



Romania in the European Union

Romania in 20-th century

- ★ On December 30 1947 Romania becomes a communist republic. This was a dark stage in our history when a lot of human rights were violated.
- ★ In 1989 a revolution started that changed the political regime into a democracy. After this, the main objectives were to join NATO and the EU.



When?

On January 1, 2007, Romania became a member state of the European Union (EU), marking the end of an intense stage of reforms and economic and institutional preparation and the beginning of a new stage of economic development.



Why?

Romania joined the EU as a form of modernization, after the fall of the communist regime. The 2007 event meant Romania's adaptation to EU development principles and working tools agreed at Community level.



Short history



1-2-1993

Signing of the Association Agreement of Romania to the European Union

1-2-1995

Entry into force of the EU Association Agreement

June 1995

Romania presents its official application to the EU membership

July 1997

European Commission presents its "Opinion on Romania's official application for membership"

Decemebr 1999

The European Council from Helsinki decides to open accession negotiations with Romania (along with six other candidate countries)

February 2000

The negotiation process for Romania's accession to the European Union is officially launched

Short history



12-11-2002

The European Council decides to accept 10 new member states

26-3-2003

The European Commission presents the revised edition of the Accession Partnership with Romania

17-11-2004

At the Brussels European Council, Romania receives confirmation of the conclusion of EU accession negotiations

13-4-2005

The European Parliament accepts the accession of Romania and Bulgaria to the European Union

25-4-2005

The Accession Treaty is signed in Luxembourg

1-1-2007

Romania becomes a member of the European Union

Romania's status in the European Union

Romania was the first country in Central and Eastern Europe to have official relations with the European Community. Following accession, Romania has moved from active observer status to full membership. Romania has become the seventh EU country in terms of population. Romanian has become one of the official languages of the Union (seventh in number of speakers, in close competition with Dutch), and any EU citizen will be able to address the institutions in this language.



The benefits of Romania's accession to the European Union



One of the most important arguments for countries wishing to join the European Union is the development of the economy. Each state aims to provide a better standard of living for its citizens, and this is seen in the desire to belong to a stable economic construction such as the EU. As for Romania, EU membership has contributed to growth trade with European partners, boosting foreign direct investment and stimulating entrepreneurship. Another sector that benefited from support is that of organic farming, where there was an increase in the number of certified operators and cultivated areas in the organic farming system, so that in 2010 the total number of certified organic operators was 3,155, and in in 2016, their number increased to 11,383 operators.



The environment is another priority area for the European Union, but also a sector in which Romania has made progress with its accession. Considering the fact that Romania is the only EU Member State on whose territory there are 5 biogeographical regions (Alpine (23%), Continental (53%), Pannonian (6%), Steppe (17%) and Pontic (1%), the last two being present only in our country], but also 60% of the bear population, 40% of the wolf population and 50% of the lynx population of Europe, the attention paid to the preservation and promotion of the natural heritage has become more and more a priority , but also a necessity. As an obligation to join the EU, Romania has designated Natura 2000 sites, which are protected natural areas of Community interest, whose benefits, in addition to their scientific importance, are to ensure the proper preservation of natural capital, in a harmonious combination with the activities human. Thus, Romania currently has a network of protected natural areas covering an area of 24% of the country's surface.

Over the years that have elapsed since accession, Romania has continued on the path it has embarked on - that of respecting its European commitments, of an European action which responds to the interests and expectations of the citizens.

