

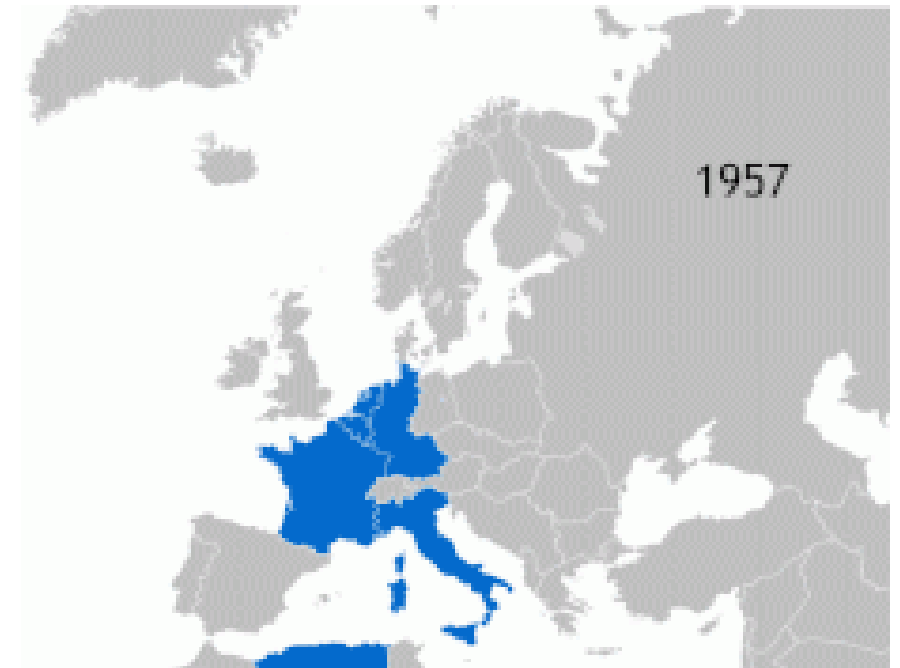
***ITALY - ROME - ROME  
CONTRACTS,  
ACCENT ECONOMIC  
COMMUNITY***

# *GENERAL INFORMATION*

- The Contracts of Rome are two treaties of the European Union, signed on 25 March 1957 in Rome. Both treaties have been signed by 6 countries: Belgium, West Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and France.
- The first Treaty establishes the European Economic Community (EEC) and the second the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom). These are the first international organizations based on the principles of nationality since the establishment of the European Community of Introduction and Steel a few years after its inception.

# *BULGARIA AND EEC*

- On August 9, 1988, Bulgaria established diplomatic relations with the EEC. Then, on May 8, 1990, an "Agreement on Trade, Trade and Economic Cooperation" was signed between Bulgaria and the EEC, which is the basis for the normalization and development of trade relations between the countries.
- On March 8, 1993, the European Association Agreement between Bulgaria and the European Communities and their Member States was concluded in Brussels.



# EAA REGULATES THE ASSOCIATION OF BULGARIA WITH THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES THROUGH:

1. Establishing a regular **political dialogue**;
2. Gradual establishment of a **free trade area** over a transitional period lasting a maximum of 10 years;
3. Approximation of **economic provisions** in the field of movement of workers, provision of services, movement of capital;
4. **Approximation of laws**;
5. Development of **economic, cultural and financial cooperation**.



# AMONG THE MAIN OBJECTIVES OF THE EURATOM TREATY ARE:

- supporting research and providing technical information;
- establishing equal standards for security and protection of society and industrial workers;
- facilitating research;
- ensuring that non-military nuclear materials are not diverted to other uses, in particular military.
- Signed in: Rome (Italy), March 25, 1957
- Into force: 1 January 1958

# BULGARIA IN THE 90S OF THE 20TH CENTURY

- This period of time is known as the "Bulgarian transition to democracy and market economy".
- Often, for short, it is called only the "Transition" or the "Bulgarian Transition".
- This is the common name of the historical, political and economic processes for the establishment of democracy in modern Bulgaria, in the years after the November Plenum of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party in 1989.

- The previous totalitarian system with ubiquitous BCP domination has been successfully replaced by a system of political pluralism.
- From 1990 to 2007, 12 governments were replaced with many political parties.
- A new constitution and several laws have been adopted.
- EU and NATO membership has been achieved.
- The Bulgarian economy is moving from a state centralized planning system to a market economy based on private property.
- There are profound social changes in society.





***THANK YOU!***