

THE ATYPICAL STRATEGIC COORDINATION¹

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*Abstract: I propose as a research hypothesis - a different way to communicate some strategic elements at the EU level, and the setting up of new regulation regarding a new national institution in charge with **the administration of the resources and a new EU common policy** - an equitable administration and revaluation of the resources in the EU, with a minimal support to the disfavoured people (considering the amount and the quality of life indicators, or the right to life and to a job).*

A strategy without flexibility is not a good strategy, especially whether it is 50 years since context and conditions have been changed; even resources have been modified, in addition to a combination of, some of them, new factors.

It is already known that the Russians and Chinese have especially prospective thinking at least 50 years.

1. Introduction

It is difficult to prioritize when making the final decision on the WTO rules, at the level of an entity, and when the national interest overlaps the requirement of the protection of the EU citizens, and external pressure is put on the **exploitation of the resources**.

Likewise, correlating the enactment of the policies and the strategies, even by the governmental structures, or not, is rendered difficult by the welter of sub-structures and all sort of subordination relations, mixed with the coordination ones. Usually, the number of authorities increases during the enactment of a strategy, and gradually, one can notice there are entities or authorities which are not fully committed or involved, from the very first applied measure. Usually the number of bodies increases while the strategy's enactment goes on and gradually it is noticed that some entities or authorities are partially or fully (as it were required) are not involved, from the very first measure is implemented.

Because of joining the **Euro Atlantic structures**, it is even harder to frame some relations pertaining to the state institutions.

2. Questionnaires Brainstorming

Most of the time, when a strategy is enacted, you must take into account the ultimate interest of the state, but the impact assessment, very often mirrors the progress and the **welfare of the people**.

In my opinion, it is exactly for this reason why establishing the guiding line is different from signing and gradually enacting a strategy, or a mix of strategies, and the later must be accomplished through an atypical coordination, which paradoxically should be similar to the *US emergency situations*.

¹ *This material represents my own hypothesis of research, it does not involve the institution where I am working*

In my opinion establishing the guiding lines is different from the scenarios and the gradual enactment of a strategy or of a mix of strategies, which are to be accomplished through an atypical coordination, paradoxically, perhaps similar with that of the emergency situations in the US.

For **celerity** reasons, during the measures' enactment, the coordination must be enacted by think-tank, having a high level training and vision and one of the promoters should be a personality agreed upon by the target group. It is an atypical coordination because benefiting from such projects are people from all the social categories, while the acting experts are from all fields. For efficiency reasons the coordination should be a modular one, and the minimal data package should be made available to those entitled to get them, at request.

From the point of view of a durable sharing and use of the natural resources, and their coordination could be typical or atypical. On the other hand, we need look to the future, and use the data in an integrated way. We need have an integrated approach for global strategies and for that 3-kind communication, with the extra parts of the project, also closed, open, semi-open, and a sectoral thinking with *Pert²[2]' analyze method*, as well.

You cannot prepare the seedbed or get a performing irrigation system erected if you fail getting ready the ground, before. Generically, this is true for the development of any strategy.

I suggest both non and governmental bodies to use *simple questionnaire*, but also add the *sectoral plans*, projects priorities, and find criteria for correct, equitable prioritisation, after some debate with stakeholders, in figure accountable is possible, after analyzing *all questionnaires* (the value of UE funds e.g., new jobs, improvement of the quality of the air – depending on the initial objectives).

2.1. Synoptic panels

If I wish to speak up about a good representation of all important classes, levels I could speak about some opened, to a certain extent and proportion, and about closed strategies. We may use the statistics related to Edward de Bono's³ theory, in a synoptic table (I have already created a synoptic system for monitoring the legislation implementation and colours make it easier to prevent and to obtain big and fast results). (*Annex 1. Tabel of the lands and 2.Tabel of the waters*).

² <http://searchsoftwarequality.techtarget.com/definition/PERT-chart>

³ Edward De Bono, *SIX THINKING HATS*, Ed. Curtea veche, 2008

<http://www.bmw.ro/ro/ro/>

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ArcMap>

http://www.debonogroup.com/lateral_thinking.php

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edward_de_Bono³

<http://www.curteaveche.ro/cursul-de-gandire-al-lui-edward-de-bono-instrumente-eficiente-pentru-a-va-transforma-modul-de-gandire.html>

2.2. *Examples of portfolios of resources management, worldwide*

In the world, there are ministers of natural resources – e.g. - Minister of Natural Resources (Canada), Ministry of Land and Resources of the People's Republic of China, Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment of the Russian Federation, Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources (Turkey), Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources of Georgia, Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism of United Republic of Tanzania even Washington State Department of Natural Resources etc.

Extrapolating, we can do an analysis of the ownership titles of all MS not obligatory unproductive or unfriendly (e.g. the situation 110 years ago when the city building Braila area flourished there, factories pasta and biscuits due to infusion Greek-owned example).

2.3. *De lege lata*

De lege lata – we need make a screening of the current legislation on natural resources.

In my opinion, elaborating the database at UE level with the main natural resources will be proper, and with the legislation is necessary, as a minim, for a good protection of the UE citizens.

In some countries, money was given for projects without a big or normal impact for the population, but EU officials should have forward-thinking, especially given that in countries where a wave of development initiatives absorb huge amounts of EU money (e.g.. abattoirs that shot up like mushrooms, while, lately the livestock went drastically down, and sometimes in the same areas, the active population migrated to other countries, and left the children and the elderly behind, and the international funds are not fully or efficiently made use of, or most of the times, they are not spent in a durable way, to the communities).

The data base will start with the minimal necessary of land or population in a area to keep the national body (sociologists have some criteria). After that, we need fresh water and good soil...A complete list with different elements could be in practice after SM consultation at 3 peer levels – COM, Cons and EP⁴.

2.4. **The Land titling and Registration data base**

The Land titling and Registration Should Be a Priority for former socialist countries. The irrigation system, also – but at low cost, for peasantry would generate more revenues.

I have in view the agriculture reform in Armenia⁵, in Antiquity, which resulted in the farming of all field and land, without harming life quality of the peasants and farmers, who were, thus encouraged to contribute through taxes and fees to the total budget. Everything was about a balance between measures and the circumstances in the field; even such an approach relies on laws, studies, indices or expert advice. But all that matters is to make constant and durable earnings, both for the state and the other elements.

Appendix{3}

⁴ The European *Commission* (EC), **Council** of the European Union ('the **Council**'), The **European Parliament**

⁵ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tiridates_III_of_Armenia

3. Institutional building

3.1 National Department of Strategic Resources

I propose the creation of a National Department of Strategic Resources at the Romanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MAE), also considering that the relevant diplomat or public servant should be welcome to enable the durable use of the natural resources of any resources, any sort.

It is worth mentioning that in Hungary, a state body deals with the development of the human resources. Perhaps, there is no accident that both Hungary and Poland think the issue differently from other countries.

Each country should preserve its specific traits, but a protection measure would be required through the very lateral thinking of the future measures for the ancestral or the present resources, consumable or renewable ones, alike (depends on from which standpoint things are analysed, I mean brain creates as long as it lives, but the human work can perpetually generate gain, or an irrigated field and the taxes and fees can indirectly solve the secure enactment of the Schengen Agreement.

3.2. Legal regime for national resources

E.g. *de lege ferenda* – I propose the setting up of the new regulation regarding a new national institution in charge with the administration of the resources.

In several countries, media or interests, there are funds and associations, and an EU project should not be revealed, or whether it is partly achieved on funds from other sources, it should be kept partly or fully secret till the project is done.

4.1. Conclusions

Some risk alarm there is for food security and sovereignty when on media channels was revealed that a lot of lands was sealed and that part is almost 1/3 from total arable lands. I have not the correct date and a database will shows all figures and after that we can have some conclusions.

4.2. Final conclusion

The white colour in the Eduard de Bono's method needs to be enlarged, but this stage is to be intersected as follows: the global analysis is intersected by the sectoral one, like in any development of human life segment

I propose *a new EU common policy* - an equitable administration and revaluation of the resources from EU with a minim support for disfavoured peoples (considering the amount and quality of life indicators or the right to life and to have a job).

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*Appendix{3}*⁶

1. *Table of the lands*

Total of lands	The Land with Ro citizens owners	The Land with UE citizens owners	The Land with non UE citizens owners	The Land without other categories	Note to improve the income from the lands	Note regarding the measurers to improve of the quality of the land	Income/ minimal income to secure life quality correlated with minimal costs and special tarrifs for the disfavoured
X	y	z	t	u			

2. *Table of the waters*

Total of waters	For population	Use for transport – income	Energy income	Irrigation	Industry	Other using – the measures to reduce of pollution	Note to improve the income from the lands	Minimal income to secure life quality / correlated with minimal costs and special tariffs for the disfavoured	Note regarding the measurers to improve of the quality of the water
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[2] <http://searchsoftwarequality.techtarget.com/definition/PERT-chart>

⁶ Tables may be changed using Pert with Pert models and patterns (separately for global and sectoral issues; time and porirityzation by colours) or Bono with de Bono (global and sectoral), or crossed http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edward_de_Bono<http://edwdebono.com/>