

## editorial

### State of the European Union 2022: A Union whose strength lies in unity

In September, the President of the European Commission, Ursula von der Leyen, presented this year's State of the European Union address to the European Parliament in Strasbourg. Her speech followed the European Commission's publication of the [Standard 97 Eurobarometer](#) which shows that, contrary to what is being presented by disinformation campaigns, the citizens support the European measures to help Ukraine. Additionally, a [report](#) was published for the first time showing the initiatives undertaken since September 2021, to achieve the objectives set out at the time, such as the response to the pandemic, the European Green Deal, the challenges related to the Union's foreign policy. Delivering the speech is a way to strengthen the [Commission's accountability to the Parliament](#) and to inform the European citizens about the priorities of the EU institutions.



President von der Leyen's speech focused on the following themes: the European response to the unprovoked and unjustified invasion of the Russian Federation against Ukraine, namely the expansion of the sanctions regime; the economic and energy crises, including the need to respond to the related effects of climate change; and the protection and support of democratic institutions and societies. Each of these four topics included references to numerous other subtopics. For example, the economic and energy crises were linked to the green transition, ... p. 2

## opinion

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### The European Political Community. Old idea, new brand?

During the closing ceremony of the Conference on the Future of Europe, organised on 9 May 2022, the French President Emmanuel Macron launched a bold, yet [not entirely new idea](#) of creating another political cooperation format - "[a European Political Community](#)" (EPC). The aim was to reunite the countries on the continent based on their share of democratic values, fostering a "new space for political and security cooperation". The vision is to bring together the European Union member states with those in the neighbourhood and other European partners, by enhancing cooperation in energy, transport, investments, infrastructure and people's movement, with a particular focus on youth.

From the early start, the idea of the European Political Community generated a lot of interest throughout Europe, equally among decision-makers and policy analysts, with a series of studies being devoted to its possible meaning for the continent as such and for the European Union in particular. [The questions raised by the European Political Community](#) revolved mainly around topics such as: defence ("*Which security guarantees can the European Political Community provide to its members which have not joined NATO?*"), borders ("*The risk of a long and imperfectly resolved conflict in Ukraine results in a risk of this country taking part in the EPC with borders that are still disputed.*"), exit procedure ("*Entry into the European Political Community must be reversible according to the development of the country joining it.*"), and the status and role of the Western Balkans, the [United Kingdom](#) and Turkey.

The subject gained traction and was formally discussed during the June 2022 meeting of the [European Council](#), where all the national ... p. 4

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## State of the European Union 2022: A Union whose strength lies in unity

*[continued from page 1]* the Next Generation EU plan and the employment situation. The protection and promotion of democracy also included measures to support the freedom of the press, the rule of law and the judicial independence. It is worth noting that explicit mention was made regarding the actions taken to implement the citizens' recommendations made within the Conference on the Future of Europe<sup>1</sup>.

As humankind began to recover from the shock of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Russian Federation invaded Ukraine. The emerging situation has been the most dangerous moment for the European security since the end of the Second World War, because it involves major political actors, if we consider especially that the Russian Federation is a permanent member of the UN Security Council. As expected, the subject of **the war in Ukraine** was the first and probably the most important part of the State of the Union address.

The shockwave of the events triggered on 24 February 2022 for the European project must not be underestimated, and the determination and resilience of the democratic institutions cannot be underrated. Fundamentally, the entire European construction of the last seven decades aimed to pacify the continent and eliminate the possibility of European interstate wars. Thus, by looking at the situation in Ukraine from this perspective, we can fully understand the unity of the European response. The war seemed to have been driven out of 21<sup>st</sup> century Europe, but the invasion of Ukraine put an end to this period of peace, given that we are talking about a conflict that is unfolding on the borders of the European Union. Presenting the war as an action against democracy opens the way to continuing and strengthening the measures taken to discourage the Russian Federation. We see, through Ursula von der Leyen's voice, that: *"This is not only a war unleashed by Russia against Ukraine. This is a war on our energy, a war on our economy, a war on our values and a war on our future"*. Therefore, actions to help Ukraine are linked to the support for democracy against the assaults of autocratic leaders. Moreover, the mistake of not paying enough attention to the in Eastern European voices who signalled the abuses that were taking place in Russia was acknowledged. Among the voices mentioned are: Ukraine, Republic of Moldova, Georgia, Poland, the Baltic States, all the states of Central and Eastern Europe, as well as the opposition in Belarus, including the voices of Russian journalists who paid with their lives the fact that they presented crimes and atrocities to the public, probably the best known being Anna Politkovskaya<sup>2</sup>.

The Commission President also indicated that the sanctions will remain in force, a topic discussed intensively as a result of the approaching winter and the significant increase in energy prices. Solidarity among European states is essential to comply with a rule-based international system and to resist pressure on the world economy. Unlike the way the European institutions reacted at the beginning of the financial crisis in 2007, this time the response in the form of immediate measures and contingency plans was more [rapid](#).

Precisely because they understood that economic instruments are being used to deliver political benefits, and dependence on fossil fuels only serves to limit foreign policy actions, the countries of Eastern Europe worked to reduce their dependence on Russian energy resources. By mentioning this link between energy and politics, we make the transition to the second topic of the State of the Union, namely, **ensuring energy security** or responding to the energy crisis.

**The energy crisis** is closely linked to the production and distribution of the necessary energy in today's economy, and the main objective is to end the dependency on the Russian Federation. This target will be reached by reducing consumption and diversifying energy sources. As in the case of sanctions, the European response to the rise in energy prices was based on solidarity, namely the building up of common stocks, with [84% of the target set for this purpose already being met](#). Perhaps the best-known measure taken since the start of the war to balance the energy situation was the [REPowerEU](#) plan. Due to the risk of reducing gas supplies during the winter of 2022, the Commission proposed [to reduce gas consumption by 15%](#) by spring 2023. In addition to reducing consumption (from 40% of imports last year, to 9% at present), the EU has also succeeded in diversifying suppliers through its cooperation with countries such as the USA, Norway, Algeria etc. In September, the [USA announced](#) that it would increase liquefied gas deliveries to Europe in order to help the European countries get through the winter safely. The Commission intends to strive to adapt the reference value used on the gas market (TTF) as a result of the increase in the volume of liquefied gas transported through pipelines. The solution proposed by the Commission in this situation is *"to establish a more representative benchmark"*.

Another problem identified on the energy market is related to the *"serious lack of liquidity on the electricity futures markets, risking the functioning of our energy system"*, and the proposed response measure refers to an increase in flexibility on market regulation, namely:

- *"amending the rules on collateral - and by taking measures to limit intra-day price volatility"*;
- at the same time, for October an amendment for *"the temporary State aid framework to allow for the provision of state guarantees while preserving a level playing field"*;
- encouraging the production of energy from renewable resources, which also has lower costs, but requires a number of complex measures to be carried out: *"a deep and comprehensive reform of the electricity market"*.

A relevant parallel was drawn between the economic situation in the 1970s, caused by oil (1973) and energy (1979)

<sup>1</sup> The European Institute of Romania prepared the report on the conclusions of the events organized by EIR and Europe DIRECT Bucharest in the margins of the Conference: Mocanu, Oana-Mihaela (coord.), Vaş, Eliza. Report: Conference on the Future of Europe Opinions of the Romanian Citizens (2022), Bucharest [http://ier.gov.ro/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/IER\\_Raport-final-COFE\\_EN\\_24-martie-2022.pdf](http://ier.gov.ro/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/IER_Raport-final-COFE_EN_24-martie-2022.pdf).

<sup>2</sup> Anna Politkovskaya (30 August 1958 - 7 October 2006) was a journalist working for Novaya Gazeta. She was killed on the staircase of her apartment building in downtown Moscow. She is the only Russian journalist to receive the Courage in Journalism Award (in 2002). Details [here](#).

shocks or crises, and what is happening today. Ursula von der Leyen gave Denmark as an example, a country that started reducing its use of fossil fuels at the time, while most European countries did not, and even continued to “heavily subsidize” these fuels, contributing to today’s dependency. Europe must avoid falling into such a trap again and should try to follow the Danish model. Therefore, we can say that Europe has the expertise to mobilise and use the resources needed to move towards a different type of economy that is more environmentally friendly and prevents the emergence and maintenance of disproportionate vulnerabilities or dependencies.

To contribute to the development of a new economic model, the wider use of green hydrogen is sought. In this sense, the Commission proposes measures with immediate practical implications which could help increase the use of hydrogen, including:

- the establishment of a European Hydrogen Bank, which will act as a driving force for the activity in this sector;
- investing 3 billion euro to finance a new hydrogen market;
- producing, through the REPowerEU plan, “ten million tons of renewable hydrogen in the EU, each year” until 2030.

If we look at the historical development of the recent European construction, we can assume that these initiatives will be implemented in an adequate way to respond to the climate goals, although in some cases impact assessment analyses are necessary to evaluate their projected efficacy. The European Coal and Steel Community, created through the Treaty of Paris, marking its 70<sup>th</sup> anniversary this year, has been a remarkably successful example from this perspective. Therefore, this model can also be replicated for any other resource that will be equally well managed by the European institutions for the benefit of the Union’s citizens.

The current economic situation is felt differently by the European citizens. Therefore, following the prescription of a **social market economy**, the Commission President discussed the need for private actors to bear part of the costs generated by the current economic situation. One measure to counter the rise in prices will be to charge those companies that have made a substantial profit by introducing a “*cap on the revenues of companies that produce electricity at a low cost*”. The financial resources the Commission is proposing to meet these needs amount to 140 billion euro, which will be allocated to the member states. It is only natural for the companies operating in the oil, gas and coal industries to also contribute to sharing the costs of the energy crisis.

**Economic issues** have been a significant part of this year’s speech. While measures were needed in 2021 to help economies hit by isolation and quarantine periods or disruption of the production chains, this time the problems have been more complex, associated not only with imbalances in the supply chain and increasing energy prices, but also with rampant inflation. The experts pointed out that the response of most European countries to the uncontrollable price rises was uncoordinated and limited to national specificities, without being integrated into a [European approach](#). In the medium to long term, this type of action will be damaging because it will deepen the negative effects of the current crisis.

The economy of the future is linked to **the European Green Deal**. This summer was yet another period of record temperatures on the European continent. **The effects of climate change** - droughts, fires, heavy rains and storms - have also contributed to the increase in the negative consequences of energy and economic crises. All these phenomena affect the everyday lives of European citizens. More so than other issues on the European public agenda, the measures to combat the effects of climate change require coordinated action and in-depth cooperation between many actors, whether public or private. That is why in the near future the Union will support an “*ambitious global deal for nature at the UN Conference on Biodiversity in Montreal later this year*” (in December 2022) and at the COP27 conference in Sharm el-Sheik (in November 2022).

At the same time, because there is an increase in the level of public debt, new rules on economic governance are needed to enable strategic investments. These investments also concern education and training, as it is the human resource that makes the biggest contribution to the dynamics of economic activity. Europe has two ways of responding to the problems of the human resource: by investing in education and training, and by attracting workers from outside Europe. In this respect, efforts should be made to improve and speed up the recognition of the qualifications of these professionals in Europe, to become more attractive for those who can and want to become involved. Thus, those who are creative and motivated to help strengthen and grow the European economy must be welcomed on the continent. As regards investment in education, this will also be supported by the decision to declare 2023 as the European Year of Skills, dedicated to education and especially upskilling.

Also mentioned in last year’s speech, **migration** was a significant theme this year as well. In addition to the problems relating to access to resources and raw materials, the European economy must be able to rely on a highly trained workforce capable of innovating and finding solutions to the increasingly complex problems facing the world today. Ursula von der Leyen once again called for solidarity, stating: “*I want a Europe that manages migration with dignity and respect. I want a Europe where all Member States take responsibility for challenges we all share. And I want a Europe that shows solidarity to all Member States*”.

Another key topic of the speech referred to the protection and support for democratic institutions and societies. This must be done both internally, for example, by countering fake news, and externally, by supporting states that are democracies or seek to strengthen their democratic institutions. Protecting and strengthening democracy will have [global](#) consequences, and the addresses mentioned measures such as sanctions against companies responsible for violations of human rights in their value chains.

In this year’s speech, the analysts noted that the [European defense](#) was not addressed in depth, despite significant



developments over the past year.

Delivered at an extremely complicated time, even more demanding than the one that was marked by the pandemic last year, the 2022 State of the European Union address identified the most pressing current problems of the Union and proposed swift solutions, which have real chances of success in their implementation.

The full speech of the President of the European Commission can be found [here](#).

Mihaela-Adriana Pădureanu  
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## The European Political Community. Old idea, new brand?

*[continued from page 1]* sensitivities were addressed, as initially some reservations were expressed both by [candidate countries](#) and [some existing member states](#). The discussions were focused on the meaning of this platform for the European coordination, the target states, as well as the instruments used for fostering closer relations and addressing the common challenges, without replacing the existing EU policies and instruments.

As the first meeting of the European Political Community was scheduled on 6 October 2022 in Prague, Josep Borrell, the High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, addressed in an op-ed the idea of [revisiting the question of Europe's order](#) providing a series of conceptual clarifications on its role. He argued that the EPC does not represent an alternative to the enlargement policy, but must bring additional value to the existing European formats (beyond the EU-driven ones). Despite the varying commitment to the shared democratic principles, the participating states would seek to strengthen Europe's resilience by focusing on key areas: security, energy, climate, migration.



The first meeting of the European Political Community brought together, in a spirit of unity, a total of 44 leaders, who did not issue a joint statement at the end of the discussions. The next European Political Community meetings will take place in the spring of 2023, in the [Republic of Moldova, a recent candidate to join the EU](#), and then in **Spain and the United Kingdom**.

The one concrete result of the reunion was the [quadrilateral meeting](#) between the President of the European Council Charles Michel, President of the French Republic Emmanuel Macron, President of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev and Prime Minister of Armenia Nikol Pashinyan. Armenia and Azerbaijan agreed to facilitate a **civilian EU mission** alongside the common border.

In what regards Romania's position, the national political elites have expressed their support for this initiative, since it is in line with the national interest. The [Romanian president Klaus Iohannis](#) welcomed the initiative to establish the European Political Community at a turning point in the continent's history, expressing the hope that it will contribute to the intensification of political coordination and structured cooperation between the EU and its European partners, without, however, constituting an alternative to the Union enlargement process.

Other key aspects from the Romanian perspective are related to issues such as the joint approach with European partners to the profound changes in security today. The need for decisive, coordinated and solidarity actions in the face of the continuous efforts of the Russian Federation to divide the European continent, including strengthening of resilience mechanisms to respond to hybrid threats from the Russian Federation, was stressed. Romania attaches great importance to the following issues as well: continuing the support for Ukraine, enhanced cooperation with other international like-minded partners, strengthening multilateralism, consolidating the EU-NATO cooperation and a firm Transatlantic Partnership as a cornerstone of the European security, as well as restating the strategic importance of the Black Sea region.

Ultimately, the success or failure of the European Political Community depends on how the member states will succeed in harmonizing their (often divergent) national interests, by putting aside differences to focus on the enhanced cooperation within the same European common values framework. Pragmatism should be the winning card at the end of the day, as the common problems we face cannot be solved on a national basis and they require a hands-on approach to reflect the European spirit of cooperation where differences are put aside. The first meeting led to a series of positive results, as it shows that our continent can solve its own problems through political dialogue, like the Armenian-Azerbaijan meeting proved.

For further reading on the outcomes of the first meeting of the European Political Community see [this briefing](#) by the European Parliament Research Service.

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## EIR events: from climate diplomacy and clean energy to energy security

The European Institute of Romania (EIR) organized the online events “#climate diplomacy - new resources and projects for clean energy” (27 September 2022) within the *Dialogues@EIR* series, and “Energy security in the European Union: between green ambitions and securing supply” (14 October 2022), part of the new series of debates initiated by EIR - *European news in the spotlight*.

Our guests at the dialogue on climate diplomacy were **Professor Florin Bonciu, Ph.D.**, Romanian-American University, principal researcher at the Institute of World Economy and member of the EIR’s Scientific Board, **Luciana Miu**, Head of the Clean Economy Program, Energy Policy Group, **Associate Professor, Arpad Todor, Ph.D.**, Faculty of Political Sciences/ National School of Political Studies and Public Administration, Euro-Atlantic Center for Resilience (E-ARC), and **Tatiana Iosiper**, Special Representative for Energy and Climate Diplomacy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The event was moderated by **Ana Maria Anghelescu**, expert within the European Studies Unit (EIR).

At the debate dedicated to the green transition goals in the context of the current energy crisis, the guests were **Antoaneta Barta**, Romanian Ambassador to the Czech Republic, **Tatiana Iosiper**, Special Representative for Energy and Climate Diplomacy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Romania, **Kateřina Davidová**, Senior Research Fellow, EUROPEUM Institute for European Policy, Czech Republic, **Radu Magdin**, CEO Smartlink Communications, Romania, and **Eugenia Gușilov**, Director, Romania Energy Center - ROEC, Romania. The event was moderated by **Corina Murafa**, affiliated expert, Center for Democracy Studies, Energy & Climate Policy Expert, Romania.

The discussions during the two events contributed, on the one hand, to a better understanding of the European initiatives in the field of hydrogen, building renovation, and climate diplomacy, and, on the other hand, to explore the necessary measures to ensure European citizens’ access to reliable energy sources, by implementing the REPowerEU plan, in the context of the energy crisis accentuated by the military aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine. The interventions of the guests and the comments addressed by the participants led to the following ideas:

### #climatediplomacy

- The hydrogen-based economy has a significant role in reducing or eliminating pollution in intensive industries (metallurgy, construction materials, transport), but the transition towards it is a long-term one. There are already several regulations in the field of hydrogen both at the level of the European Union and of the United States of America, which are considered attractive by the big technological and financial operators for investments and specific activities.
- The EU has the most comprehensive regulatory framework for combating climate change: the Next Generation EU (NGEU), the European Green Deal, the EU Strategy on Energy System Integration, the EU New Industrial Strategy, the European Clean Hydrogen Alliance (ECH2A), the European Hydrogen Strategy.
- Hydrogen has many applications, being already used experimentally in several countries in the field of heavy transport, on railways, in freight transport, and even in maritime transport; it can be used as a means of storing energy or as a backup source of electricity (for example, in the case of *cloud* systems and search engines).
- The main analysis criteria that will define the major players in the hydrogen-based economy are: the existence of concrete strategies and projects, the global distribution of charging stations, respectively the European distribution of transport networks, as well as the existence of professional associations regarding the hydrogen-based economy.
- At the EU level, a *European Hydrogen Bank* will be established, worth 3 billion euros, whose objective will be to ensure the infrastructure and mechanisms for the initiation of a hydrogen market.
- The project of hydrogen distribution networks through pipelines, *the European Hydrogen Backbone* (EHB), provides new opportunities to Romania, given the fact that distribution networks and fuelling stations are mainly concentrated in Western and Central Europe.
- The EU strategy on the *Building Renovation Wave*, launched in 2020, aims to increase the energy efficiency of buildings and focuses on three pillars: energy poverty and renovation of the least performing buildings, using public buildings and social infrastructure as an example of renovation for the residential sector, and the decarbonisation of heating and cooling.
- The strategy aims for each building to establish a roadmap to reach net-zero emissions, and one of the tools for achieving this goal is the introduction of Building Renovation Passports.
- The public financing instruments for investments in renovation are: the Recovery and Resilience Facility - the *Renovate flagship* component (funding requests through the National Recovery and Resilience Plan), the InvestEU mechanism, and the Cohesion Fund.



## events

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- The REPowerEU plan includes a variety of measures aimed at reducing fossil fuels from the Russian Federation in the shortest possible timeframe, thus accelerating the green transition.
- The EU climate diplomacy and international cooperation initiatives in the field of climate change have become more and more extensive, these objectives being promoted including through the specific partnerships and development policies addressed to the EU's partners in the Eastern neighbourhood, Africa, Asia or South America.
- To respond to climate change, Romania launched in May 2021 its own *climate diplomacy network*, which currently includes 35 embassies. The goal is to promote national priorities and perspectives related to climate challenges, but also to complement the EU objectives.

### Energy security in the European Union: between green ambitions and securing supply

- Ensuring energy security and reducing energy dependence on the Russian Federation are priorities of the European Union, the Czech Presidency of the EU Council, and the recently established European Political Community.
- Energy crises have led to the need to adopt new decisions in this field, to achieve cleaner, more accessible, and safer energy systems. The measures adopted, including those in the REPowerEU plan, raised the renewable energy and energy efficiency targets.
- The war waged by the Russian Federation against Ukraine has heightened fears about the impact on the energy market. In this context, various solutions have been adopted to reduce energy dependence, such as increasing domestic production, including of renewable sources, by diversifying imports, reducing consumption, and improving energy efficiency. It is expected that by 2025, the EU will be able to give up gas imports from Russia entirely.
- In terms of domestic energy production, the EU mainly focuses on the use of hydrogen, biomass, or coal, paying less attention to the existing natural gas reserves on its territory.
- Green energy represents an attractive field for Romanian companies that are part of the centralized energy system. In turn, nuclear energy is a valuable source that meets decarbonisation goals.
- All member states have the freedom to choose the best way to achieve climate and energy goals. The temporary measures related to the urgency of the energy demand are not always consistent with these objectives.
- The changes taking place in energy policy (the old business model, based on the centralised generation and distribution of energy versus the new model, with distributive energy generation) force the EU to alter its priorities in the medium term. At the same time, citizens become active actors in this process, thus requiring better communication and their involvement.



The presentations delivered by the guests, as well as the photo album and the recording of the event from the *Dialogues@EIR* series, are available [here](#), and the materials dedicated to the debate from the *European News in the Spotlight* series can be accessed [here](#).

**Laura-Ştefania Anton**  
Communication Unit

## news

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### EIR's activities in the last quarter

#### Translation Coordination Unit

In October 2022, the Translation Coordination Unit finalised the [Bulletin of the case-law of the European Court of Human Rights](#) - Judgements and decisions against Romania delivered between July and September 2022. The paper mentions all the judgments and decisions delivered by the Court during the said period (13 judgments and 31 decisions) and analyses the most important of them. Several of them are highlighted below.

In the decision on inadmissibility *Piperea v. Romania* (5.7.2022, application no. 24183/21), the applicant complained to the Court that the imposition of a state of alert in Romania on 18 May 2020 to counter the effects of the pandemic caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus allegedly had given rise to a restriction on his right to freedom of movement and had amounted to a violation of his right to respect for private life because of the requirement imposed, in certain circumstances, on people to fill out a document stating where they were going, why and for how long, together with other personal information.

The case of *Agrokualita Eood v. Romania* (5.7.2022, application no. 18669/19) concerned the applicant company's complaint that, because of a wrongful interpretation of the domestic law regulating insolvency proceedings, namely Law no. 85/2014 and in particular its Article 42 § 3, the domestic courts denied it the right to see its claims against a private party become enforceable.



In the case of *C. v. Romania* (30.08.2022, application no. 47358/20), the applicant filed a criminal complaint against the railway station manager for sexual harassment and the prosecutor’s office closed the case on the grounds that the acts committed did not meet the requirements provided for by the criminal law to constitute the offence of sexual harassment.

The case of *Gal v. Romania* (30.08.2022, application no. 49229/15) concerned the applicant’s allegations that she had not had (at any stage of the proceedings) the opportunity to examine the witness whose statements made during the investigation contributed to establish her guilt, and that the court of appeal did not examine all the evidence directly and convicted her on the basis of the same evidence on which the county court’s decision to acquit was based.

Finally, in the decision on inadmissibility *Năstase and Năstase v. Romania* (6.9.2022, applications nos. 46/15 and 744/15), the applicants made several complaints, alleging the unlawful composition of the panel of the High Court of Cassation and Justice (HCCJ), its lack of impartiality, the lack of fairness of the trial before the HCCJ, as well as the fact that they were the victims of provocation.

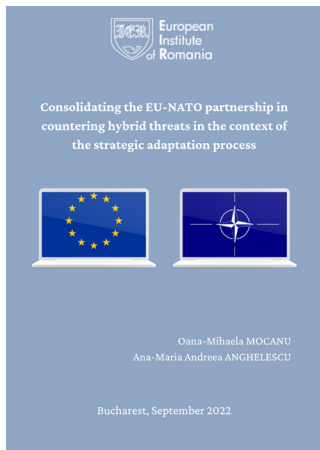
For a better understanding, the Bulletin includes for each case references to the conclusion of the Court, to the infringed article or articles, to the full text in French or English published on the Court’s website, as well as to the Romanian version translated by the European Institute of Romania (where available).

**European Studies Unit**

**Șerban Filip Cioculescu**, scientific researcher within the Institute for Political Studies of Defence and Military History and guest lecturer at the Faculty of Political Sciences, University of Bucharest, elaborated an opinion regarding the future of the European defence policy, in the context of the Ukrainian crisis, as well as an answer to the challenges generated by an international system in transition. The author presents the challenges generated by the current security framework, as well as the possible ways of facing the risks and threats, in the context of the debates regarding the European defence policy.

The paper was presented during the debate „[European defence policy in the context of the Ukrainian war](#)”, organized on the 9th of June 2022 by the European Institute of Romania and the Robert Schuman Foundation (Paris).

The opinion is available in English [here](#).



**Oana-Mihaela Mocanu** (director general of the European Institute of Romania) and **Ana-Maria Andreea Angheliescu** (expert within the European Studies Unit) published an analysis on the cooperation between the European Union and NATO in the area of hybrid threats in the context of the strategic adaptation process. The opinion provides information on the strategies and instruments proposed by the EU and NATO for countering hybrid threats, highlighting the multidimensional character of the initiatives. Additionally, the document presents aspects regarding EU-NATO cooperation in this area. They refer to the main directions included in the Strategic Compass of the EU and the new Strategic Concept of NATO, both documents being part of the strategic adaptation to the security evolutions.

The analysis is available in English [here](#).

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