

**LEGISLATIVE STUDY REGARDING THE STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP  
BETWEEN ROMANIA AND UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

**STANCIU SORIN<sup>1</sup>, IANCU TIBERIU<sup>1</sup>, CAMEN DORIN<sup>2</sup>, DUMITRESCU CARMEN<sup>1</sup>,  
FORA CIPRIAN<sup>2</sup>, PAȘCALĂU RAUL<sup>3</sup>, MOATĂR MIHAELA<sup>\*2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>*Banat's University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine "King Michael I of Romania" from Timișoara, Faculty of Management and Rural Tourism, Romania*

<sup>2</sup>*Banat's University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine "King Michael I of Romania" from Timișoara, Faculty of Horticulture and Forestry, Romania*

<sup>3</sup>*Banat's University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine "King Michael I of Romania" from Timișoara, Romania*

\*Corresponding author's e-mail: mihaelamoatar@yahoo.com

***Abstract:** The paper emphasis a description of the Strategic Partnership between Romania and the U.S., as its analysis in terms of the Romanian foreign and security juridical policy. The strategic partnership between Romania and the U.S.A. is a foreign juridical policy direction, assumed by both states, which seeks to establish privileged relations and cooperation in the military and economic fields. The paper aims at a distinct analysis of these elements, starting with the launch of the Partnership in 1997, after the failure of Romania's integration into the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). The main scope of the Strategic Partnership are the military agreements stipulating the stationing of US forces in Romania, the treaty establishing the installation of components of the missile shield and the "Joint Statement on the Strategic Partnership for the 21st Century".*

**Key words:** *strategic, international, security*

## **INTRODUCTION**

The Strategic Partnership is addressed as a security issue, being regarded as a keystone in the policy of alliances of today's Romania. In the current context of Eastern Europe, the Strategic Partnership is one of the nodal points of the policy security of Romania. On the other hand, the possibility of signing the Transatlantic Partnership for Trade and Investment (TTIP) is approached from an economic perspective, enumerating arguments for and against it, including the generated economic growth, or its impact on business environment. The two themes have not been dealt with together. This study has as to remedy this shortcoming by integrating the two issues [3].

The paper seeks to analyze these elements separately, starting with the launch of the Partnership, in 1997, after the initial failure of Romania's NATO integration. The history of the Partnership will be addressed as having the years 2004 (Romania's accession to NATO) and 2011 as turning points [10]. With this accession, Romania cooperates with the United States both through the Alliance, both outside and outside. The analysis grid used for this part of the chapter will be the analysis of foreign policy as an integral part of public policy analysis.

The paper addresses the military agreements as the main points of the Strategic Partnership which stipulate the stationing of US forces on the territory of Romania, the treaty that establishes the construction components of the missile shield as well as the "Joint Declaration on Partnership Strategic for the 21st Century". All these moments will not be viewed exclusively as historical strands, but will be studied as external policy actions, determined by a certain context and which have been aimed at a certain purpose. Public policy analysis aims to study how a bureaucratic structure develops, substantiates and implements a policy that is understood as a network of interrelated decisions on the choice of objectives, means and resources to achieve them specific situations. Foreign policy is a special type of public policy because of the effects it is felt less on its own population and more on other actors in the system international [7]. The foreign and

security policy of the Romanian state is focused on the creation and strengthening membership in Western space through NATO and EU participation and a relationship with the United States.

### **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

Romania's strategic partnership with the United States can be analyzed from many perspectives, each of which reveals another aspect of it. Unlike the relationships developed since the Era Environment with the states of Western Europe, those with the US were disadvantaged by geography [13]. From this reason, only after 1843 anchored in Braila the first American commercial vessel, and the first American consular career opens in Galați in 1859, diplomatic relations being formalized after winning Romania's state independence in June 1880. From point of view Legal View, Partnership is a document of intent, formalized exclusively by statements common and through a joint implementation committee. From this point of view of foreign policy, Romanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs establishes a special category of states with which Romania has "strategic partnerships and special relations" (MAE n.d.). In addition to the US, this category include the Republic of Azerbaijan, the People's Republic of China, the Republic of Korea, France, Italy, Japan, Great Britain, Poland, Turkey, Spain, the Republic of Moldova, Hungary and India. All the realistic perspective allows understanding the Partnership as a tool that the US has used in order to keep the hope of joining NATO for the purpose of continuing mutual collaboration advantageous in the field of security.

Romania's Strategic Partnership with the United States was launched in July 1997, just after the NATO Summit in Madrid, where they were invited to join three Central European countries, Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic, but the proposal was not accepted France to invite Romania or Slovenia (MAE 2016). Thus, the United States opted to continue the cooperation in the field of security with Romania by establishing special relations between the two countries [4]. The 1997-2011 period of the Romania-US strategic partnership can, in turn, divided into two, referring to the crucial moment represented by Romania's accession to NATO since 2004. Thus, before 2004, Romania and the US cooperated bilaterally, military assistance on which the US grants to Romania in order to prepare for NATO membership as part of the co-operation within the Strategic Partnership. After 2004, Romania became an integral part of the North- Atlantic, which leads to a clearer separation of bilateral and on-line co-operation NATO.

According to a 2003 analysis, cooperation between the two states took place in the fields such as military, regional security and the fight against unconventional risks. Thus, military cooperation takes place through US military reform assistance and preparation for NATO membership, cooperation in operations in Iraq and Afghanistan, the conclusion of the bilateral agreement on the issue of the International Criminal Court. In the military field, Romania's cooperation with the United States was formalized by signing the Status of Forces agreements (which defines the general parameters of action of US military forces on Romanian territory) in 2001 and the 2005 Access Agreement. Regional security was linked, for American decision-makers, to the problem of Serbia and Kosovo, Romania supporting the NATO campaign against Serbia in 1999 [1]. Unconventional risks are represented, in the version of the Strategic Partnership, to combat cross-border crime, corruption and control of strategic exports. In this context, the establishment was supported National Anticorruption Prosecutor's Office. Another crucial direction of cooperation was the growth of Romania-US trade, the context in which the Chamber of Commerce and Industry was established American Trade in Romania.

This period was marked by the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, which have led to the repositioning of the United States globally, its essential strategy moving from

promoting democratic values in Eastern Europe in combating terrorism. Romania was joined the global anti-terrorism war declared by the United States, by participating in operations in Afghanistan and Iraq, and the adoption of acts which focused on the prevention and combating of terrorism [15]. Thus, according to the law 535/2004, the National System for Prevention and Combating Terrorism (SNPCT) was created, The Romanian Intelligence Service becoming a national authority in the field. Below the fight against terrorism was set up the National System for Prevention and Fighting Terrorism, a form of interinstitutional collaboration of relevant institutions for monitoring and reducing the terrorist phenomenon [5].

The main mechanism of institutionalization of the Strategic Partnership during this period was the Partnership Committee, set up at the level of the two foreign ministries, and whose the meeting was rather sporadic, focusing on certain situations such as the Yugoslav crisis or the events of 11 September 2001. Also, The Strategic Partnership was mentioned in the 2007 National Security Strategy, being considered a state of fact that potentiates Romania's strategic opportunities alongside "Membership of the North Atlantic Alliance; integration into economic, political, cultural and economic space security of the European Union, increasing the role and share of the Black Sea region in Europe's Security and Energy Concerns ". Also, its consolidation was considered in this document to be one of the priority areas for action for the future.

As mentioned above, there is a need to improve cooperation in intelligence and information exchange between the two countries. Not only that would help to identify more effective solutions to solving common problems, so such as, for example, drug trafficking, international terrorism or corruption, but would allow in the same time the Romanian state to improve the methods and techniques used by the services information, as well as the technology used in this area [18].

Further, to ensure the expansion of this strategic partnership, the two states will continue to develop and launch new initiatives in the field of cyber security. The virtual environment tends to become a new confrontation space in the light of current technological developments, as well as the impact of globalization on developed or developing countries. From this reason, although the Romanian state did not face an amplified cyber phenomenon, we consider that it is necessary to cooperate in this area with the American state, because the Romanian state has implemented the National Cyber Security Strategy only in 2013, the national system of cyber security is not very well developed. So, expanding the strategic partnership in this sector would bring multiple benefits to Romania, contributing to better development of a the cyber security system, as well as the tools used to prevent and countering cyber threats.

## RESEARCH RESULTS

The Romania-US Strategic Partnership can be analyzed from several points of view. He is an external policy tool, which is a subset of bilateral relations between states, with different and unequal relevance for the two actors involved. As a result of the elaboration process of foreign policy, the existence of such an instrument can be analyzed both from a perspective both realistic and constructivist [7].

From the point of view of sustainability and the inclusion of security aspects, cooperation Romania-US can be subsumed under the Strategic Partnership idea. In the context of the anniversary, in 2017, two decades of bilateral Strategic Partnership, security cooperation is the axis the center on which the rapprochement between Romania and the US took place. The other domains have which became a priority only after strengthening military and security cooperation. First, The Strategic Partnership has been considerably revitalized with the launch of the United States America's anti-missile capabilities

development project, also in this context a similar declaration being signed by the US with Poland [6]. Secondly, both before 2011 and After that, cooperation took place through military assistance, joint exercises and joint participation in international operations, especially in theaters of operations open on anti-terrorist front in Iraq and Afghanistan. Also, with the deepening of the partnership, security cooperation has been extended beyond military-specific tasks, focusing also on combating asymmetric threats such as terrorism, organized crime cross-border threats, cyber threats and corruption.

The Romania-US Strategic Partnership has been reviving considerably after 2011, with the establishment of the Implementation Working Group Joint Statement on the Strategic Partnership for the 21st Century, with view that this group now has fixed and regular meetings, being composed of several subgroups such as the consular affairs working group, including the visa issue, the work on economic and trade issues, energy security working group last created in early 2016 as the working group on the dimension of education, science, research-innovation, technology and culture. The realistic paradigm of international relations conceptualizes actors (represented exclusively by states) as rational-instrumental and pursuing interests at least survival and, ideally, global domination [2]. The actors' actions are contradicted by their capabilities and are determined by the actions (or the perception of potential actions) of other actors as well as the characteristics of the international and regional system (bipolarism, unipolarity). Within these limits, actors adopt a series of behaviors to increase everyone's security, such as balancing (swinging or alliance with a weaker part in a conflict in order to face a threat) or bandwagoning (alignment and acceptance of a unequal alliances with an oversized force but having all the chances of winning a conflict).

From the point of view of the realistic paradigm, the Strategic Partnership is a form of bandwagoning from Romania. To secure their own security against threats external (a resurgent Russia, cross - border crime, transnational terrorism) or structural weaknesses (corruption), and in the context of a global disputed unipolarity, Romania has accepted an alliance whose form of manifestation serves primarily the interests of the States United (sending soldiers to Iraq or Afghanistan by Romania, using the base from Mihail Kogalniceanu for the transit of American troops to Afghanistan). However, from the cooperation.

As a result, Romania has some benefits due to the indivisibility of the good product in common (defending the territory of Romania against ballistic threats) or its negotiating capabilities (mention in the 2011 declaration of the possibility of being included in the Visa Waiver program) [17]. For USA, Strategic Partnership is one of the formulas of exercising power by offering material and security benefits of certain allies (to mention that Romania is not the only country which has a partnership with the US) to protect national territory and capabilities military forces located in other parts of the globe against the emerging threat posed by proliferation of ballistic missiles. The Strategic Partnership represents the culmination of the process of disseminating the ideas of political and economic freedom, ideas that form the central axis of US self-representation and which are propagated by public diplomacy of this state.

We can say that the Strategic Partnership between Romania and the U.S.A. has seen an unprecedented evolution along the way years, becoming one of the main tools that contribute decisively to building a safer Europe, and promoting security, democracy and a prosperity in the transatlantic region and beyond. Therefore, it is considered that the the two countries offer many opportunities for development through collaboration with all forces and that together, the two countries can make a significant contribution to ensuring a whole Europe, free and in peace, ideas expressed also by US Ambassador Hans Klemm, in one of them his July 2016 speeches [19]. Thus, a first course of action will be kept in terms

of evolution Strategic Partnership is represented by its formalization in a valuable document legal treaty, expressing firm and unequivocal options from both countries.

These would, in the first place, involve the development of Deveselu shield capabilities to help the Romanian state to prevent and combat threats outside the security space Euro-Atlantic relations, especially those that target the eastern border of NATO (which implies inclusive to discourage any kind of threat from the eastern neighborhood, including asymmetric or type hybrid).[8]. Beyond the developments due to the development of Iran's ballistic capabilities, historical precedents lead us to affirm that the threats generated by the eastern neighborhood have a common denominator, namely intentions, projects or actions of the Russian state in the region. In fact, the modern and contemporary history of central and eastern Europe is marked by permanent ones Russian expansionist projects, which tend to evolve with cyclical regularity [11]. Recent developments in Ukraine confirms the existence and perennality of these projects. Russia's aggressive actions have reopened on the background of historical trauma caused by the violent "intersection" of history national central and eastern European states with Russian imperial history. The modernity of these states a was marked by the persistence and materialization of Russia's expansionist intentions in this space.

The long-term effects of these actions can be observed through persistence at the mental level collective memories of the populations of these countries, historical memories of periods of occupation, of the systemic vulnerabilities of Eastern Europeans, exploited by the eastern neighbor and the West's tendency to recognize Russia's special interests in relation to this space. Since the nineteenth century, at the level of the East European societies, a Russian-inspired sentiment has been developed that has become stronger as the companies in question have taken direct contact with the Russian realities expressed through occupations military annexes, territorial annexations, political changes, population deportations, colonies of allogeneic populations, strict economic control, social engineers or falsifications and deformations of national identity [19]. The post-war history of the USSR border region and central territories and East European countries annexed by the USSR was marked by the violent imposition of a new one model of society, with long-term effects on political, economic, cultural-identity or even ethnic [20]. Taking into account the fact that a strengthened partnership implies the development of cooperation in multiple sectors, it can be said that, in the future, the Strategic Partnership between the United States and Romania will also focus on the economic dimension of the bilateral relationship through growth the number of US trade delegations in Romania and the intensification of trade trade between the two sides, by cutting customs duties and raising non-tariff barriers. It should also be underlined that in this area the support of the Embassy is noted United States of America grants it to Romanian entrepreneurs in the fields of IT, education and tourism ecologically, which contributes considerably to the strengthening of the strategic partnership between the two countries.

Moreover, the Strategic Partnership will be extended to the educational and other fields research, with current intentions on both sides to intensify exchanges of students and researchers from different fields of activity [16]. This would help to the development of the education and research sectors, and at the same time an opportunity cooperation in niche areas, leading to technological innovations and beyond. Thus, it is stipulates that in the future, both the Romanian and the American states will promote educational exchanges students and academics in science, technology, education and culture, but also in areas such as energy security, medicine or agricultural research, which allows both states to develop their human resources in these areas.

It should be noted that the environment is also a priority on the agenda security of the Romanian state, the Bucharest administration undertaking a number of actions in for

the preservation and protection of the environment, such as the adoption of the National a Romania on Climate Change 2013-2020 [14]. By adopting the law 2/2016, which amends Law 51/1991 on national security, on the threat list national security included "any actions or inactions that harm economic interests the strategic ones of Romania, those that have the effect of endangering, illegal management, degradation or the destruction of natural resources, forestry, hunting and fishing funds, water and the like resources, as well as monopolizing or blocking access to them, with consequences at the level national or regional". That is why we consider it necessary the partnership between the American and the Romanian states to include this area as well not cooperation between the two sides will be improved, but it will be highlighted that protecting the environment is a basic pillar in ensuring the security of a state.

Last but not least, although significant progress has been made in Romania's struggle against corruption, which transformed Romania into a model for other countries in the region with regard to the fight against corruption, the Strategic Partnership will also focus in this direction with a view to identifying it new effective tools to combat the phenomenon [9]. In this regard, the Partnership Strategically, it will follow in the future to encourage Romanian legislators to identify new ways to further strengthen the anti-corruption legislation of Romania and not to undermine the legislation already existing issues.

So it can be said that the Strategic Partnership will continue to strengthen the cooperation between the Romanian and the American states in terms of security and defense, but it is will extend to new sectors, such as the economic, environmental or legislative ones. However, will continue to be one of the main factors contributing to the continuous development of the Romanian state, as well as one of the most important instruments used by the United States of America to ensure a stable security environment on the European continent and promoting democratic values.

## CONCLUSIONS

The emergence of this opportunity can lead to continuation the transformation process of the Romanian economy, currently poorly integrated into the flows global trade and often based on the production of raw materials and value products added low.

A possible negative consequence of this scenario is the unbalanced development of a of the Romanian economy. Already the imbalances between the sectors are obvious, also revealing themselves in the different weights of Romania-US trade. The attenuation of these imbalances can be one the result of more in-depth economic cooperation. Thus, the Romanian state must take in take this into account and provide incentives for the currently underdeveloped sectors, both in both general and in terms of their representation in Romania-US trade. Moreover, signing a comprehensive TTIP will also lead to deepening cooperation on the classic areas of the Strategic Partnership. Thus, with the development of economic relations, the demands of the American business community to continue the fight against corruption will continue or even become stronger. This will lead to greater cooperation in the legal field and intelligence, in order to eliminate the illegal actions that are in the way of economic cooperation effective.

The best way to go for the decision-makers of the Romanian state and the representatives to the European Union is to actively militate within the European Union for a Comprehensive TTIP to be signed quickly. The only possible reserves (such as those related to chicken meat injected with hormones) are relatively minor, but the Romanian state can foresee compensating those who lose, in return for greater flexibility in negotiations. Regarding genetically modified organisms, the Romanian state may have to adopt a a firm line against the rest of the European Union and the Commission itself. But,

in what the specific interests of countries such as France, Italy or Austria (indications geographic), Romania does not necessarily have to support blocking TTIPs if they do not get what I want. Unemployment can also be countered by policies involving reconversion professional and stimulating employment in the private sector. This position is the most appropriate because Romania has little to gain or lose from one solution or another.

On the other hand, the decision-makers of the Romanian state must understand that the assumption of one certain directions involve accepting risks and costs. Romania's interests are more rather in line with those of states and groups seeking deepening trade, but this implies the loss of certain actors, such as the agro-industrial sector in the countries of Europe developed. The Transatlantic Partnership for Trade and Investment can be an opportunity excellent to deepen Romania-US trade and achieve the objectives of the Partnership Strategically between the two countries. Any decision must, however, start from realistic premises the situation we are in and the costs it imposes.

### REFERENCES

- [1]. **BABBIE EARL R.**, 2016, *The Practice of Social Research*. 3ed ed. Belmon, CA: Wadsworth Publishing Company. P.537
- [2]. **BOIA L.**, 2011, *Borderland of Europe*. London
- [3]. **COHEN, BERNARD C. ABD HARRIS SCOTT A**, 2015, *Foreign Policy*, In Greenstein, Fred I, and Polsby Nelson, W. ( Eds.), *Handbook of Political Science*. Vol. 6, p. 381
- [4]. **COLARD D.**, 2016. *Les relations internationals de 1945 a nos jours*. Paris
- [5]. **COX R. W.**, 2016, *Social Forces, States and World Orders: Beyond International Relations Theory*. In Keohane, Robert Owen (ed.), *Neorealism and Its Critics*, New York: Columbia Univeristy Press, p.207
- [6]. **GEORGESCU ALINA-ALEXANDRA**, 2014, *Romanian Foreign Policy Change: From Isolation to Dependence (1989-1994)*, London
- [7]. **HERMANN, C. F.**, *Changing Course: When Government Choose to Redirect Foreign Policy*. *International Studies Quartely*, 2010, p. 5
- [8]. **HILL C.**, 2011, *Foreign Policy*. Krieger, Joel (Ed.), *The Oxford Companion to the Politics of the World*. Oxford University
- [9]. **IVAN RUXANDRA**, 2017, *La Politique etrangere Roumanie, 1990-2006. Acteurs, processus et resultants*. Univeristy Libre de Bruxelles
- [10]. **MASCLEOD A., O'MEARA D.**, 2017, *Theorie des relations Internationales. Contestations et resistances*, Athena editions and CEPES, p. 72
- [11]. **PELINESCU MARILENA**, 2007, *Politica externa a Romaniei dupa 11 septembrie 2001*
- [12]. **RENOUVIN I.**, 2017, *Pierre and Duroselle Jean- Baptiste. Iontroduction a l'histoire des relations internationals*, Paris
- [13]. **ROSATI JEREL A.**, 2014, *Cycles in Foreign Policy*. In Rosati , Jerel A., Hagan Joe D. And Sampson Martin W. (Eds.), *Foreign Policy Restructuring. How Governments Respond to Global Change*, Columbia, University of South Carolina Press
- [14]. **ROSENAU J. N.**, 2011, *International Relations*. Krieger, Joel (Ed.), *The Oxford Campanion to the Politics of the World*. 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. Oxford
- [15]. **SERVICIUL EUROPEAN DE ACȚIUNE EXTERNĂ**, 2018, *Strategic Priorities 2014-2020 and Multiannual Indicative Programme (MIP) 2014-2017 European Neighbourhood-wide measures*
- [16]. **SPINAT DANIELA**, 2016, *La politique etrangere Roumanie après 1992: la reconstruction de la credibilite*. Centre Europeen des Hautes Etudes Internationales

- [17]. STANCIU S., IANCU T., CAMEN D., FORA C., ȘTEFAN CAROLINA, MOATĂR MIHAELA, 2018, Romania's membership of the European Union. Reciprocal benefits 10 years after joining the EU, *Lucrări științifice Management Agricol, Seria I*, vol. XX(2), pp. 163-170
- [18]. STANCIU S., IANCU T., BANU C., ȘTEFAN CAROLINA, MARIȘ C., MOATĂR MIHAELA, 2017, Legal framework of migration in the European Union countries, *Lucrări științifice Management Agricol, Seria I*, vol. XIX(2), pp. .229-236
- [19]. TORCATORIU B., 2013, Contribution a une analyse critique de la politique etrangere de la Roumanie entre 1989 et 1993, *Centre Europeen des Hautes Etudes Internationales*
- [20]. VINER J., 2015, *Studies in the Theory of International Trade*, New York