic Efficiency and Global Strategic Assessment

Carmen Mariana CODREANU¹

¹ Associate Professor Ph.D., "Petre Andrei" University of Iași, Romania, e-mail: codrcarmen@yahoo.com

Abstract

The paper thoroughly explores the *interdependence between economic efficiency and global strategic assessment*, highlighting how economic performance influences the capacity of a state or organization to formulate and implement robust strategies. Economic efficiency, through resource optimization, cost reduction, and productivity enhancement, constitutes the foundation of financial and operational stability, providing an objective basis for strategic decision-making. It ensures not only immediate performance but also the ability to anticipate changes in internal and external environments, manage risks, and capitalize on development opportunities.

Global strategic assessment leverages economic and operational information to evaluate both strengths and vulnerabilities, creating a methodological framework for formulating medium- and long-term strategies. The level of economic efficiency determines the accuracy of this assessment, as precise and stable data allow for more reliable forecasts, investment prioritization, and efficient resource allocation. Consequently, a well-founded strategic assessment can support enhanced competitiveness, risk mitigation, and the strengthening of organizational or national resilience.

Therefore, economic efficiency and strategic assessment should be regarded as *complementary dimensions of the same reality*, and their integrated approach constitutes an indispensable tool for sustainable economic and strategic planning, supporting competitiveness and continuous progress in the dynamic context of modern economies.

Keywords: Economic performance; Strategic diagnostics; Organizational resilience; Resource allocation; Sustainable competitiveness; Risk mitigation.

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1. Introduction

The relationship between economic efficiency and global strategic assessment has become a central theme in the analysis of modern economic systems. Although these aspects are often studied separately, in reality, they are strongly interdependent. Economic efficiency reflects how resources are managed to generate value, while strategic assessment represents the process through which states, institutions, or companies analyse their internal and external environment to identify risks, opportunities, and courses of action.

Without a solid economic foundation capable of producing efficiently and generating surpluses, strategic options are limited or unsustainable. At the same time, without a well-grounded strategic assessment, even efficient economies can stagnate or accumulate hidden vulnerabilities. This paper explores in detail the connection between these two dimensions and how they mutually influence each other.

2. Theoretical Concepts

Theoretical Foundation of Economic Efficiency

Economic efficiency is a central concept in economic theory and practice, defining the capacity of an economic system, organization, or economic agent to use available resources to achieve maximum results with minimal consumption. In contemporary conditions marked by intensified globalization, accelerated technological innovation, and increasing economic interdependencies, efficiency becomes not only a performance indicator but also a fundamental criterion of competitiveness and sustainability.

Paul Samuelson stated that *"economics studies how society manages scarce resources to produce value and distribute it to individuals"*, emphasizing the centrality of efficient resource use¹.

Economic efficiency is influenced by numerous factors, the most important of which include:

a) Technological Progress

Technology is the main driver of efficiency growth. Automation, digitalization, and artificial intelligence allow for cost reduction, supply chain optimization, and improved product quality. Continuous investment in research and development is essential to maintain competitiveness in a globalized environment. Robert Solow emphasized that *"technological progress is the primary source of long-term economic growth"*².

b) Human Capital

The level of education, professional skills, and inventiveness of employees directly have an influence on labor productivity. Economies that invest in coaching, professional growth, and innovative skills are capable to generate sustainable competitive advantage and are vital for competitiveness.

c) Organizational System and Leadership

Modern management models based on participatory leadership, total quality management (TQM), and internal procedure optimization contribute to increased organizational efficiency. Effective management mobilizes assets, makes less waste, and brings supplementary benefit.

¹ Paul A. Samuelson, William D. Nordhaus, *Economie politică*, Editura Teora, București 2000, p. 22.

² Robert Solow, "Capital, Labor, and Economic Growth", in *Jurnal The Review of Economics and Statistics*, 1957, p. 7.

d) Economic and Institutional Conditions

Macroeconomic balance, regulatory quality, competition measures, and economic infrastructure affect the efficacy of companies and, in consequence, the whole economy. Well organized firms reduce unpredictability, develop investment, and make possible the development of competitive markets, while fragile firms increase insecurity and business costs.

At the firm level, economic efficiency is reflected in the enterprise's ability to optimally use production factors to reach highest profit. Indicators such as labor productivity, profitability rates, unit costs, and capacity utilization are used to estimate the efficiency. A performant enterprise successfully merges practical and human resources in an optimal process, keeping competitiveness in global markets.

At the national level, economic efficiency controls an economy's capacity to guarantee a high level of population well-being. Gross Domestic Product growth, price stability, employment rates, and international competitiveness generally depend on efficient resource use and the quality of public strategies.

The Concept of Global Strategic Assessment

In the context of fast changes in the economic environment, distinguish by globalization, digitalization, and market volatility, companies face the requirement to predict transformations and convert their set of tactics. Global strategic estimation is a basic device of modern management, providing deep perceptions into a company's position within both its internal and external environment. It allows decision-makers to identify opportunities, risks, competitive benefits, and vulnerabilities that have an influence on the organization's performance and sustainability.

Global strategic estimation represents the procedure by which an organization assess its internal position and external situation to support logical strategic resolutions. It is a complex device that merges the analysis of internal resources, market research, competitive environment evaluation, and the study of macroeconomic tendency.

According to Michael Porter, *"an effective competitive strategy results from a deep understanding of the industry environment, the organization's position within that industry, and the forces shaping competition"*³. Global strategic assessment seeks precisely this integrated understanding.

The assessment has several major *objectives*:

1. Identifying the organization's strengths and weaknesses (internal analysis).
2. Highlighting opportunities and threats in the external environment.
3. Evaluating the competitiveness of organizational functions: production, marketing, human resources, finance.
4. Determining the capacity for strategic adaptation to market changes.
5. Supporting short-, medium-, and long-term strategic planning.

These objectives provide a comprehensive view of the organization, forming the basis for future strategy formulation.

³ M. Porter, *Competitive Strategy. Techniques for Analyzing Industries and Competitors*, Free Press, New York, 1998, p. 15.

According to Henry Mintzberg, "effective strategy results from a balance between analysis and adaptability"⁴. Strategic assessment ensures this analysis, allowing the organization to be flexible and well-informed.

Mechanisms through which economic efficiency influences strategic assessment

In today's economic environment, characterized by globalization, digitalization, and rapid market changes, organizations must make well-founded strategic decisions.

Strategic evaluation represents the process by which a company assess its internal and external environment to identify opportunities, risks, strengths, and weaknesses. On the other hand, economic efficiency make reference to the organization's ability to optimally use accessible assets to reach maximum effects, reflecting productivity, profitability, and cost reduction⁵.

Conceptual analysis focus on at least five tools through which economic efficiency determines how a strategic assessment is created:

a. Investment Capacity and Strategy Financing

Durable financial performance, obtained from economic efficiency, initiate the foundation for a precise strategic assessment. Financial stability is revealed through:

- **Investment capacity:** Efficient companies can assign financial resources to strategic projects without compromising liquidity or ongoing activities. This authorizes research of new markets, acquisition of innovative technics, and product diversification.
- **Risk reduction:** Financial secureness decreases the company's vulnerability to market variations, external shocks, and economic crises.
- **Anticipated cash flows:** Consistent and anticipated cash flow permits strategic methods construct on existent inputs, growing the precision of internal and external estimations.

b. Structural Flexibility and Responsiveness

Structured economic systems are remarkable by organisational adaptability, allowing fast and precise operation. Accelerated procedures, high levels of digitalization, and carefully optimized supply chains concur to an economic toolable of easy adjustment.

c. Reduction of External Vulnerabilities

A coherent economy obviously eliminates dependence on imports and single supply sources, contributing to tactical security. By diversifying assets and growing internal abilities, it eliminates exposure to critical risks, such as energy, food, industrial, or logistical risks.

d. Enhancement of International Credibility

States with efficient economies are perceived internationally as reliable actors, capable of providing stability and predictability. Economic performance strengthens their status as stable and competitive partners, making them attractive for investments.

e. Capacity to Invest in Resilience

The resilience of a state, essential for coping with shocks and major transformations, depends on its ability to mobilize substantial resources. Such significant investments can only be supported by an efficient economy, capable of consistently generating surpluses and directing them toward the sustainable strengthening of its structures.

⁴ Henry Mintzberg, Bruce Ahlstrand, Joseph Lampel, *Strategy Safari: The Four Schools of Thought for the Art of Strategy*, Free Press, New York, 1998, p. 71.

⁵ N. Slack, S. Chambers & R. Johnston, *Operations Management* (9th ed.), Pearson, 2019, p.167.

3. Methodology of the Analysis

To integrate the two dimensions, a standard methodological framework includes four stages:

1. Inventory of Resources and Efficiency Assessment

A crucial first step in any strategic analysis process is the inventory of resources and the evaluation of economic efficiency. This involves a careful examination of costs, productivity levels, and technologies used, as well as the analysis of macroeconomic indicators reflecting the overall state of the economy. Through this detailed assessment, it becomes possible to understand how resources are utilized, identify strengths and vulnerable areas, and ultimately support informed decisions to improve economic performance.

2. Identification of Strategic Vulnerabilities

A critical aspect of strategic analysis is the identification of vulnerabilities that may affect the stability and performance of an economy. This entails evaluating external dependencies that could expose the state to risks, examining underdeveloped or vulnerable infrastructures, and identifying economic sectors that do not meet the performance level necessary to support sustainable development. By highlighting these weaknesses, corrective measures can be designed to strengthen economic resilience and reduce long-term strategic risks.

3. Scenario Development and Risk Modelling

An essential element of strategic planning is the development of scenarios and modelling of risks associated with economic evolution. This process involves outlining a range of scenarios – from optimistic, reflecting maximum development potential, to realistic scenarios based on current trends, and adverse scenarios anticipating possible shocks or crises. By analyzing these different perspectives, decision-makers can more accurately evaluate the impact of risks, prepare appropriate responses, and adopt measures that ensure long-term economic stability and resilience.

4. Formulation of Integrated Strategic Recommendations

Formulating integrated strategic recommendations is the stage where the detailed analysis of the economy and associated risks is transformed into concrete action proposals. These recommendations aim not only to increase economic efficiency through resource optimization and process improvement but also to reduce vulnerabilities and manage previously identified risks. By adopting integrated solutions that consider both potential opportunities and existing threats, the framework necessary for sustainable development and long-term economic resilience is established.

The methodological framework defines the **steps and analytical tools** through which information about economic efficiency is incorporated into the global strategic assessment.

❖ Data Collection and Validation of Financial and Operational Data

Data collection and validation are the cornerstone of the methodological framework through which economic efficiency is integrated into the global strategic assessment. Without accurate and reliable information, any strategic analysis becomes subjective and risks leading to erroneous decisions, affecting the competitiveness and sustainability of the organization.

Importance of Data Collection

Data collection is fundamental for analyzing economic efficiency and producing an accurate global strategic assessment. Financial and operational data constitute objective sources of information that allow the evaluation of the organization's actual performance compared to planned objectives, industry standards, and competitor performance. Through these indicators, managers and decision-makers can take well-founded actions, avoiding decisions based solely on perceptions or subjective estimates.

Financial indicators provide a clear perspective on the economic health and profitability of the organization, including:

- **ROE (Return on Equity)** – measures the profitability of equity and the efficiency of internal financial resource use;
- **ROA (Return on Assets)** – indicates asset profitability and the organization's ability to generate profit from available resources;
- **Net margin** – reflects profitability after deducting all expenses and taxes;
- **Cash flow** – shows liquidity and the capacity to support investments and operations;
- **Debt ratio** – indicates the level of financial risk and sustainability of external financing.

Operational indicators allow the assessment of internal process efficiency and productivity, including:

- **Labour productivity** – reflects the efficiency of human resource utilization;
- **Unit production cost** – identifies opportunities for cost reduction;
- **Production lead times** – indicate the speed and efficiency of operational processes;
- **Inventory levels** – influence storage costs and liquidity;
- **Defect rate** – measures product quality and process control efficiency.

Data collection methods

Data collection is an essential step in economic efficiency analysis and accurate strategic assessment. The precision, relevance, and timeliness of data directly influence the accuracy of conclusions and the effectiveness of strategic decisions. In the literature, it is emphasized that the methodological approach must integrate both internal and external data, qualitative and quantitative, to provide a complete picture of organizational or sectoral performance. The main methods of data collection include:

1. Internal accounting reports

Balance sheets, profit and loss statements, and cash flow reports are fundamental sources of financial information. These documents allow the evaluation of financial stability, profitability, and liquidity, providing the basis for identifying areas of efficiency and inefficiency and enabling strategic decisions grounded in economic reality rather than subjective estimates.

2. ERP Systems and Management Software

The implementation of Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) systems and other IT solutions allows real-time monitoring of operational processes, production, and inventory. These tools ensure automatic data collection, reducing human errors and providing detailed insights into internal flows.

3. Comparative Analyses and Benchmarking

Collecting external data on competitor performance, industry standards, and global practices enables the evaluation of the organization's positioning relative to the external

environment. Benchmarking provides insights into economic efficiency and best practices, serving as a reference for strategy adjustment and adoption of innovative solutions.

4. **Surveys and Internal Reports**

Evaluating process quality through internal surveys and reports on employee and customer feedback helps identify inefficiencies and hidden issues in operational processes. These qualitative methods complement quantitative data, providing a holistic view of organizational performance and factors influencing economic efficiency.

By integrating these methods, organizations can build a robust data system that supports both strategic assessment and operational and investment decisions, maximizing economic efficiency and reducing associated risks.

❖ **Data Validation**

Data validation is a critical process in economic analysis and strategic assessment, as it ensures the accuracy, reliability, and relevance of the information used for decision-making. Data validation involves a set of techniques and processes that guarantee the information is correct, consistent, and complete, thus providing an objective framework for evaluating economic performance.

a) Data Consistency Verification

The first step in data validation is comparing accounting reports with operational records and actual financial flows. This verification ensures that the information accurately reflects the organization's economic and operational situation. For example, discrepancies between account balances and cash flows may indicate errors in accounting records or problems in resource management. Such verification helps identify potential discrepancies and correct them, preventing the distortion of financial information.

b) Internal or External Audit

Auditing is a method of validating data by evaluating the objectivity and accuracy of financial and operational information. Internal audits are conducted by the organization's employees, while external audits are performed by independent third parties with no direct ties to the entity being evaluated. Both internal and external audits are essential to ensure that the data used in strategic assessment are correct and comply with regulatory standards and best practices. Audits can also identify potential risks of fraud or non-compliance, ensuring transparency and accountability in financial reporting.

c) Analysis of Historical Trends

Historical trend analysis involves evaluating financial and operational data over time to identify anomalies or discrepancies that could affect strategic conclusions. This process helps track the evolution of economic indicators and identify significant changes that may influence long-term performance. For instance, an unexpected fluctuation in production costs or profitability ratios may signal an internal problem or a shift in market conditions. Such analysis enables adjustments in strategies to address these anomalies, preventing risks that could arise from neglecting them.

Data validation is a critical process that ensures not only the accuracy of information but also the proper foundation for strategic assessments, thereby maximizing economic efficiency and reducing risks associated with strategic decisions.

4. Case Studies

A) eMAG – a leader in online commerce in Romania and the region, implemented advanced Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) solutions and logistics flow analysis platforms

to improve operational efficiency and optimize supply chain management. In a dynamic economic context with increasing consumer demands and complex logistical challenges, integrating these technologies had a significant impact on the company's financial and operational performance.

1. Collection and Validation of Operational Data

One of the main benefits of implementing ERP was the ability to collect and validate relevant operational data, including delivery times, unit costs, and inventory levels. By integrating all departments into a unified system, eMAG achieved full visibility over the entire supply and distribution chain. The collected data were validated in real-time, enabling continuous monitoring of logistics flows and rapid adjustment of strategies to respond more effectively to market demands and demand fluctuations.

Through advanced analytics platforms, the company obtained detailed insights into the performance of each supply chain segment, pinpointing inefficiencies or excessive costs. For instance, analysing delivery times revealed systematic delays in certain regions, and rapid process adjustments improved customer satisfaction and reduced waiting times.

2. Supply Chain Optimization

ERP systems implemented by eMAG were crucial in optimizing the supply chain. By integrating data on stock, orders, and deliveries into a single platform, the company improved inventory management, reducing the risk of overstocking or product shortages. Real-time analysis of unit costs allowed more precise evaluation of profit margins and quick price adjustments in response to market and production cost fluctuations.

Logistics flow optimization was further achieved through automation of delivery and distribution processes, leading to greater operational efficiency and significant cost savings. eMAG improved order processing times and minimized transportation, storage, and handling costs.

3. Increase in Economic Efficiency

Implementing these integrated management solutions had a significant impact on eMAG's economic efficiency. In 2023-2024, the company reported an increase in economic efficiency of over 10%, directly resulting from operational process optimization, cost reduction, and improved delivery times. This increase was possible thanks to the use of accurate and validated data, enabling well-informed decisions and better resource allocation.

d) Impact on Strategic Decisions

Another significant benefit of using ERP systems was improving strategic decision-making capabilities. The collected and validated data provided an objective basis for accurate financial forecasts, and continuous analysis enabled eMAG to quickly identify areas where investments would yield the highest returns. This allowed the company to align growth and expansion strategies with market conditions and consumer needs while maintaining operational costs under control.

In conclusion, implementing ERP systems and logistics analytics platforms at eMAG significantly enhanced the company's economic efficiency, improving operational performance and increasing competitiveness. This integrated resource and process management approach enabled eMAG to respond more effectively to market demands and consolidate its regional market leadership, demonstrating the importance of advanced technologies in optimizing economic activities.

B) Dacia – one of the most important players in the European automotive industry, has shown a consistent commitment to improving operational and financial efficiency by using advanced strategic management tools, such as internal audits and benchmarking production costs against European automotive industry standards. These methods significantly impacted production time reduction, cost optimization, and, consequently, increased profitability.

1. Implementation of Internal Audits for Process Optimization

Internal audits are essential for ensuring transparency and accuracy in Dacia's operational processes. They allow objective evaluation of internal activity efficiency and identification of inefficiencies or risks. Between 2020 and 2024, Dacia conducted periodic internal audits covering every stage of production, from raw material supply to final vehicle assembly. These audits helped identify time losses, resource allocation imbalances, and redundant processes directly affecting efficiency and production costs.

2. Comparing Production Costs with European Automotive Industry Standards

To evaluate cost competitiveness, Dacia implemented a systematic method of comparing production costs with European automotive industry standards.

This comparison allowed Dacia to identify areas where costs exceeded industry averages and implement measures to optimize processes and reduce expenses. Investments in advanced automation technologies and lean manufacturing solutions improved resource utilization and reduced production waste.

3. Impact on Profitability: ROE Growth

The results of these optimization measures were evident in increased profitability, measured by Return on Equity (ROE). Between 2020 and 2024, ROE increased from 12% to 16%, representing a significant improvement in the efficiency of equity use.

By optimizing costs and increasing operational efficiency, Dacia not only improved short-term financial performance but also strengthened its position in the European market, creating a solid foundation for future expansion. The company demonstrated the importance of data-driven strategic management, enabling both risk reduction and long-term sustainability.

5. Conclusions and Recommendations

By integrating internal audits and benchmarking production costs against industry standards, Dacia optimized processes and improved financial performance. This model can be extended across the automotive industry, especially as external pressures, such as rising raw material costs and environmental regulations, continue to influence the market. Long-term, ongoing implementation of monitoring and performance control tools will be essential to maintaining Dacia's competitiveness and sustainable profitability in international markets.

In conclusion, the use of internal audits and benchmarking production costs against European automotive industry standards had a direct and significant impact on improving Dacia's economic efficiency, leading to higher profitability and a stronger global market position. This underscores the importance of analytical tools and strategic audits for maximizing long-term economic efficiency and sustainability.

International performance analysis represents an essential tool for evaluating economic efficiency and integrating it into the global strategic assessment process. This methodological mechanism involves comparing a firm's financial and operational performance with international standards and global competitors to evaluate its strategic

position in the global market. International analysis helps organizations identify strengths and weaknesses relative to other market players, facilitating informed decisions for adapting and developing future strategies.

1. Identifying Comparative Advantages

One of the main objectives of international performance analysis is identifying a firm's comparative advantages relative to global competition. Comparative advantages may stem from various sources, including lower production costs, more efficient operational processes, or superior technological capabilities. Firms that optimize production costs through advanced technologies or more efficient processes can achieve a strategically advantageous position in the global market.

Thus, identifying these comparative advantages helps strengthen a firm's strategic position and facilitates optimal resource allocation to maximize economic performance.

2. Detecting Gaps and Investment Needs

Another important aspect of international performance analysis is detecting gaps between a firm's performance and international standards or global competition. Comparative analysis of financial and operational indicators helps identify areas of inefficiency or deficiencies that prevent a firm from reaching its full potential in the global market. These gaps may relate to:

- **Outdated technology:** Firms that do not adopt new technologies quickly risk falling behind in global competition.
- **Inefficient operational processes:** Lack of optimized management of production or logistics processes can lead to higher costs and longer delivery times.
- **Insufficient employee skills:** Teams lacking adequate training or possessing limited competencies may struggle to implement successful strategies in international markets.

Detecting these gaps allows firms to take corrective measures, such as investing in new technologies, staff training, or operational process optimization. This helps organizations reduce inefficiencies and improve competitive performance over the long term.

3. Guiding Strategic Decisions

The information obtained through international performance analysis is essential for guiding a firm's strategic decisions. Data from this analysis enable adjustments to market strategies, production plans, and pricing policies based on global market conditions and demands. Therefore, strategic decisions are based on a deep understanding of the firm's position relative to competitors and market trends.

Thus, international economic performance analysis not only supports the formulation of effective competitive strategies but also helps create a flexible framework that can be adjusted over time as market conditions evolve.

Case Study: Dacia (2021-2023)

Dacia implemented international benchmarking by comparing production costs and times with European automotive industry standards. This analysis led to the optimization of assembly lines and reduced costs by approximately 8%, contributing to increased economic efficiency and a more competitive position in international markets.

Table 1 – Comparison of Dacia ROE with European Industry Average (2020-2024)

Year	Dacia (%)	EU Average (%)
2020	12	13
2021	10	12
2022	14	13
2023	15	14
2024	16	14

Source: Dacia Annual Reports 2020-2024; Eurostat – European Automotive Industry Financial Indicators

SWOT Summary and Relationship with Economic Efficiency

The SWOT framework (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats) is a central tool in global strategic assessment. Economic efficiency becomes a criterion for evaluating each SWOT component:

- **Strengths:** efficient internal processes, solid profit margins, high production capacity.
- **Weaknesses:** high operational costs, underutilized resources, logistical inefficiencies.
- **Opportunities:** emerging markets, digitalization, new technologies that can be efficiently integrated.
- **Threats:** more efficient competitors, global economic volatility, currency fluctuations.

Integrating economic indicators into SWOT analysis enables correct identification of intervention areas and supports strategies to maximize economic efficiency.

For instance, eMAG conducted a SWOT analysis in 2022 for international expansion, identifying high inventory levels and long delivery times as weaknesses. By implementing a supply chain management system, the company reduced logistics costs by 12%, enhancing operational efficiency.

Table 2 – SWOT Analysis at eMAG

SWOT Component	Relevant Indicators	Examples
Strengths	Profit margins, low costs, productivity	Dacia: production optimization
Weaknesses	High logistics costs, underutilized resources	eMAG: long delivery times 2021
Opportunities	International expansion, digitalization	eMAG: ERP implementation 2022
Threats	Global competition, economic volatility	Automotive sector: rising raw material costs

Source: Own elaboration based on eMAG Annual Reports 2021-2022 and Dacia 2020-2024

Integration of Economic Efficiency into Global Strategic Assessment

Economic efficiency is integrated into global strategic assessment through several methodological tools:

1. **Comparative Financial Analysis:** monitoring financial indicators (ROE, ROA, net margin) and comparing them with competitors and global standards.

2. **International Benchmarking:** identifying global best practices for process optimization and cost reduction.
3. **Porter's Model and Value Chain Analysis:** analyzing each production stage to identify inefficiency sources.
4. **Balanced Scorecard:** evaluating performance across multiple dimensions – financial, customers, internal processes, learning/development – to align economic efficiency with strategic objectives.

From 2020–2024, Dacia used production and cost feedback to adjust assembly lines and optimize logistics flows. This strategy increased ROE from 12% to 16% and reduced operational costs by approximately 8%.

Table 3 – Evolution of Dacia Operational Costs (2020-2024)

Year	Operational Costs (€ million)
2020	850
2021	830
2022	800
2023	780
2024	740

Source: Dacia Annual Report 2020-2024

The methodological framework linking economic efficiency to global strategic assessment includes data collection and validation, international analysis, integration into SWOT, use of analytical tools, and continuous feedback. By rigorously applying these mechanisms, firms can optimize resource allocation, increase productivity and profitability, identify global opportunities and risks, and implement sustainable strategies. Thus, economic efficiency and global strategic assessment become interdependent elements that mutually reinforce competitiveness and long-term performance.

Integrated Strategic Recommendations for Economic Efficiency and Global Strategic Assessment

Organizations and states must adopt integrated strategic measures to ensure long-term economic efficiency. In this respect, global strategic assessment plays a critical role in identifying key areas requiring intervention. The strategic recommendations below aim to optimize resource utilization, reduce risks, and strengthen the economic competitiveness of organizations and states in the global market.

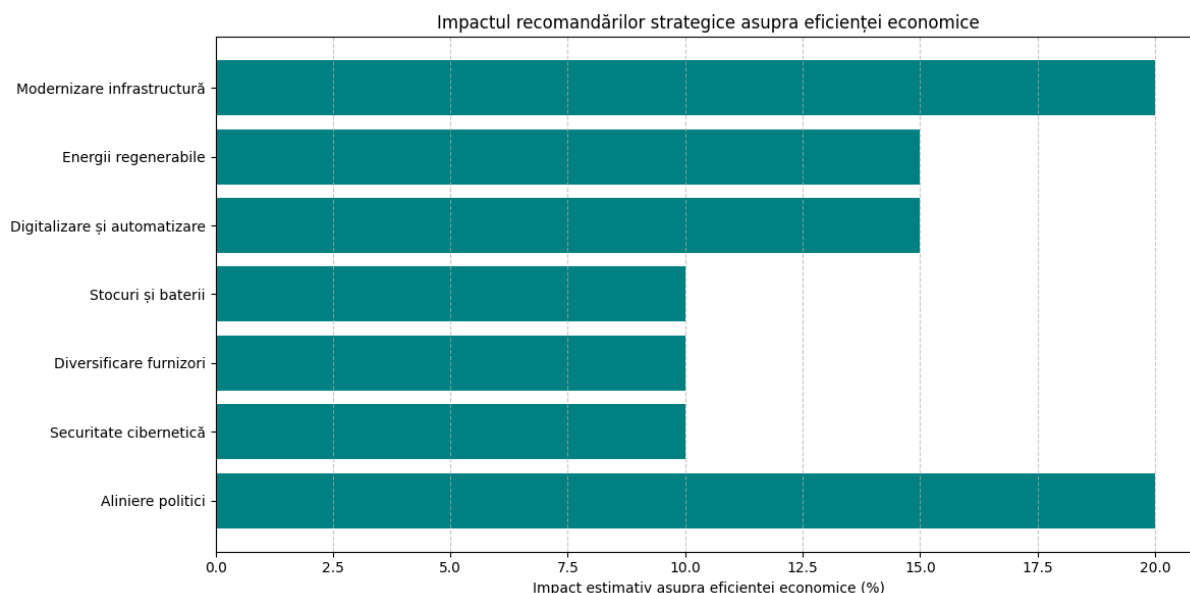
- **Accelerated modernization of energy infrastructure** is a cornerstone of modern economies and economic efficiency strategies. Investments in smart grids and energy storage and distribution technologies enable organizations to reduce energy losses, increase system reliability, and improve process efficiency.
- **Increasing the share of renewable energy** is crucial for reducing dependence on fossil fuels and stabilizing energy prices. Investments in wind, solar, and hydroelectric energy improve economic sustainability and diversify the energy mix, directly impacting long-term competitiveness.
- **Reducing losses through digitalization and automation** is fundamental for optimizing consumption and lowering operational costs. By implementing intelligent and

automated monitoring systems, organizations can reduce energy losses and optimize logistics flows.

- **Developing strategic energy reserves and industrial batteries** is essential for ensuring a stable energy supply. These solutions allow better use of intermittent renewable sources and increase economic resilience in the face of energy crises.
- **Economic efficiency link:** These investments reduce operational and financial risks, directly impacting long-term sustainability.
- **Diversifying external suppliers** is essential to minimize geopolitical and economic risks. Reducing reliance on a single supplier for energy or raw materials ensures operational continuity and improves commercial negotiations.
- **Investing in cybersecurity** becomes central in protecting operational and financial data. Investments in this area are crucial to prevent production interruptions and strengthen investor confidence.
- **Aligning energy policies with national economic strategies** is essential for efficient investment planning and optimal use of public and private resources. This integration supports sustainable development and strengthens long-term economic stability.

The proposed integrated strategic recommendations – modernizing infrastructure, increasing renewable energy shares, reducing losses through digitalization and automation, developing strategic reserves, and diversifying external suppliers – are essential for maximizing economic efficiency and increasing the competitiveness of organizations and states. In a dynamic and volatile international context, implementing these measures can ensure economic resilience and long-term sustainability, directly impacting economic growth, risk reduction, and cost optimization.

Romania, through the National Recovery and Resilience Plan (PNRR 2021-2026), allocates funds for modernizing energy infrastructure and increasing the share of renewable energy, supporting industrial economic efficiency and energy resilience.



Conclusion

Economic efficiency and global strategic assessment are two sides of the same coin. Sustainable and competitive development cannot occur without integrating both

dimensions. Economic efficiency provides precise data and resources for strategy implementation, while strategic assessment transforms these data and resources into coherent plans aimed at risk reduction and performance maximization. This synergy is crucial for energy, industrial, and economic policies, offering a robust framework for investment, innovation, digitalization, and the transition to sustainability.

The practical application of integrated strategic recommendations - modernizing infrastructure, increasing renewable energy shares, digitalizing processes, diversifying suppliers, and developing strategic reserves - demonstrates how economic efficiency and strategic assessment work together to generate resilience, competitiveness, and long-term economic value.

Proposals for the Analysis of Economic Efficiency and Strategic Assessment

The 21st century is characterized by rapid economic and technological transformations, and the analysis of economic efficiency and strategic assessment must evolve in parallel with these changes. Future perspectives suggest integrating digital technologies, sustainable economic models, and the reconfiguration of supply chains to maximize performance and resilience.

1. The Role of Artificial Intelligence (AI)

Artificial intelligence represents a disruptive factor with significant potential to influence economic efficiency at both micro and macro levels. AI contributes to:

- **Process automation** – by reducing manual intervention and optimizing operational flows, AI lowers costs and production times;
- **Logistics optimization** – AI algorithms allow efficient planning and management of transport and storage, reducing losses and additional costs;
- **Predictive analysis** – AI can estimate demand, prices, and risks, providing support for effective strategic decisions;
- **Intelligent resource management** – from raw materials to energy, AI enables optimal utilization and waste reduction;
- **Securing critical infrastructures** – AI-based detection and prevention systems reduce operational and cyber risks.

From a strategic assessment perspective, AI becomes an indispensable tool for modelling risks and anticipating vulnerabilities, allowing scenario simulation and adjustment of strategic plans before disruptions occur. In the future, AI will transform how organizations and states interpret economic and financial data, increasing diagnostic accuracy and decision-making efficiency.

2. Circular Economy – The Future of Economic Efficiency

Adopting the circular economy model represents a global trend with a major impact on economic performance and sustainability:

- Reducing waste through reuse and recycling;
- Increasing resource recovery and maximizing the value of raw materials;
- Optimizing consumption of energy, water, and materials;
- Reducing industrial costs through process efficiency and loss reduction.

From a strategic perspective, the circular economy not only optimizes economic efficiency but also increases state autonomy and industrial resilience, reducing dependence on external resources and vulnerability to economic or geopolitical shocks. Implementing policies and technologies compatible with circularity principles becomes a central element of strategic assessment and long-term planning.

3. Reconfiguring Global Supply Chains

Recent crises – including the COVID-19 pandemic and geopolitical conflicts – have shown that excessive dependence on imports is a major strategic risk. In this context, reconfiguring supply chains becomes a priority to maximize economic efficiency and reduce vulnerabilities:

- **Bringing production closer to consumption** – regionalization and nearshoring reduce delivery times and logistics costs;
- **Diversifying suppliers** – minimizing the risk of disruptions and price fluctuations;
- **Investing in local production** – stimulating the domestic economy and increasing competitiveness;
- **Creating strategic reserves** – ensuring operational continuity and protection against external shocks.

This trend strengthens the link between economic efficiency and strategic assessment: strategic diagnostics identify vulnerabilities and prioritize investments, while supply chain reconfiguration optimizes costs, reduces risks, and increases sustainability.

The future of economic efficiency analysis and strategic assessment revolves around digital technologies, sustainability, and operational resilience. Artificial intelligence, circular economy practices, and supply chain reconfiguration are essential pillars that will shape the ability of organizations and states to respond to global challenges. Integrating these perspectives into strategic assessment processes will enable more informed decisions, more efficient resource allocation, and sustainable growth in economic performance.

Thus, future analysis of economic efficiency can no longer be separated from a global strategic perspective; diagnostics and efficiency become complementary tools, fundamental for economic planning, risk protection, and the sustainable development of modern economies.

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