



2010 – The European Year for Combating Poverty and Social Exclusion

The information campaign *Do you know what social Europe can do for you?*

On 18 September 2010, the European Institute of Romania took part in the CIRCUS event – “*What social Europe can do for you?*”. The event organised by the Representation of the European Commission in Romania on 18 and 19 September 2010 is part of an extensive campaign of the European Commission promoting equal opportunities and awareness of the European social policies. The event was included in the “Days of Bucharest” programme. The aim of the information campaign is to raise the awareness of the European citizens regarding their rights and opportunities in the employment area.

The official opening of the campaign in Romania took place on Saturday, 18 September, in the tent set up for this purpose in Unirii Park. Representatives of the European Commission and of the participating organisations took part in the event: the European Parliament Information Office, World Vision Romania, Habitat for Humanity Romania, CRIS-DU Regional Centre for Social Integration and Human Development, Motivation Foundation, Special Olympics Romania, European Institute of Romania, National Agency for Roma, as well as other important institutions.

CIRCUS – “*What social Europe can do for you?*” event is targeted at the general public which can this way find out from the Commission’s partners, organisations and institutions developing social inclusion projects, how the social impact of its problems can be mitigated. Until now the campaign was conducted in approximately 40 European cities, its effects being positively experienced by 750 000 citizens. It is estimated that this number will reach 1 million at the end of 2010.

For additional information, please access the web page of the campaign at <http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=316&langId=en>.

Florentina Costache
Communication Unit

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LEONARD ORBAN

Presidential counselor, former member of the European Commission, President of Honour of the European Institute of Romania

The Benefits of Romania's Accession to the EU are Major

The European Commission will launch this month the discussions regarding the budgetary framework 2014 – 2020. How do you estimate the negotiations regarding the major community policies – the common agricultural policy and the cohesion policy – will be carried out, and which is the impact on the Europe 2020 strategy?

First, it must be said that we do not know the period for which the new EU budget will be adopted. In the speech regarding the state of the EU delivered in front of the European Parliament on 7 September, the President of the European Commission, Mr. José Manuel Barroso, mentioned the possibility of adopting the future budget of the European Union for a 10 year period, with a mid-term revision.



Negotiations regarding the new financial framework will certainly be extremely difficult and tensed because of the many divergence points between Member States. There are stances which are significantly different between the group of countries that are net contributors to the EU's budget and those who are decidedly beneficiaries, especially as regards the reforming of the common agricultural policy and the cohesion policy. In my opinion, the two policies will have to be reformed in order to better respond to the challenges the EU is confronted with. However, the two policies will continue to remain important pillars of the future budget of the EU. Besides, the future budgetary framework is likely to contain a large number of financing measures for the implementation of the Europe 2020 strategy.

How do you estimate Croatia and Island's accession to the EU and Estonia's accession to the Euro zone will influence the post-crisis effects?

Considering the scale of the Estonian economy I do not think that Estonia's accession to the Euro zone starting with 1 January 2011 will have a major influence on the post-crisis evolution at Community level. Anyway, the accession of this Baltic country to the Euro zone shows that, despite the present economic situation in the EU, the process of accession to the Euro zone continues in the same circumstances as before.

As regards the accession of Croatia and Island to the European Union, it is still early to say when it will happen. If in Croatia's case the accession negotiations are advanced and they might be finished in 2011, enabling an effective accession in 2012 or 2013, for Island, however, it is difficult to anticipate now when and whether the accession will take place. Anyway, these accessions' influence at the level of the EU would be relatively limited from an institutional point of view, as well as from a political, economic and budgetary point of view. On the other hand, Croatia's accession to the EU would send a strong political message from the EU to the West Balkans states, according to which, if the states in the region implement the necessary reforms and are ready for accession, the EU will accept them.

What is your opinion regarding the European Union's "revolution" in the field of communicating Europe related subjects to the citizens, with the new structure being focused in the future on the image of the President of the European Commission?

I see in this change of strategy in the field of communication an attempt of the European Commission to better inform the Community citizens on the so-called European affairs. We must admit that in all the EU Member States, not only in Romania, the communication on Europe related themes is not of the best quality.

It remains to be seen whether this strategy, centred prevalently on the image of the President of the European Commission, will be more effective than the past approaches.

According to the most recent Eurobarometer published in August, 55% of the Romanians believe that the accession to the EU was a good thing and it brought benefits for Romania. It must be mentioned that, although lower as compared to 2009, the percentage is above the EU average. What is your opinion regarding the benefits of the quality of EU Member State for Romania in the current European context?

It is obvious that the benefits of Romania's accession to the EU are major, not only for Romania, but also for each Romanian citizen. The step Romania took on 1 January 2007 was a turning point of tremendous importance. I do not want to go into details, but let us consider, for instance, the differences existing at the Community level between the rights that a Community citizen and a non-Community citizen have on the EU territory.

It is very important that the benefits of the accession are maximized. The positive effects of the accession will be more visible if the funds earmarked to a state in the EU's budget are spent efficiently and entirely. The benefits of accession appear different in the circumstances in which the absorption rate of the funds is very low, as it is in Romania at the moment.

And last, but not least, a question about the Institute. How do you see the role of the EIR in the mechanism of coordination of the European affairs, from your perspective as President of Honour of the European Institute of Romania?

I would like to say, first of all, that I am delighted that I have been appointed President of Honour of the European Institute of Romania. I will try, making use of my experience, not only as a former European Commissioner, but also as a former negotiator in the relation with the European Union, to support the consolidation and diversification of the Institute's activity.

As regards the process of coordination of the European Affairs, the European Institute of Romania can and must provide expertise to the Romanian authorities both in the decision making at Community level and in applying, at national level, the Community laws. The impact studies made by the Institute are very useful instruments in these processes.

Interview by **Mădălina Magnusson**

The Cohesion Policy

The principles of the European Union Cohesion Policy for 2007-2013 are included in the Community Strategic Guidelines on Cohesion¹, a document of the European Commission which establishes the development priorities at the level of the Union for the next period. The European Social Fund is one of the structural funds created to support narrowing the development gap both between the Member States and between the regions of the European Union. For the programming period 2007-2013, at the level of the European Union, the ESF will receive approximately 75 billion euros for projects targeted to human resources development and greater participation in the labour market.

The main objectives of the EU Cohesion Policy for 2007-2013 are as follows:

- *convergence*, this objective aiming to achieve economic growth of the less developed regions, through investments in increasing the long-term competitiveness, employment, sustainable growth, developing the institutional capacity and efficiency of the public administration;
- *regional competitiveness and employment* for the regions which are not eligible for the convergence objective. This objective aims to support the enterprises, trying to anticipate the changes which take place in the industrial areas, both urban and rural, by eliminating unemployment, promoting work productivity and a better social inclusion;
- *European territorial cooperation* for regions, counties and transnational areas. At this level, the objective seeks to strengthen the cross-border, transnational and interregional cooperation.

The EU structural instruments consist of two major components: the structural funds (European Social Fund and the European Regional Development Fund) and the Cohesion Fund which are the financial means employed by the European Union for the purpose of reducing or removing the economic and social imbalances between regions. If the first two financing elements aim, on one hand, to increase the adaptability of the labour force and enterprises, promote social inclusion, decrease unemployment, develop institutional capacity and efficiency and, on the other hand, support investment projects in technological research and development, environment protection, transport, energy and health, the Cohesion Fund seeks to develop a Trans-European transport network, by financing major environment infrastructure projects.

The preliminary analyses suggest that the cohesion policy programmes in Romania can substantially contribute to a total increase of the gross domestic product (GDP) of up to 15% for 2007-2013, create and maintain approximately 200 000 jobs. For the programming period of 2007-2013, Romania has received almost 20 billion euro as part of the "convergence" objective and 455 billion euros for the "European territorial cooperation" objective.

The debates at European level on the future cohesion policy intensify

On 15 July 2010, the Committee of the Regions adopted a **Position Paper on future cohesion policy**². The document indicates that the accumulation of long and short term challenges also entails the adoption of a EU2020 strategy capable of creating a framework favourable to a sustainable economic growth. Before the adoption of the document, members of the National Parliaments and of the European Parliaments convened to debate the future of the European regional policy, an important conclusion resulting from the discussions being that the European Social Fund must remain under the control of the regional policy. Danuta Hübner, chair of the European Parliament's Committee on Regional Development believes³ that this meeting is representative for the process of *structured cooperation* between the European Parliament and the National Parliaments. Moreover, in her opinion, the national representatives need to be preparing themselves to actively engage in the debates on the future of the EU regional policy, the meetings being meant to sensitise them regarding this topic of reflection. The implementation of the Cohesion Policy is indispensable for the success of this strategy, while remaining an independent policy which ensures the synergy between all European policies. Moreover the document stresses that any attempt to renationalise this policy has to be rejected. As the present financial framework has a significant impact on the regional development, the regional dimension has to be considered when reviewing the EU budget and when developing the future Financial Framework. „A strong and well financed EU regional policy is a *sine qua non* condition for achieving social, economic and territorial cohesion“⁴

Moreover, in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty of Lisbon, the territorial cohesion implies an approach to territorial development ensuring a polycentric development by avoiding the sectoral dispersion of the regional policy resources. The above-mentioned position paper also reaffirms the support for the outermost and border regions of the European Union which have an inferior level of development. The cities are considered to have a very important role as development centres. Thus, in the next financial programming period, resources need to be allocated for investments in both urban and sub-urban projects.

Multi-level governance is one of the fundamental principles of the Cohesion Policy with an important role in ensuring the quality of the decision making process, strategic planning and implementation of objectives. Thus, the gross domestic product must remain the main criterion for determining the eligibility for regional assistance while allowing the authorities to apply, at the appropriate decision-making level, other indicators which take into account the specific features of the regions and cities.

Agnes Nicolescu

European Studies and Analysis Unit

¹ http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/sources/docoffic/2007/osc/index_en.htm.

² <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/document/activities/cont/201007/20100716ATT79050/20100716ATT79050EN.pdf>.

³ <http://www.euractiv.com/en/regional-policy/national-parliaments-debate-eu-s-future-regional-policy-news-496380>.

⁴ Idem 2.

The 9th edition of the *National Colloquium on Terminology- Terminography – Terminotics 3T*

(21 – 22 September 2010)

Organised by the Romanian Association of Terminology (TermRom), the Romanian Academy of Technical Sciences, the Latin Union and the Romanian Electrotechnical Committee, the colloquium enjoyed a large audience. In the opening, Prof. Florin Teodor Tănăsescu, EngD, president of TermRom, presented the message of Mr Daniel Prado which expressed the support of the Latin Union for the Romanian terminology activity.

Ms Bénédicte Madinier, head of the mission for the development and enrichment of the French language from the Ministry of Culture and Communications (France) talked about the programmed enrichment of the language as an option of linguistic policy. Created in 1996, the "system for enriching the French language" is an institutional network composed of 18 terminology commissions, which publishes the standardised terms.

During the colloquium several personalities from Romanian and foreign universities presented papers on various topics: Academician Gleb Drăgan (Romanian Academy), Prof. Florin Teodor Tănăsescu, EngD, Alexandra Cuniță PhD, University Professor, Angela Bidu-Vrăncianu PhD, University Professor and Alice Toma PhD, lecturer from the University of Bucharest, Inga Druță (director of the Philology Institute from the Academy of Sciences of Moldova), Dan Matei (director of the Cultural Memory Centre), Dorina Rogobete, Anamaria Vizanti, Alexandru Târnoveanu, Onica Paraschiva (researchers from IMS Bucharest –

Thesaurus Working Group) and Dorin Dehelean (National Institute of Research and Development in Welding and Material Trials, ISIM Timișoara).

Representing the European Institute of Romania, Mrs Laura Mihăilescu, director of the Translation Coordination Unit announced that EIR has obtained the inclusion of the occupation of terminologist into the Romanian Classification of Occupations and highlighted the need of cooperation between the specialist and the terminologist and Ms Mariana Bara, PhD, Associate Professor and terminologist presented the terminology works of EIR, as well as a series of issues regarding the standardisation of the terminology in the Romanian language.

During the second day, the participants to a round table assessed the possibility of applying in Romania the French model by setting up a terminology commission, considering that a deficient or incorrectly used terminology can adversely affect both the legislation and the activity of the central and local state administration. In conclusion, the participants confirmed the need of cooperation between several institutions, among which the Romanian Academy and the European Institute of Romania.

Alice Olaru

Translation Coordination Unit

Conference on *Sustainable Development at the Black Sea*

(27 – 29 August 2010, Constanța)

Between 27 - 29 August 2010 a conference on the *Sustainable Development at the Black Sea* was organized in Constanța by the League of the Romanian Students Abroad (LSRS) and the Romanian Club for Foreign Relations, Diplomacy and European Affairs (CRREDAE). The event hosted several working groups for students and young researchers from Romania and abroad. The first workshop formed into a competition of scientific essays on "Geopolitics and Geo-strategy at the Black Sea" and the second one brought to the attention of the participants entrepreneurial projects of sustainable investments developed by the youth in the area.

The themes on the agenda included aspects regarding Romania as an EU Member State and its role at the Black Sea, energy safety, the importance of the Danube Strategy for the Black Sea Region, namely the initiatives of regional cooperation in this area. Working Group number II on "Sustainable Investment at the Black Sea" approached subjects such as renewable energy, the protection and capitalization of the Black Sea and the Danube Delta patrimony, eco-tourism, waste recycling, the most recent IT technologies and the sustainable development.

On the last day of the conference a seminar dedicated to the specialists and researchers in the Black Sea geopolitics and sustainable development was organised. On behalf of the EIR, Agnes Nicolescu and Mihai Sebe participated to this seminar and approached Russia's relations with the NATO Member States in the context of the new NATO Strategic Concept and also the bilateral relations between Romania and Turkey from a Romanian perspective on the process of Turkey's accession to the European Union. Agnes Nicolescu's presentation started from an analysis of the Working Paper recently published under the auspices of the EIR "NATO's new Strategic Concept – a test for the Trans-Atlantic relations".

Mihai Sebe's presentation entitled "Turkey's Accession to the EU – A Romanian Reflection" pointed out mainly the recent evolutions from 2009 – 2010. The presentation was focused on the economic side emphasizing the important relations existing between the two countries on the economic and commercial level. The political aspects of the bilateral relations were not neglected either. The increasing importance of Turkey in the dynamics of the Black Sea and the South Caucasus region was emphasized. The presentation was balanced, showing the lights and shadows of a relationship in continuous evolution, an evolution marked by positive elements which lead towards an increased convergence and interdependence between the two countries, on the one hand, and between Turkey and the European Union, on the other hand. This conference is intended to become an annual event which will establish a network-type on-line community around the current debates on the issues of regional development and geopolitical evolutions in the Black Sea area. Moreover, the distinct value of the works presented by the young students in the framework of the working groups determined the European Institute of Romania, true to its mission as a supporter of the European values and spirit, to give the first prize winners the possibility to publish in the *Romanian Journal of European Affairs*.

Mihai Sebe

European Studies and Analysis Unit

Training Courses at the EIR

The Training in European Affairs Unit organised four training sessions in September. The General Training in European Affairs course was carried out between 6-10 September and it defined the main integration fields, the major European policies and their course of action as well as their connection with the national policies of the member states. This training session was carried out at the request of the Chamber of Deputies.



On 16 and 17 September, EIR organised, in partnership with the Centre for European Studies in Strasbourg (CEES), École Nationale d'Administration (ENA), the French Embassy in Bucharest and the French Institute of Bucharest, a seminary on **Sustainable development and European policies in the field**. His Excellency Ambassador Sergiu Celac from the National Centre for Sustainable Development, Professor Kistyn Inglis, PhD, from the European Institute of Ghent University and Marie-Pierre Maganck, Head of the European Affairs and International Relations Unit of the General Direction for Risk Prevention at the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, France, participated in the seminary.



The training programme in **Public Procurement** (basic level), which took place between 22 – 24 September, was intended for those who are starting their activity or are already active in this field. This pilot session will be followed by advanced training sessions and the basic course will be offered in the future in an accredited form.

Integrated Systems for Waste Management is another EIR pilot course which took place between 27 – 29 September. The course gives the participants the instruments for identifying the European landmarks in waste management and also the means to involve different categories of public – the business environment, NGOs and the population – in projects regarding the environmental protection, projects which are aimed at improving the quality of life.

In October, EIR will organise three courses:

4 – 8 October – Authorised Specialisation Programme for the occupation of TRAINER

The course is intended mainly for persons with responsibilities in adult training, internal trainers having a minimal experience, trainers and consultants. The curriculum includes: the professional competences trainer, the principles of adult training, the stages, objectives and methods of training, psychological aspects and communication in the process of training. The course is organised in partnership with the Association for Adult Professional Training. For further information on the programme, please visit: http://www.ier.ro/index.php/site/curs_page/19.

12 – 14 October – Seminar of Preparation for the competitions for employment in the European Institutions

Organised in partnership with Centre des Etudes Européennes de Strasbourg (CEES) – École nationale d'administration, the French Embassy in Bucharest and the French Institute of Bucharest, the seminar is intended for preparing at advanced level, according to the new examination forms, the applicants for jobs in the European Institutions. The seminar is conducted by Ms Julie Leprêtre, coordinator of the CEES' Unit of Preparation for the competitions for admission in the European Institutions. For further information on the seminar, please visit: http://www.ier.ro/index.php/site/curs_page/23.

16 – 17 October – Communication on EU financed projects

The course is elaborated in partnership with ContaPlus Project and is targeted to a large audience, namely all those who, in their professional activity, deal with elements of European communication, with European institutions, or on European themes. The trainers' team is made up of media experts experienced in the communication with an audience who is specialised or non-specialised on EU related themes. For further information on the course, please visit: http://www.ier.ro/index.php/site/curs_page/25.

18 – 22 October – Specialised European Affairs training programme

The course is organised at the request of the Chamber of Deputies and it comprises information on the normative system of the EU with a special focus on the role of the national parliaments in the context of entering into force of the Lisbon Treaty and also modules on the Economic and Monetary Union.

Alexandru Fotescu
Training in European Affairs

The Guide for the translation into Romanian of the case-law of the European Court of Human Rights



The Guide for the translation into Romanian of the case-law of the European Court of Human Rights came from the need to render the translation and revision of the ECHR case-law more efficient, a project initiated in January 2009 as a result of the protocol between Romania's Superior Council of Magistracy (SCM) and the European Institute of Romania (EIR) with the specific purpose of harmonizing the terminology and the norms of translation and linguistic as well as legal revision of the ECHR case-law translated into Romanian.

The Guide is structured in five chapters (basic notions regarding the European Court of Human Rights, the structure of both the decisions regarding admissibility and the decisions regarding the substance, the translation conventions adopted for the terminological and stylistic harmonization, 754 recurrent terms and phrases from the ECHR case-law, their presentation comprising the indication of their reference in the text of the convention, as well as their thematic classification in the matter of Human Rights) and six annexes and it closes with references and a list of websites which are useful to translators (integral text of the Convention plus the additional protocols - the form in force on 1 June 2010, models of decisions of admissibility and judgements, etc) and it is concluded with a bibliography and a list of useful internet addresses.

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