



ROMANIA
Country presentation for the EU Commission translators

ROMANIA - FOREIGN RELATIONS AND NATIONAL SECURITY

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I. FOREIGN POLICY

Main objectives



- Development of bilateral and multilateral relations
- Good neighbourhood and regional cooperation
- Promotion of economic diplomacy
- Extending the cultural diplomacy
- Dinamization of the relations with diaspora, preservation of natural and cultural identity

Development of Bilateral Relations



- Priority consolidation of the relations with EU member states and with the USA
- Development of economic, technical scientific and cultural cooperation with China, Western Balkan space, central Asia, Middle East and Latin America countries
- Consolidation and extension of the relations with Vatican, Israel and Japan

Development of Multilateral Relations



- Romania's integration within the EU
- Consolidation of Romania's position within NATO
- Involvement of Romanian diplomacy within the restructuring of the international system
- Sustaining the ICJ, the ICC, as well as the ECHR

Good Neighborhood and Regional Cooperation



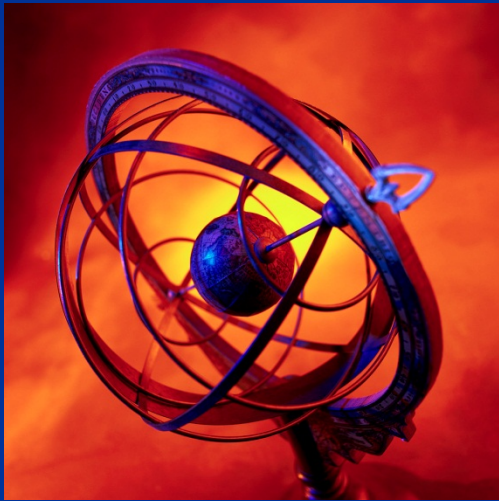
- Developing relations of good neighborhood and regional cooperation within the South Eastern European and Black Sea space
 - with the states of South Eastern Europe
 - relations with the Republic of Moldova
- Relations with regional organisations

Other *Diplomacy*



- The Parliamentarian diplomacy
- Economic diplomacy
- Cultural diplomacy

Relations with diaspora, preservation of national and cultural identity



- Monitoring the way of approaching the Romanian communities abroad
- Allocation of funds to support the education units
- Improvement of the communication among the Romanian communities and public authorities, foundations and the business communities abroad
- Supporting the publishing and spreading out of mass-media

European Integration

Key Facts



- Romania's accession to the European Union is the top priority objective for Romania
- Public support is high
- The EC will review the status of Romania's accession progress in May 2006
- Until accession, Romania will continue its internal preparations according to the commitments undertaken during negotiations

European Integration

Key Data



- Romania closed in December 2004 the accession negotiations to the EU
- Romania signed in Luxemburg, on 25th April 2005 the Treaty of Accession to the EU
- 9 Member States already ratified the TA

European Integration

Objectives



- The achievement of the commitments undertaken towards the EU so that 2007 would represent the year of political integration
- Institutional integration
- Achievement of convergence with the European economic structure

European Integration

Diplomatic Demarches



- Ensuring that the ratification of the Accession Treaty process will be finished by the end of 2006, so that the accession can take place as scheduled on the 1st of January 2007
- Acting as an observer in the activities of the European institutions, according to the practice initiated with the 10 states which joined in May 2004

European Integration

Domestic Demarches



- The Comprehensive Monitoring Report (October 2005) show that in most areas of the acquis, preparations for membership are well advanced
- Ensuring the continuation of domestic preparations/reforms in order to effectively join the Union on 1st January 2007

European Integration

Romania's contribution to the EU CFSP



- Active partner
- Support all European Union Positions, Declarations and Measures and when invited, joined the common positions and actions
- Observe the international sanctions and restrictive measures imposed by the European Union, the United Nations and OSCE
- The involvement in the European military and police missions
- Sharing, through various relations, its experience in the foreign policy area.

NATO Membership



- Euro-Atlantic integration has represented a major objective of the Romanian foreign policy after 1989
- NATO summit in Prague (November 21-22, 2002) - the heads of states and governments of NATO member countries decided to invite Romania, together with six other states to begin talks for accession to the North-Atlantic Alliance
- The Accession Ceremony of the new members was held at NATO HQ, in Brussels, April 2, 2004

NATO Membership

Romania's political role in NATO



- Ally pursuing a vested interest in the survival and augmentation of the relevance of NATO
- Promoter of the strengthening of the Trans-Atlantic relations
- Consensus booster within the Alliance
- Ideas and initiatives generator
- Contributor with an expertise on regional issues
- Advocate of the interests of the partners states
- Active supporter of the accession preparations of the NATO applicant states

II. National Security Policy



- The Security Strategy
- Romania's National Security Interests
- National Defence

Risk Factors to the Security of Romania

(I)



- Possible negative developments at the sub-regional level, in the area of democratization, human rights and economic development, which might result in serious crises, with destabilizing effects over a large area
- Proliferation of mass destruction weapons, nuclear materials and technologies, non-conventional arms and lethal devices
- Proliferation and development of terrorist networks, transnational organized crime, illegal trafficking in people, drugs, arms and ammunition, strategic and radioactive materials
- Clandestine migration and the emergence of some massive flows of refugees

Risk Factors to the Security of Romania

(II)



- Actions inciting extremism, intolerance, separatism and xenophobia that might affect Romania and the advancement of democratic values
- Gaps between the levels of enforcing security and the stability of the states in the proximity of Romania
- Limited access of the Romanian state to some regional resources and opportunities that are important for the attainment of the national interests

New Challenges



- Transnational and international political terrorism, including its biological and cyber forms
- Acts infringing upon the safety of domestic and international transportation networks
- Individual or group actions targeting illegal access to computer systems
- Activities aimed at deliberately affecting Romania's image internationally, with effects on her credibility and reliability in complying with the commitments which Romania has undertaken
- Economic-financial attacks
- Deliberate provocation of environment catastrophes

Directions of Action in the National Security Policy (I)



- Accelerating preparations for the integration into the European Union
- Strengthening the enhanced strategic partnership with the USA, developing privileged bilateral relationships with NATO and EU member states
- Building up the relationship with EU member states, neighbouring countries and the States that Romania has traditional relations with
- Developing cooperation with the countries in the region, including participation in projects of regional, subregional, cross-border and Euro-regional cooperation
- Developing, on a pragmatic basis, the privileged relationships with the Republic of Moldavia

Directions of Action in the National Security Policy (II)



- Strengthening the OSCE's role
- Diplomatic support for the participation in UN's peace-keeping operations and in other actions
- The fulfilment of all international obligations in the field of nonproliferation and arms control, of the exportation of strategic products and dual-use technology
- Promoting an active policy at a bilateral level or in an international framework in order to ensure the security and stability
- Supporting the Romanian communities outside the national borders to preserve their national, cultural and spiritual identity and identifying their capabilities for supporting the goals of the Romanian diplomacy

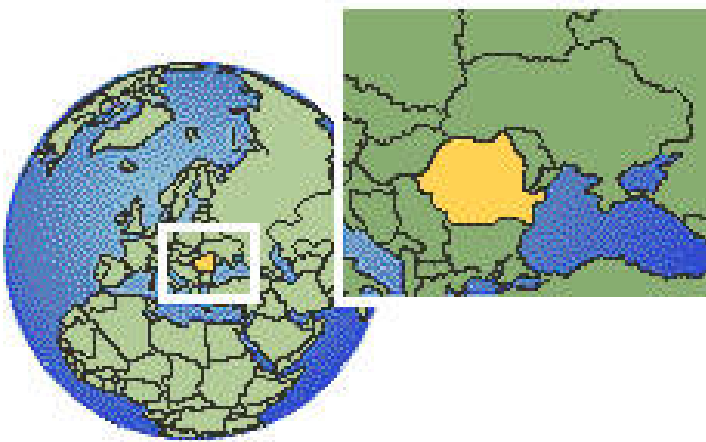
National Defence Policy

Main objectives



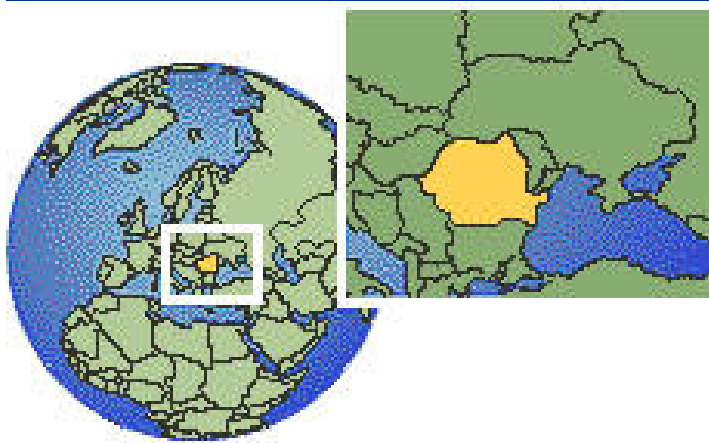
- Consolidation of Romania's status as NATO member state, EU accession and development of an adequate strategic profile within these organizations
- Continuation of the reform of this military body in order to develop a credible, modern and efficient defence capacity
- Strengthening the civil and democratic control on the army and improvement of the mechanisms of achieving it, in accordance with the principles and values of constitutional democracy
- Consolidation of Romania's status as contributor to regional and global security

Strong Points (I)



- Current member of NATO and, in 2007, of the EU
- Chairmanship of the Committee of Ministers of the CoE (November 2005 - May 2006)
- Chairmanship of the BSECO (November 2005 - May 2006)
- Romania will host the Summit meeting of the Francophone movement, in Bucharest (September 2006)
- Non-permanent member of UNSC (2004-2005)
- Chairmanship of the SEECP (October 2004 - May 2005)
- Chairmanship in Office of the OSCE (2001)

Strong Points (II)



- Committed troops (combat / non-combat) to peacekeeping and crisis-management operations (Albania, Afghanistan, BiH, Kosovo, Iraq etc.)
- Diplomatic relations with 175 countries
- Strong support for EU CFSP
- Strong supporter of transatlantic dimension
- Major focus on international cooperation and priority for SE Europe and Black Sea region
- Regional stability contributor
- Major interest in conflict-resolution in the region (Transnistria, Balkans)

Q&A Session

