

H.E. LAZĂR COMĂNESCU - Ambassador of Romania in the Federal Republic of Germany
Member of the EIR's Consultative Scientific Board

The endeavour of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization: *promoting democratic values and strengthening stability and security in the Euro-Atlantic space*



Source: <http://www.mae.ro/index.php?unde=doc&id=120&idlnk=5&cat=6>

60 years ago, NATO's objective, in the vision of the first Secretary General of the Organization, was "to keep the Russians out, the Americans in, and the Germans down". Why does Europe still need NATO today?

Apart from ensuring the security of member states, NATO has contributed, and still contributes significantly, especially by its successive enlargements, to promoting democratic values, strengthening stability and security within the Euro-Atlantic space, and thus to strengthening the global security and stability. On the other hand, NATO has proved, in time, its capacity of adjusting to the new security threats. These reasons alone can show that NATO will continue and will necessarily have a very important role in the future.

The Eastern dimension of the European security also regards a possible integration of Georgia and Ukraine into NATO. How will an Alliance built on a strategic concept based on Article 5 of the North Atlantic Treaty be able to respond to situations like the one in August 2008?

The Activity of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, including its enlargement towards Eastern and Central Europe, has not been and is not directed against other actors. It used to have, and it still has, as an objective, the promotion and strengthening of the democratic values, the rule of law, which, in their own turn, constitute factors of stability and security. Acting with the purpose of expanding the area of these values represents, therefore, a matter of course, an approach which is likely to prevent situations similar to the one you mentioned.

The common Declaration at the end of the recent G20 Summit, which took place in the capital city of the United Kingdom, has been acclaimed by many of the participants and analysts as "historical" by the terms and deadlines

it assumes. Which is, in your opinion, the most relevant and urgent measure which will be adopted following the summit?

I hope that the idea of strongly supporting the real economy will be materialized into concrete actions and measures, while the activity of the actors in the financial and banking sectors will be supervised and regulated adequately.

The recent protests in Moldova occurred in the context of preparations for the Prague Summit on the Eastern Partnership. Can the situation in Moldova influence the guidelines of this new European initiative?

What happened in Moldova represents a strong argument for a greater concern of the EU for its Eastern neighbourhood. The Eastern Partnership represents an expression of this concern.

Your diplomatic experience recommends you as one of the most important Romanian experts in the field of Euro-Atlantic integration. How do you perceive Romania's foreign policy priorities on short and medium term?

Romania's diplomacy since 1989 has been focused on the essential objective of integration into the European Union and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Now, when this objective has been achieved, it is essential to understand and to be aware of the fact that in the field of foreign policy, our national interests have a much greater potential of being promoted if they are conceived and promoted as being, at the same time, interests of the structures that we are part of (EU, NATO). This has to be the primary approach on the short and medium term, as well as on the long term.

The need for a strong ESDP is henceforth a truism. The Europe of defence is in the interests of NATO. I would even say that for NATO what is important is not less of Europe, as some may have believed 10 years ago, but on the contrary it is more of Europe, in particular as regards military capabilities. The strengthening of NATO and EU capabilities must be mutual, for in most cases these efforts aim to make up for similar deficits. Thus I fully subscribe to the opinions published last week by President Sarkozy and Chancellor Merkel in *Le Monde*: they are fully in the right when they say that we must move towards true cooperation based on a necessary complementarity. And this view is fully shared on the other side of the Atlantic.

Speech by the Secretary general of NATO, Mr. Jaap de Hoop Scheffer, to the National Assembly of France, 12 February 2009

Source: www.nato.int

Interview by **Iulia Serafimescu**

EIR Agenda: May – June 2009

Launch of EIR Strategy and Policy Studies – SPOS 2008	9 May
EIR Conference: European Institutions at crossroads	13 May
EIR – EIPA Course: The Infringement Procedure	14 – 15 May
EIR Course: Implementation of EU environmental policy by the local administration	25 – 29 May
EIR Course: Justice and Home Affairs	1 – 2 June
EIR – CEES – ENA: Preparation seminar for employment in European institutions	9 – 11 June

Legal Reviser – Profession and Vocation

The profession of legal reviser has appeared from the necessity of performing Romania's commitments within the process of accession and post accession to the European Union.

Legal university studies (BA degree) and the advanced knowledge of at least one foreign language are the requirements for being a legal reviser (or a *lawyer linguist, réviseur juriste* or *juriste linguiste* according to the official terminology employed within the European institutions and even internationally, by the EU countries or Canada). His/her main task is to legally revise the translated documents (legislation, treaties, case-law, various legal translations from Romanian into other EU official languages etc.), ensuring the legal correctness of the legislator's intention while translating the text into the target-language.

But being a **legal reviser** means more than that. The legal reviser is an artisan of a unique and amazing profession, apparently the same and yet always new, as legal and terminological challenges appear at every step: specific community law concepts or terms of different legal systems, concepts which ceased their existence, that have been successively amended or cannot be translated, etc. This is why being self-taught and the ongoing training both in legal and linguistic (foreign languages) area are *sine qua non* elements for practicing this hard but beautiful profession.

Challenges are equalled by the satisfaction of a well done job, overcoming the barriers between different legal systems and providing the specialists both in public and private area as well as the wide public with accurate, clear, coherent and terminologically unified documents, product of close cooperation between translators, linguistic revisers, terminologists, legal revisers and various other specialists.

Unfortunately, the legal status of this profession is also uncommon and surprising. Even if, *de facto*, legal revisers have been practicing their profession since 2000, contributing to the revision of more than 160,000 pages of community *acquis* and the publication of several specialized works, this profession failed to be *de jure* acknowledged and registered in the **Romanian Classification of Occupations (RCO)** under the code **242915 – legal revisers**. We hope that the profession of legal reviser will cease to be merely a legal proposal and will become an actual legal rule in the near future.

If you wish to support the EIR initiative, please fax your opinion at 021 314 26 66 or send it by e-mail at ier@ier.ro.

Violeta Ștefănescu

Legal reviser
Translation Coordination Unit

The production and processing of milk in Romania - whereto?

This is one of the questions to which the EIR study "**Milk quota impact upon the Romanian farmers in the Common Agricultural Policy context**" is trying to answer.

The study, which has been elaborated within the Strategy and Policy Studies (SPOS 2008) project, proposes an analysis in the European context of one of the concrete issues of the Romanian agricultural sector: eliminating the milk quota starting with 2015 and the impact of this measure on Romania's economy.

The milk quota, within the evolution of the EU Common Agricultural Policy (CAP Health Check) will be eliminated starting from 2015, after a preliminary preparation of the sector. The research for the EIR study has actively accompanied the preparations of the Romanian central administration for the accommodation of the measures proposed by the Commission in the revised CAP Health Check Balance in November 2008.

The objective of this study is the analysis of the consequences of the milk quota elimination within the EU and the argumentation of a policy which Romania must adopt in relation to the gradual increase of the milk quota. In order to achieve this purpose, a large amount of information has been processed and various aspects of the milk quota's impact at European, national and regional level have been analysed. Among other aspects, drawing up possible directions of agricultural and rural policy, including for the mountain area, and the analysis of different scenarios in the possible evolution of the Common Agricultural Policy should be noticed.

The study contributes to formulating agricultural policy recommendations as well as some elements for substantiating Romania's position within the European decision-making mechanisms. It has been made, following a request from the Ministry of Agriculture, Forests and Rural Development, by a team of authors – researchers and experts: PhD **Daniela Giurcă** – Research Coordinator at the Project Management Unit of "Modernizing Agricultural Knowledge and Information Systems" Project (MAKIS), financed by the World Bank and implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forests and Rural Development; PhD **Marioara Rusu**, Scientific Researcher at the Economy and Rural Sociology of the Agricultural Economy Institute (INCE), Bucharest; PhD **Mariana Grodea** - Scientific Researcher at the Agricultural Economy Institute; **Valeriu Steriu**, Vice-President of the Operations and Development department of the LaDORNA Group and President of the Romanian Employers' Association from the Milk Industry (APRIL).

The study can be found in full version at: http://www.ier.ro/documente/spos2008_en/Studiul_1_-_Impact_cota_lapte_EN.pdf.

Towards a New NATO Strategic Concept

Warsaw Transatlantic Forum

On March 12th and 13th, officials, policy makers and representatives of think-tanks from Poland, United States, and Europe met in Warsaw to launch the Warsaw Transatlantic Forum, a high-profile framework for discussion and debate. On March 12th, the Atlantic Youth Day brought together youth from across Poland for a dialogue with political leaders and experts about the current relevance of the Alliance, its mission in Afghanistan and future challenges in the security field. Young leaders in Kabul, Washington DC and Kyiv joined participants in Warsaw by means of a live videoconference, bringing into discussion topics such as the perspectives of democracy and democratization in Afghanistan and the entire region and NATO's role in dealing with unconventional threats and challenges.

During a special panel, participants paid tribute to Bronislaw Geremek's contribution to Poland's successful transition to democracy and NATO membership. On March 13th, the Polish Ministry of Defence organized a major conference, in cooperation with the Centre for International Relations, the Atlantic Council, and the Community of Democracies that reunited top officials from both Poland and the Alliance, along with top think-tank analysts and opinion leaders from the region.

NATO appoints new Secretary General on its anniversary Summit

At the NATO Summit in Strasbourg and Kehl, the 28 Alliance members appointed Danish Prime Minister Anders Fogh Rasmussen as NATO's next Secretary General. Mr. Fogh Rasmussen will formally take up his duties on August 1st, 2009. On this occasion, NATO leaders adopted a Declaration on Alliance Security and launched an initiative meant to develop a new Strategic Concept, a document that will define NATO's longer-term role in the current international environment.

NATO adopts a Declaration on Alliance Security

NATO leaders adopted a Declaration on Alliance Security restating the core values and objectives of the North Atlantic Alliance, including a closer cooperation with international organizations.

NATO states reasserted their commitment to the NATO – Russia partnership as a strategic factor in ensuring security in the Euro-Atlantic area. They declared that despite current disagreements, Russia is of particular importance to NATO as a partner and neighbour and that NATO and Russia share common security interests, such as the stabilization of Afghanistan, arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. The NATO – Russia Council role as a forum for political dialogue on all issues has also been emphasized.

In a press release issued at the end of the meeting, the Alliance welcomed Albania and Croatia as new members, reaffirmed NATO's commitment to continue dialogue and cooperation with partner countries in this part of Europe.

NATO leaders acknowledged that security in the Euro-Atlantic area is closely tied to Afghanistan's security and stability and declared that the UN-mandated ISAF (International Security and Assistance Force) mission in Afghanistan is NATO's key priority. NATO's strategy in Afghanistan is mainly based on a comprehensive approach combining military and civilian elements, implemented in cooperation with the international community, in an attempt to consolidate essential cooperation with neighbouring countries like Pakistan. A strong, cooperative partnership between NATO and Russia, based on respect for all the principles of the 1997 NATO – Russia Founding Act and the 2002 Rome Declaration is proving to be ever more necessary, taking into consideration the complexity and large range of security threats facing both international actors.



Source: http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/photos_52891.htm?single=photos_52998.htm

NATO leaders reunited at the anniversary summit in Strasbourg and Kehl also welcomed the French decision to fully participate again in NATO structures and redefined the overall strategy of the Alliance, underlining that deterrence policy, based on an appropriate mix of nuclear and conventional capabilities, remains a core element. They also paid attention to a more efficient relationship and cooperation with international organizations, such as the United Nations Organization, European Union, Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and African Union.

NATO recognizes the importance of a stronger and more capable European defence system and welcomes the European Union's efforts to strengthen its capabilities and its proven expertise in addressing common security challenges. NATO leaders participating at the reunion also appreciated the French decision to fully participate in NATO structures, looking forward to the next reunion of the Alliance, where an updated Strategic Concept is expected to be adopted.

Agnes Nicolescu
European Studies and Analysis

*http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/news_52838.htm?mode=pressrelease

„SEE at the Gates of the EU. Enhancing Integration Processes” RACVIAC Centre for Security Cooperation, Croatia, 1st – 3rd April

The fact that the international seminar “SEE at the Gates of the EU. Enhancing Integration Processes” was organised in Croatia by one of the project-institutions established within Working Table III of the Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe - *RACVIAC Centre for Security Cooperation*, is symbolical. The negotiations regarding Croatia’s accession are currently approaching their last phase and it is possible that they will be concluded prior to the end of 2009, thus making Croatia the spearhead of the South Eastern European (SEE) states’ effort to join the EU. In this context, the seminar provided an environment for EU member states, candidate countries and potential candidate countries alike to share, through their representatives, some of the experience and the lessons of the integration process.



The event brought together representatives of the academia (the Universities in Belgrade, Ljubljana, Zagreb), the European Commission (the EC Delegation to Bosnia and Herzegovina and respectively to Croatia), institutes and foundations active in the field of European affairs and international relations (European Institute of Romania, European Institute Foundation in Bulgaria, Institute for International Relations in Zagreb), the Regional Cooperation Council – successor body of the Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe, as well as NATO representatives.

Such a diverse representation of the states in the region at the institutional level enabled an overview of the issues that the

SEE states are currently facing in the negotiation process towards accession, as well as a scan of the evolution recorded by the states during this process. While the states’ reform initiatives focus on fulfilling the criteria required for the ratification of the concluded Stabilisation and Association Agreements, the Stabilisation and Association Process also bears a broader transformative component, which relates to understanding the fact that special attention must be paid to reforming the institutional framework of these states.

The challenges that currently exist at the European level (the global financial crisis, the ratification of the Lisbon Treaty), that also modify the premises of the EU enlargement policy, are combined with the challenges encountered at the regional level (unsolved territorial issues, debates concerning states’ official name, aspects pertaining to the functioning of the rule of law, of multiethnic societies), in a geographical area in which the European perspective constitutes an imperative for stability, reconciliation and development. Failing to come up with a clear time frame for accession, Brussels will have to come up with ways, as well as political will, to continue supporting the efforts of the SEE states in their process of getting closer to the European Union. Such an instrument is regional cooperation, an area in which both the Western Balkan states and Turkey scored remarkable progress.

By taking part in the seminar “SEE at the Gates of the EU. Enhancing Integration Processes”, the European Institute of Romania was able to share at the institutional level its experience concerning the integration process. Even if significant specificities are to be noticed as regards the integration processes of the SEE states, events similar to this seminar, which stimulate open dialogue between the parties during the process of negotiations, can only represent elements of support in the determined effort of the states in the region to turn closer to the EU.

Gabriela Drăgan

Director General of the European Institute of Romania

Book launch at EIR: The Constitution of Europe – J.H.H. Weiler



Considered an authority in the field of community law, not only as a legal expert, but also as a professor, J.H.H. Weiler lectures at New York University, College of Europe, Bruges and Natolin, University College, London, University of Copenhagen and is Co-Director of the Academy of International Trade Law in Macao, China.

Since its first publishing in 1999, the tome launched on April 30th at EIR headquarters received a suggestive title. **The Constitution of Europe** reunites a collection of essays considered the most representative regarding European constitutionalism. The reflections included in the 2009 edition come from sources that address different types of public, from lawyers or political science specialists and to the general public.

In the panel, besides the author, took the floor: Iulia Motoc, professor at the University of Bucharest, under whose care the present edition appeared, Luminița Odobescu, General Director within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Virgil Nițulescu, governmental inspector, representative of the General Secretariat of the Government, as well as Gabriela Drăgan, General Director of EIR and event’s moderator.

The launch was followed by debates about the book, the future of the European project, and the competitive advantages of Romania as an EU member state.

The event was co-organised by EIR, the Institute for Popular Studies and Polirom Print house.

The next Polirom book launch at EIR premises will take place on May 18th.

DEFENCE, STRATEGY, COMMUNICATION, TERMINOLOGY

Academics and researchers from the National Defence University (NDU), Academy of Economic Studies (AES), Politehnica University of Bucharest (PUB) and from other higher education institutions, experts in law, economy, military strategy, psychology, sociology, etc. gathered in the 14 sections of the international Annual Session of Scientific Communications, "Strategies XXI" **Stability and Regional Security**, in Bucharest, 9th - 10th April 2009, organized and hosted by the "Carol I" National Defence University. Specific themes have been approached: military strategy, the evolution of the international security environment, logistics, finance and accounting, the calculation of defence works, law, EU policies, energoinformational actions, etc. The analysis covered contemporary phenomena, military actions, the new concepts which are frequently used, types of conflicts. For the terminologist, the communications presented the opportunity to experience the actual use of military and defence terminology, as well as to attend discussions on defining the concepts.

The common denominator of the **Plurilinguism and Interculturality** section was the intercultural education and the achievement of cultural communication skills: Monica Condruz-Băcescu (AES), **Cultural Interdependences – Europe and USA** and **Cross-Cultural Communication in the Global World**; Luiza Kraft and Mirela Pușcașu (NDU), the authors of the bilingual English-Romanian glossary, **Knowledge Management: Glossary of Terms and Definitions**; Elena Savu and Lăcrămioara Radeș, **Riding on Cultural Diversity** (PUB) on cultural awareness and communicational skills in teaching English as a language for special purposes.

Social psychology works emphasize that the levelling of the welfare standards does not mean cultural unification. On the contrary, a high standard of living emphasizes the cultural and behavioural differences. Therefore, transmitting the cultural patterns of the target language, with its norms and values, as well as raising the cultural awareness in relation to the mother tongue are didactic landmarks recognized in the field of vocational training.

The communication I presented, **Defence terminology used in the Treaty of Lisbon**, as well as the EIR initiative of establishing a National Terminology Centre have been lively debated. The participants saluted the idea of the centre for standardization of specialized terminology. The organizers expressed their interest for a future collaboration with EIR, in order to edit a glossary of military and defence terms.

Dr. Mariana Bara

Translation Coordination Direction

Directions regarding the National and European Policies on Energy Security

Within the debates series "Romania's Policies", which aims at bringing at the top of the public agenda the themes approached in the EIR Strategy and Policy Studies (SPOS), a debate on the **"Directions regarding the National and European Policy on Energy Security"** was held on April 29th, 2009 at EIR's headquarters. The central component of the event was the study **"Directions regarding Romania's Energy Security"**, elaborated under the aegis of EIR within the SPOS 2008 project. The debate brought into discussion the last energy policy evolutions on the national and European level in the context of Europe's increasing concern in the matter.

The guests of the event were: Mr. **Corneliu Rotaru**, Director of the Energetic Efficiency Programmes and Renewable Resources department of the Romanian Agency for Energy Conservation, Mr. **Ciprian Diaconu**, Adviser of Transelectrica's Director General, as well as three of the authors of EIR's study: Professor **Silviu Neaguț**, PhD, Dean of the Faculty of International Economic Relations, within the Bucharest Academy of Economic Studies, Professor engineer **Aureliu Leca**, PhD, Head of Department at the UNESCO Engineering Sciences Department, Energy-Environment Programme at the "Politehnica" University in Bucharest and Lecturer **Marius Neacșu**, PhD, from the Bucharest Academy of Economic Studies.

In the context of the geopolitical changes generated by Russia's efforts of restoring its influence in the region and of the effects that these changes have on the energy supplies of the EU Member States, **the energy must be treated as part of the vital infrastructure of the state. The lack of a energy economy culture** is a specific feature of Romania in relation with the other Member States, the antidote of which must lead, in practice, to reducing significant losses within the system.

The energy security, understood as the assurance of the energy supply continuity in the context of accepting some political, social, technical and environmental risks must include mainly aspects regarding the **conservation of energy** (through energy efficiency, reasonable use of energy and substitution of some energy forms). At the Community level the renewable energy sources must be developed in parallel with the economic development, while concrete initiatives of integrating the European energy markets (such as *ENTSO-E*), which regard, thus, the classical resources of energy must be supported.

The complete summary of the debate is available at: www.ier.ro.

Iulia Serafimescu

European Studies and Analyses Unit

Editor-in-Chief: Mădălina Paula Barbu

Editors: Alina Arhire, Mariana Bara, Iulia Serafimescu

Graphics: Monica Dumitrescu

English version: Loredana Iordănoiu, Mihaela Papa

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European Institute of Romania

7-9, Regina Elisabeta Bvd., RO - 030016, Bucharest, Romania

Phone: (+4021) 314 26 96/ 133 Fax: (+4021) 314 26 66

Contact: newsletter@ier.ro

Web: www.ier.ro