DIPLOMACY. A BRIEF ANALYSIS OF THE TYPES OF DIPLOMACY

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Abstract: This paper involves research and presentation of the types of diplomacy. Thus, starting from ad-hoc diplomacy, then classical diplomacy and then multilateral diplomacy, we identified the following types of diplomacy: cultural, parliamentary, economic, public, and military. The institution that first put the issue of peace and security at the international level was the League of Nations. Thus, for the first time in history, it was attempted to identify the means and ways to achieve peace, based on international law. The multidisciplinarity of diplomacy can be seen by defining it as: the ability to manage relations between states, science or art. As a science, diplomacy has as its object the analysis of the legal and political aspects between countries. Diplomacy is governed by legal norms through International Law, having well established the rules and principles on which it is based. With regard to cultural diplomacy, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs acts through diplomatic missions, consular offices and Romanian cultural institutes of Romania abroad and is supported by the network of Romanian language, literature, culture and civilization lectures, which operate in foreign universities and the "Cursul de Language, culture and civilization of Romania "(LCCR). The Romanian Cultural Institutes are coordinated by the Romanian Cultural Institute (ICR) and operate under the administrative subordination of the MFA. They operate in Beijing, Berlin, Brussels, Budapest (with Szeged branch), Chisinau, Istanbul, Lisbon, London, Madrid, New York, Paris, Prague, Rome, Stockholm, Tel Aviv, Warsaw, Venice, Vienna. Parliamentary delegations have the task of maintaining and developing links with parliaments in third countries, and at the same time promoting the values and principles of the European Union in these countries. All in all, through all types of diplomacy identified and not only, are pursued the fulfillment of generally valid objectives: facilitating the development of relations between states in different degrees of development; settling disputes amiably; Developing partnerships in areas of interest: economic, cultural, defense, etc.; Promoting traditions; Legislative standardization.

Keywords: diplomacy; types of diplomacy; international law.

JEL Classification: F00; H00; K1; K2.

Public Diplomacy or "Soft Power"
Among the types of diplomacy identified, the first one will be public diplomacy. Public diplomacy serves many purposes. It can be used to gain the support of people and institutions, to attract people to share freedoms and values, to convince others who we are, what we do and what we are pursuing, to educate and unite through the exchange of ideas, people, experiences and Trade, to demonstrate goodwill and the

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3 https://www.mae.ro, accessed on 01.04.2017
4 Idem
5 I. M. Anghel, G. Silaşi, A. D. Crăciunescu, Diplomaţia Uniunii Europene (şi regulile acesteia), Ed. Universul Juridic, 2015, p. 59
desire to achieve political arrangements; Public diplomacy helps state diplomacy, legitimizing it or influencing it at the public level.

**Economic Diplomacy**
According to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, economic diplomacy is the foreign policy function that ensures the compliance of foreign policy approaches with the objectives of promoting the economic welfare of the citizens of a country. It aims to use foreign policy instruments to support the economic interests of Romanian entrepreneurs and the Romanian state. Economic diplomacy provides an efficient framework of institutional cooperation in order to achieve concerted efforts to promote the economic objectives of Romania abroad and, respectively, to support the attraction of foreign investments in Romania. 

The main tasks are:

- defense of Romanian economic interests abroad;
- supporting and promoting energy security objectives;
- cooperation with international economic organizations;
- inter-institutional cooperation on economic lines;
- Providing economic expertise within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

**Cultural Diplomacy**
Along with political and economic diplomacy, cultural diplomacy is the third pillar of diplomatic activity. 

The main objectives of cultural diplomacy activities are:

- developing relations with other states, both bilaterally and multilaterally, through culture, education, science and technology, the media, youth and sport, and cultural tourism;
- promotion of Romanian cultural values;
- building and consolidating the image / reputation of Romania abroad.

In order to achieve these objectives, the MFA uses the following instruments specific to cultural diplomacy:

- Bilateral cooperation agreements and programs;
- Collaboration with the Romanian Cultural Institute, with the Romanian cultural institutes abroad and with the foreign cultural institutes / centers in Romania;
- Bilateral educational relations and studies in Romania;
- Multilateral and regional cultural cooperation;
- Agreements and intergovernmental programs in the fields of culture and education are the legal basis by which different projects and bilateral cultural and educational exchanges are carried out.

In accordance with Law 356/2003 on the establishment, organization and functioning of the Romanian Cultural Institute, republished in 2013, and Government Decision no.492 / 2004 on the establishment, organization and functioning of Romanian cultural institutes abroad with the subsequent modifications and completions, the Romanian cultural institutes Berlin, Brussels, Budapest (with Szeged branch), Chisinau, Istanbul, Lisbon, London, Madrid, New York, Paris, Prague, Stockholm,

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6 [https://www.mae.ro](https://www.mae.ro), accessed on 01.04.2017

7 Idem
Tel Aviv, Warsaw, Vienna. From Rome and Venice are coordinated by the MFA, ICR and the Romanian Academy.

The lectures on Romanian language, culture and civilization represent the continuation of a true tradition of teaching Romanian language in foreign universities. The performance of these lectures by the Romanian Language Institute is the way in which the Romanian State promotes Romanian language, literature, culture and civilization in the academic environment outside the country, according to the linguistic policy specific to the European Union. Through Romanian diplomatic missions abroad to identify higher education institutions and maintain dialogue between them and the Institute of Romanian Language, there are currently 44 lecturers of Romanian at universities in Europe, North America, Asia South and East, Caucasus.

Parliamentary diplomacy

Delegations represent a unique form of parliamentary diplomacy. The European Parliament has identified how to take part in election observation in third countries through the 40 existing delegations. Thus, they are an element of maximum interest. This interest is materialized by establishing relations with MPs from the partner states of the European Union, respectively in developing relations as a way of creating links and obtaining concrete information.

History and types. Prior to the 1979 elections, the European Parliament's external relations were reported to the European Commission's agreements with third countries. The first interparliamentary delegation, independent of a specific agreement, was formed in 1972 for relations with the US. Since then, the number of delegations has steadily increased, directly proportional to the importance of the European Parliament in external relations. At the beginning of the 2009-2014 term, the European Parliament had 40 interparliamentary delegations. These are two types:

- interparliamentary delegations whose mission is to maintain relations with the parliaments of countries outside the European Union that have not applied for membership;
- Joint Parliamentary Committees, which maintain contact with the parliaments of the candidate countries and with the countries that have signed Association Agreements with the EC (European Community).

Parliament also has five Parliamentary Assemblies bringing together the Members of the European Parliament and the African, Caribbean and Pacific MPs in the Mediterranean (EP Delegation to the Euro-Mediterranean Parliamentary Assembly), Latin America (Delegation to the Euro-Latin American Parliamentary Assembly), eastern EU neighboring countries and NATO countries.

The role of delegations

The role of the delegations is highlighted by the following:

- Through them, a multitude of contacts are made available to MEPs;
- There is a communication platform with third countries;
- It is a safe and important way to find information;

On the external side of European Union policy, he is in charge of tracking respect for human reps in partner countries;
- Delegations have the task of dealing with the enlargement of the European Union by supporting new countries to meet the requirements for the accession process.

The meeting of delegations takes place once a year, taking place at the European Parliament or in the partner state, alternately. There may be delegations that meet twice a year, and Parliament has the opportunity to organize ad hoc delegations.

Parliamentary Delegations
The values and principles of the European Union in third countries are promoted through parliamentary delegations that maintain and develop relations with parliaments in these countries.

At the parliamentary assemblies, the number of deputies in the delegation ranges from 12 to 70, with 41 delegations. Their work in the Conference of Delegation Chairs is supervised and coordinated by the Delegation Chairs.

Types of delegations:
- Delegations to Joint Parliamentary Committees (CPMs) are responsible for relations with parliaments of EU candidate countries and parliaments of countries that have association agreements with the EU;
- delegations to the Parliamentary Cooperation Committees (CPCs) were set up in accordance with the cooperation agreements between the European Union and the third countries concerned;
- interparliamentary delegations are responsible for relations with the parliaments of countries outside the European Union that are neither candidate countries to the EU, nor have they signed partnership and cooperation agreements;
- delegations to the multilateral parliamentary assemblies (Euro-Mediterranean, EU-Latin America, ACP-EU and Euronest) confer a parliamentary dimension on regional partnerships.

Military Diplomacy or Defense Diplomacy
International military co-operation often has its roots in historical ties, but there is usually the basic motivation of national interest. The international links in the field of military intelligence, backed by defense diplomacy, are ultimately a set of professional negotiations, value and the opportunity for information exchange depending on the level of confidence and development of bilateral relations between states, as well as the power Military intelligence services.

The general framework in which defense diplomacy is conducted as a distinct field of military intelligence activity never exceeds that in which the external relations of a state are taking place, being an integral part of foreign policy and a tool of preserving national interests.

Conclusions
Diplomacy, through its various types, is an important tool to ensure the continuity of relations developed between states or to resolve the differences that have arisen during the development of these relations.
Each country maintains relationships developed with other states through ministries, organizations, and institutes with a focus on this issue.
In the last period, terrorism in all its forms has seen a visible development. Almost all states of the world have taken steps to stop these terrorist activities by various means and means: relational, military, respectively diplomatic. Thus, the importance of diplomacy is emphasized once again, its necessity being obvious.

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