



EIR recommends:

Starting with its 8th issue, the EIR Newsletter will present in addition official information sources, of general or specific interest, aiming at consolidating the public debates' platform on European issues.

About climate change and Europeans...

The community initiatives for stimulating the creation of sustainable actions concerning climate change speak about the constant concern of the Union in this field.

Success projects such as **European Mobility Week** (16th – 22nd September), Car Free Day (22nd September), the recent project about European Green Capitals and the EC campaigns on new energy sources for a changing world have the role to draw EU citizens' attention on the effect of their way of living has on climate change in Europe and not only. However, the number of participating cities at the European mobility project decreased from 2,102 in 2008 to 1,319 in 2009.

The **special Eurobarometer 313**, elaborated at the beginning of this year for finding out about Europeans' attitude towards climate change before the December UN Conference on Climate Change in Copenhagen, presents decreasing percentages from 2008, not only for the concern about this issue, but also about the individual actions for tackling the phenomenon. One can see that there is a growing concern about the economic advantages outcome of the fight against climate change.

In this context, it remains to be seen whether the ways proposed at European level to lower green effect gas emissions will truly lead to the decrease of the level of pollution. At the same time, the attention for critical support infrastructure for environment is more and more significant.

Further reading:

www.mobilityweek.eu
http://ec.europa.eu/climateaction/index_en.htm
http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs_313_en.pdf

Mădălina Paula Barbu
Communication Unit

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Interview

LIVIU MUREȘAN - Executive President of the EURISC Foundation, Member of the EIR Consultative Scientific Board
You have lately attended a series of international reunions during which the complexity of the current security environment was discussed among others. How can the European Union prepare for the challenges in this area?

We are in a moment when the main international institutions, results of the Second World War, are being transformed, "reinvented", in order to be able to face the new challenges. In the context of the financial and economic crisis there is a complex process of restructuring the entire international system with implications on a long term and on large areas ... [Read more](#)

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Invitation to reading – a new glossary soon to be published by EIR

For its entry into force, the Treaty of Lisbon depends on the ratification by Ireland, this autumn. Its novelty is that it assigns the European Union a more visible role on the international scene, both as an economic power and as a structure of defence. This role is legitimated by the values it promotes, by virtue of its cultural dimension. The Community Culture programme ... [Read more](#)

Analysis/Opinion

Green Trade – Looking Beyond 2012

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Event

RJEA, vol. 9, no. 3

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EIR Agenda: September – October 2009

EIR Conference: series Romania – France: Together in Europe

10 September

EIR Course: Implementation of EU environmental policy by the local administration

21 – 25 September

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LIVIU MUREȘAN

Executive President of the EURISC Foundation

Member of the EIR Consultative Scientific Board

THE RESEARCH – critical infrastructure in the security architecture of the future



You have lately attended a series of international reunions during which the complexity of the current security environment was discussed among others. How can the European Union prepare for the challenges in this area?

We are in a moment when the main international institutions, results of the Second World War, are being transformed, "reinvented", in order to

be able to face the new challenges.

In the context of the financial and economic crisis there is a complex process of restructuring the entire international system with implications on a long term and on large areas.

Whether it is about the European Union or the North Atlantic Alliance, the analysts meeting in "reflection groups" collect comments, ideas, proposals for 2020 scenarios, that is, strategic visions.

I think it is time the political factors ought to acknowledge the role and contribution of the research both at national and at European level.

If we are to mention only the security area, we have to speak about the initiative to set up an European Security Research and Innovation Forum, ESRIF (2007 – 2009) which will present its conclusions and recommendations, for the next two decades, in Stockholm, in the month of October. I had the opportunity to participate in this project and to lead a working group on the perspective of the civil society, of the individual on the human and society dynamics of security.

In this context, it should be also reminded that 2009 was declared the European Year of Creativity and Innovation.

What are the concerns of the EURISC Foundation in this context?

EURISC will soon reach 15 years of activity dedicated to the risk, security and communication issues. Besides the participation in the process of reforming the security sector in our country, the Foundation focused its efforts on supporting the European and Euro-Atlantic integration in Romania and in the region.

In the last years, the activity of the Foundation has been focused on the security research by participating in projects financed under the programmes of the Ministry of Education, Research and Innovation and mostly financed under European and International competitions.

The issue of the energy safety and the protection of the critical infrastructures is currently a priority in the EURISC activity carried out in and outside Romania.

As regards the energy topic and mostly the issue of the Romanian energy safety, what new developments could you present in brief?

The energy safety of our country must be analysed both from the point of view of the National Security Strategy and of the Sustainable Development Strategy (2030 Outlook). The actors come from the public area, but mostly from the private one including the national private area and to a large extent the international private actors which operate in Romania.

The energy issue has become part of the foreign policy and of the national security. The energy has come to be used as a "weapon" in the international relations. The countries, which carried out the rapid privatisation of the field, the deregulation of the production, supply and distribution, began to rethink their role as safe keeper of the national security including the component of the energy safety.

Studies on the energy strategy and energy security have been conducted until now by the Ministry of Energy, the European Institute of Romania, etc.

Following a competition, the EURISC Foundation was awarded a funding by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs from Norway under the programme "Innovation Norway" and currently, the Foundation works with a group of experts from Romania, Norway and other countries to the preparation of the Romanian energy safety strategy, a document which will be presented to the Ministry of Economy next year.

You mentioned the issue of the critical infrastructures, area in which Romania, as Member State, will have to meet certain European criteria and requirements as well. What is the main European legislative act in the area and what are its main provisions?

Council Directive 2008/114/CE of 8 December 2008 concerns the identification and designation of the European critical infrastructures and the assessment of the need to improve their protection. Thus, new responsibilities have appeared for the Member States and therefore for our country as well, responsibilities which must be known and taken on. Even if at the beginning the document mainly covers the energy and transport area, the regulation will be extended to other areas such as IT and it is envisaged to be enlarged to the critical infrastructures from the financial, food, water, health and other areas.

These features of the energy safety, of the protection of the critical infrastructures and services and of the security of the individual have become, more and more, topics of debate, of training and research and that is why I welcome the interest of the European Institute of Romania in this area.

Interview by **Iulia Serafimescu**

EIR Agenda: August – September 2009

EIR Conference: series Romania – France: Together in Europe	10 September
EIR Course: Implementation of EU environmental policy by the local administration	21 – 25 September
EIR Conference: series Romania – France: Together in Europe	28 September
EIR Course: Negotiation and representation in the EU Council	12 – 13 October
EIR Course: General Training in European Affairs	19 – 23 October

Invitation to reading – a new glossary soon to be published by EIR

For its entry into force, the *Treaty of Lisbon* depends on the ratification by Ireland, this autumn. Its novelty is that it assigns the European Union a more visible role on the international scene, both as an economic power and as a structure of defence. This role is legitimated by the values it promotes, by virtue of its cultural dimension. The Community Culture programme (2007 – 2013), for example, with a budget of € 400 million, supports programmes and initiatives for the cultural diversity and common cultural heritage of Europe through cross-border cooperation of the actors and institutions within this sector.



Photo source : <http://ec.europa.eu>

The European reality is marked by the orientation towards the culture theme, by the debate over the terms of *European culture, common European cultural heritage, cultural policy, European cultural identity, cultural heritage of Europe, cultural diversity, cultural services*. From this point of view, the treaty focuses on the role of culture and humanistic tradition, "from which have developed the universal values of the inviolable and inalienable rights of the human person, freedom, democracy, equality and the rule of law" (the new preamble TEU).

If the definition of these terms is not unequivocal, it is however clear that there is a common European political culture, created by the treaties, through the action of the institutions, through the development and application of Community law.

In order to provide the Romanian readers, who are European citizens as well, with concepts and terms which express this political culture, at the terminology level, the European Institute of Romania will publish during autumn 2009, a **trilingual glossary** containing over 600 terms extracted from the Treaty of Lisbon.

The Glossary that is going to be published is part of a series well received by the public, and is addressed to politicians, leading officials from the Romanian society, students and to all those who want to know how the European Union works and what changes this treaty brings.

This publication contributes to understanding the evolution of the European Union and the European policy which influence the daily lives of almost half a billion citizens of the Union. Thus, as regards the concern for cultural diversity and common cultural heritage, a theme related to the enlargement of the Union, this appears for the first time in the Treaty of Maastricht and has been subsequently formulated in the Treaty of Amsterdam as the cross-cultural clause. In the same line, the Treaty of Lisbon integrates the *2000 Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union*, after which, in 2006, the Community and the Member States have jointly ratified the *2005 UNESCO Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions*.

These steps strengthen the political will expressed in the new phrase of the second article TEU: "the Union shall respect its rich cultural and linguistic diversity, and shall ensure that Europe's cultural heritage is safeguarded and enhanced."

The base concept, when making this glossary was to ensure communicating the basic information about the selected Romanian, French and English terms, extracted from the original texts of the Treaty in these languages. The glossary includes **terms** regarding consumer protection, transport, defence, budget, institutions, sectoral policies, the decision-making mechanism of the institutions, European citizens' rights, the role of the European Parliament, the relations with third countries etc. The terms are often followed by contexts from the Treaty and also by **notes** providing definitions, explanations, details.

Official bibliographic sources have been consulted in order to write the notes: the site www.europa.eu, www.eur-lex.europa.eu and other specialised publications, such as www.europesworld.org or the volume coordinated by Jacques Ziller (Professor of European Law at the European University Institute in Florence), *L'Union européenne: Edition Traité de Lisbonne*, Paris, 2008.

Convinced that the *Glossary on the Lisbon Treaty* will prove to be an important cultural tool for the knowledge-based society, we expect you to express your interest in purchasing it.

Mariana Bara PhD
Translation Coordination Unit

GREEN TRADE – LOOKING BEYOND 2012

World temperature has risen by an average of 0.76° C since pre-industrial times¹ and the Earth keeps getting warmer. The sea levels are rising, glaciers and the Antarctic itself are shrinking, some regions are increasingly affected by drought while others are subject to extreme weather phenomena.

For people who feel compassion about the Antarctic penguins this is bad news indeed. But for market-oriented pragmatists, it may be just another excellent business opportunity.



Photo source: <http://ec.europa.eu>

The main criticism is that this scheme may be just “business as usual” rather than a tactic in the strategy of going green. This comes as a result of the fact that the degree of success or failure of the scheme is ultimately established by measuring whether the reduction of emissions obtained is enough so as to contain global warming. The market proved this objective wrong in the first EU ETS Trading Period (2005-2007), when word got out of “over-allocation” and consequently the price of allowances dropped. No sound business policy envisages investing in green technology if the costs associated with this are higher than paying an actor on the market to pollute less.

Phase III

The revised EU ETS³ envisages a third Trading Period (2013 – 2020) which aims at building on the experience of the previous two and the measures of which are thought to ensure harmonisation and fair competition on the market among the installations benefiting from allowances: instead of 27 National Allocation Plans which determine the number of allowances at national level, a single EU - wide cap on allowances will be put in place. Also, starting with 2013, as opposed to the current situation when allowances are offered for free, almost half of the total number of allowances will be auctioned. Aviation emissions will be placed under the scheme starting with 2012.

Too much sky for one scheme

Milton Friedman once said that “The most important single central fact about a free market is that no exchange takes place unless both parties benefit”. Following that insight, if one country (i.e. Member State) seems to be bad for business, even for environmental reasons, then you might consider relocating to a place more user-friendly. Carbon leakage is just one of the implications associated with the post-2012 ETS scenario, while meeting the targets established at the European level implies that the various Member States (especially the newcomers) will have to carry out dramatic structural reforms in various sectors of their economy.

However ambitious, in order to yield significant results, the EU scheme has to relate to the other international mechanisms designed to help fight climate change, whether already in place (The Kyoto Protocol), or envisaged (US ETS). Awaited by Antarctic penguins and market-oriented pragmatists alike, the UN Climate Change Conference in December 2009 in Copenhagen aims to produce a global agreement on ways of tackling climate change beyond 2012. Since the proceedings are supposed to give a green light to the development of a network of linked schemes that will lead to a stronger international carbon market, it is the expectations of the market-oriented pragmatists that are more likely to be met, at least on the short to medium term.

Iulia Serafimescu

European Studies and Analysis

The EU is trying to keep cool

The European Union assumed a leading role in international climate protection when it set forth the objective to limit global warming to less than 2° C above the pre-industrial levels – a thermal boundary beyond which the risks associated with climate change will prove extremely difficult to mitigate. To this purpose, the EU has set itself three major targets: a 20% cut in emissions of greenhouse gases, a 20% increase in the share of renewable energy in the energy mix and a 20% increase in energy efficiency, all to be achieved by the year 2020.

The targets are the main provisions of the Climate and Energy Package and the instrument by which the package will become operational is a revamped EU Emissions Trading Scheme (EU ETS).

How it works

Overall, the main idea is that it does not really matter where these emissions come from but what their total amounts are. The greenhouse gas which contributes the most to global warming is carbon dioxide (CO₂) and you are free to emit one tonne of CO₂² if you have received an allowance. Currently, being a “cap and trade” scheme, the EU ETS sets a limit for the amount of emissions allowed and within that limit the actors on the market can buy and sell allowances according to their need.

Based on this data, the logic of the carbon trading market goes as follows: you can use your money to invest in technologies that will enable you to pollute less, or use them to pay some other actor on the market to pollute less. But basically, if you pollute less, you will be able to sell that part of the emission allowance you have not used, to some other polluter who needs it.

¹ Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, 2007 Fourth Assessment Report.

² or the equivalent of another greenhouse gas.

³ See Directive 2009/29/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 amending Directive 2003/87/EC so as to improve and extend the greenhouse gas emission allowance trading scheme of the Community.

RJEA, vol. 9, no. 3

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The last years' deepened globalisation has brought with it the first global crisis, one worsened by the faulty financial policies from developed countries. The current crisis must not affect democracy, the often tense relation between market and democracy being analysed by **Eugen Dijmărescu**, Vice Governor of the National Bank of Romania. At the moment, the major challenge consists of reconciling democracy with market. People have been disappointed by the freedom assumed by various financial instruments only targeting profit increase, whilst politicians have lately started to claim the necessity of a more strict control, requiring at the same time tax increase aiming at deposit protection. Thus, the economic freedom became part of any future political debate, both domestically and internationally.

The impact of globalisation at political level is also analysed by **Liviu Bogdan Vlad**, professor at the Bucharest Academy of Economic Studies, and **Adina Negrea**, employee of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Afghanistan represents the clearest example of the manner in which a pre-modern society is forced to face a more accelerated process of post-modernization, due to the occidental intervention. The dilemma that Afghanistan presents today can be resumed in: how can we overcome the risks generated by the coexistence of three levels of evolution, namely the pre-modern level (the fragmented afghan society), the modern level (the trial for establishing a centralized state) and the post-modern level (the trial for anchoring the newly founded state in the global system from a political, economic and cultural point of view).

The article written by **Edward Moxon-Browne** from the University of Limerick, and **Cigdem Ustun**, from Middle East Technical University emphasizes the diversity of the approaches on Turkey's adhesion to the European Union. The adhesion of Turkey is analysed taking into consideration the perceptions at European level, the study of the public opinion enabling the emphasise of the stereotypes with regard to Turkey as candidate country. The authors evaluate the public opinion in the EU and Turkey, trying to isolate those perceptions which can already complicate a complex relationship.

The role of the European Union in the Black Sea Region continues to become more and more important, balancing and changing the

regional power according to **Cristian Nițoiu's** analysis, expert in international relations and European studies. The Black Sea Region is in a period of accelerated transition and the Romanian decision-makers must carefully evaluate the situation when trying to formulate an official position, adapted to national interests.

The involvement of the Union in regulating national minority rights risks to lead to conflicts between the member states as **Galina Nelaeva**, professor at Tyumen University from The Russian Federation, demonstrates in her article which analyses the Hungarian – Slovak relations. The author tackles a subject with little academic research, namely the evolution of the national minorities' problem after the adhesion to the European Union. An inadequate approach and often inconsistent from the Union concerning minorities' rights led to a deterioration of the relations between Slovakia and Hungary, a rethinking of the community policy concerning minorities' rights being necessary.

Sergiu Bușcăneanu, PhD student at Humboldt University, Germany, analyses the public opinion dynamics and the attitudes of different ethnic groups in the Republic of Moldova towards European integration, showing the real divisions. From the data gathered from sixteen opinion polls, the author manages to sketch the sociological profile of the "euro-optimists" from the Republic of Moldova. Thus, men, people from rural areas, youth, Moldovan citizens of Romanian ethnic origin, educated and with higher life standards support intensely the European integration of Moldova. The biggest difference regarding the attitude towards European integration is due to the difference in education, whilst the genre of the respondents is not relevant for the attitude towards the "European idea".

For information on purchasing the journal in print format, please access www.ier.ro/rjea, section Contact or write at sales-rjea@ier.ro.

Mihai Sebe
RJEA Associate Editor



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Implementation of EU Environmental policies by the local administration



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THEMES

Environmental legislation
Waste management
Water quality
Education and awareness raising

21 – 25 September

Fee: 350 ron



Photo source: <http://ec.europa.eu>



Negotiation and representation in the EU Council

12 – 13 October

Fee: 1.750 ron

Seminar organised in collaboration with the **European Institute of Public Administration** (EIPA), Luxemburg Antenna

Interactive
Negotiation simulation
Techniques of negotiation
Analysis of procedures, processes, people
Best practices



Photo source: www.eipa.nl

Training programmes at EIR

General Training in European Affairs



Photo source: <http://ec.europa.eu>

19 – 23 October

Programme financed from the EIR budget

Intensive introductory training session in European Affairs



Note: All training courses take place at EIR premises. The programme covered from EIR's budget is meant for public institutions' personnel.

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