

EDITORS:

STELIAN SCĂUNAȘ

VASILE TABĂRĂ

EUGEN STRĂUȚIU

**POLITICAL SCIENCE,
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
AND SECURITY STUDIES**

***INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
PROCEEDINGS
THE IXth EDITION***

SIBIU, MAY 22-24, 2015

**DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS,
POLITICAL SCIENCE AND SECURITY STUDIES**

FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES

LUCIAN BLAGA UNIVERSITY OF SIBIU

ISSN: 2343 – 7774

**COMITETUL DE ORGANIZARE/
ORGANIZING COMMITTEE**

Președinte/President:

GABRIEL ȘERBAN – “Lucian Blaga” University of Sibiu

Membri/Members:

VASILE TABĂRĂ – „Lucian Blaga” University of Sibiu
STELIAN SCĂUNAȘ - “Lucian Blaga” University of Sibiu
GANNA KHARLAMOVA – Taras Sevchenko University of Kyiv
PAVEL MORARU - “Lucian Blaga” University of Sibiu
DIANA BENCHECI – State University of Modova, Chișinău
VESELIN KONATAR – University of Belgrade
IULIA CRĂCIUN – „Lucian Blaga” University of Sibiu
TIBERIU COSTĂCHESCU – „Lucian Blaga” University of Sibiu
EMILIA TOMESCU – „Lucian Blaga” University of Sibiu
EUGEN LUNGU – „Lumina”-The University of South-East Europe
VLAD VASIU – „Lucian Blaga” University of Sibiu
SABINA-ADINA LUCA – „Lucian Blaga” University of Sibiu
GRAȚIAN LUPU – „Lucian Blaga” University of Sibiu
IULIANA NEAGOȘ – „Lucian Blaga” University of Sibiu
MARIUS ȘPECHEA – „Lucian Blaga” University of Sibiu
RUSLANA GROSU – Academy of Sciences of Moldova, Chișinău

**COMITETUL ȘTIINȚIFIC/
SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE:**

CORVIN LUPU – “Lucian Blaga” University of Sibiu
ANDREAS NÖLKE – “Goethe”-Universität Frankfurt
VASILE TABĂRĂ – “Lucian Blaga” University of Sibiu
GHIȚĂ BÂRSAN – Land Forces Academy of Sibiu
DUMITRU BATÂR – „Lucian Blaga” University of Sibiu
MOJTABA ZARVANI – University of Teheran
MARC CHESNEL – Académie des Belles-Lettres Sciences et Arts de la Rochelle
CRISTIAN TRONCOTĂ – “Lucian Blaga” University of Sibiu
TEODOR FRUNZETI – Academy of Romanian Scientists
VIKTOR DMYTROVYCH BAZYLEVYCH – “Taras Sevchenko” University of Kyiv
ION BOBOC – „Lumina”-The University of South-East Europe)
EUGEN STRĂUȚIU – “Lucian Blaga” University of Sibiu
VICTOR MORARU – Academy of Sciences of Moldova, Chișinău
MIHAI MARCEL NEAG – Land Forces Academy of Sibiu
DJORDJE STOJANOVIC – Institute for Political Studies of Belgrade
STELIAN SCĂUNAȘ – “Lucian Blaga” University of Sibiu

CUPRINS:

INTRODUCERE	9
ȘTIINȚE POLITICE	
Carolina BUDURINA-GOREACII, <i>Cooperarea dintre parlament și instituțiile societății civile în contextul dezvoltării comunității locale. Cazul Republicii Moldova</i>	14
Ioana-Bianca BERNA, <i>Federalismul modelului politico-juridic european. Trăsături și distincții</i>	24
Dejan BURSAC, Bojan KICULOVIC, <i>Electoral Rules and Minority Representation in Serbian Parliamentary Elections</i>	34
Dragan TRAILOVIĆ, Dušan VUČIĆEVIĆ, <i>Domestic and International Causes of Color Revolutions</i>	44
Natalia PUTINĂ, "Gender" și migrație: cazul migranților de muncă din Republica Moldova în Uniunea Europeană (Italia).....	51
Ecaterina RAICU, <i>Suveranitatea Republicii Moldova între legalitate și realitate</i>	65
Vasile TABĂRĂ, <i>Formarea continuă, condiție esențială a dezvoltării capacității administrative. Prevederile legale</i>	71
Višnja STANČIĆ, Jelena TODOROVIĆ, <i>Liberalism as Political Theory of Modernity</i>	82
Agnieszka ŻYTA, <i>Children with Intellectual Disabilities and their Families in Poland - from Patients to Citizens</i>	90
Radosveta DIMITROVA, Delia STEFENEL, Amina ABUBAKAR, <i>National Identity Pride, Importance and Belonging among Roma and Mainstream Adolescents in Bulgaria and Romania</i>	97
Maria VLACHADI, Thomas LAZARIDIS, <i>The Integration of the Minority in Thrace into the Local Society Based on their Language Peculiarity</i>	102
Marta CASONATO, Ana MUNTEAN, <i>Policies of Institutionalization and Adoptions in Romania: Diachronic Changes in the Last Decades</i>	111
Mambet TANURE, <i>Rolul femeii în Islam</i>	114
RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE	
Andreea-Emila DUȚĂ, <i>Personalitățile politice și crizele nucleare</i>	122
Madălina Virginia ANTONESCU, <i>Human Sovereignty, Cosmopolitan Law And Human Person, As Subject Of Cosmopolitan Law</i>	135
Valentin Stelian BĂDESCU, <i>Unele considerații despre universalitatea valorilor etice ale dreptului internațional public</i>	151
Alexandru-Daniel BEREANU, <i>Riscurile de mediu în urma exploatării aurifere de la Roșia Montană</i>	168
Cristina BODONI, <i>E-Diplomacy. The Diplomacy in the Telematic Era</i>	179
Tatiana BUSUNCIAN, <i>Situația regională și impactul ei asupra Republicii Moldova</i>	193
Flavia CIONTU, <i>Configurarea discursivă a identității europene între unitate și diversitate</i>	202
Dan IONICĂ, <i>Conflictul armat sirian și extinderea sa în statele vecine</i>	218
Dan-Alexandru POPESCU, <i>Rivalități economice și fricțiuni politice în relațiile internaționale la începutul secolului al XXI-lea: miza sino-asiatică</i>	231
Gabriel GABOR, <i>Viitorul acțiunilor umanitare</i>	242
Ion PANAIT, <i>Peninsula coreeană în balanța strategică a Asiei de Sud-Est</i>	249
Petre MUREȘAN, <i>Puterea și determinările acesteia asupra sistemului relațiilor internaționale</i>	258

Paul DUȚĂ, <i>Migrația circulară și viitorul statut al spațiului Schengen</i>	264
Daniel PISICĂ, <i>Valențele geopolitice și interesele naționale</i>	275
Radu TABĂRĂ, <i>Tratatamentul juridic al crimelor de război și al crimelor împotriva umanității din 1945 până la apariția Curții Penale Internaționale</i>	287
Emilia TOMESCU, <i>Aspecte privind elementele componente ale "Soft-power." Scurtă analiză a conceptelor de cultură și civilizație</i>	292
Sorin MITULESCU, <i>România-Republica Moldova și Bulgaria-Macedonia: raporturi similare sau diferite?</i>	300

STUDII DE SECURITATE

Anca SAVU, Tiberiu TĂNASE, <i>Schimbări în strategiile de securitate ale unor state ale U.E. datorită aplicării unor noi documente strategice de către Federația Rusă</i>	312
Andreea-Emila DUȚĂ, <i>Arsenalul nuclear și strategia reconstituirii</i>	320
Dan IONICĂ, <i>Neutralitate și nealiniere în spațiul european</i>	331
Corvin LUPU, <i>Inducerea crizei alimentare, energetice și de bunuri de larg consum, componentă a Planului „Dniestr”</i>	343
Irina ERHAN, <i>Dimensiunea strategică a intelligence ului cultural în negocierile cu Iranul</i> .	354
Ruslana GROSU, <i>Coordonata securitară a relațiilor actorilor din subsistemele spațiului geopolitic musulman</i>	364
Ion PANAIT, <i>Experiența operațiilor multinaționale</i>	381
Eugen LUNGU, <i>Gruparea jihadistă "statul islamic" –un semnal al eșecului modernizării politice a lumii arabe?</i>	388
Valentin-Ionuț NICULA, <i>Risc și analiză de risc în contextul provocărilor de securitate actuale. Delimitări conceptuale</i>	397
Cristian NIȚĂ, <i>Analiza strategică a fenomenelor cu impact major în sfera securității naționale o abordare multisectorială și multisursă</i>	407
Daniel PISICĂ, <i>Aranjamentele de securitate colectivă</i>	417
Anca SAVU, <i>Importanța conceptului de "Competitive Intelligence" în cadrul companiilor private</i>	427
Stelian SCĂUNAȘ, <i>Studiile de securitate și dreptul internațional umanitar ca fundament al securității umane în situații de conflict armat</i>	432
Tiberiu TĂNASE, Costel MATEI, <i>Puncte de vedere privind avantajele / dezavantajele informațiilor din surse deschise – OSINT (Open Source Intelligence)</i>	440
Alexandru-Daniel BEREANU, <i>Protecția mediului înconjurător și dezvoltarea durabilă în România</i>	447
Ana-Maria ILIEȘ, Marius Alexandru CINSKI, <i>Geostrategia resurselor energetice. Vestul și Rusia în perioada Putin</i>	456
Rehana KHALIQ, Ovidiu TIȚA, Maria Mihaela ANTOFIE, Saira KHALIQ, <i>Food Safety Challenges in Pakistan: Legislation and Policies</i>	466
Svetlana CEBOTARI, <i>Dimensiunea geostrategică și geopolitică a intereselor Federației Ruse în Republica Moldova</i>	475
Mihai NEAG, <i>Lupta pentru putere și dominație prin influențare politico-socială și mediatică</i>	487
Iuliana NEAGOȘ, <i>Aspecte privind viața primilor emigranți români în Statele Unite ale Americii la sfârșitul secolului al XIX-lea, reflectate în presa sibiană</i>	496
Gabriel-Aurel ȘERBAN, <i>Criza economică și neo-populismul. Renașterea extremismului în Europa</i>	505
Grațian LUPU, <i>Discursul de rămas bun al președintelui Dwight Eisenhower între trecut și actualitate. Aspecte de securitate economică, socială și politică</i>	510
Virgil ANDRONACHE, <i>Picătura chinezească – reperimportant al geopoliticii secolului XXI</i>	519

Dana Georgeta ALEXANDRU („Lucian Blaga” University of Sibiu), <i>Perspectivă generală privind securitatea umană în contextul evoluției locului și a rolului colectivităților locale</i>	525
Nicoleta Anne-Marie MUNTEANU („Lucian Blaga” University of Sibiu), <i>Politica de informare publică a NATO</i>	536
Pavel MORARU („Lucian Blaga” University of Sibiu), <i>Activitatea Centrului nr. 3 Galați (Cetatea Albă) al Serviciului Special de Informații, în campania de eliberare a Basarabiei (1941)</i>	546

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	9
POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Carolina BUDURINA-GOREACII, <i>Cooperation between the Parliament and Civil Society Institutions in the Context of Local Community Development The Case of the Republic of Moldova</i>	1
4	
Ioana-Bianca BERNA, <i>The Federalism of the European Political-Juridical Model. Characteristical Features and Peculiarities</i>	24
Dejan BURSAC, Bojan KICULOVIC, <i>Electoral Rules and Minority Representation in Serbian Parliamentary Elections</i>	34
Dragan TRAILOVIĆ, Dušan VUČIĆEVIĆ, <i>Domestic and International Causes of Color Revolutions</i>	44
Natalia PUTINĂ, <i>Gender and Migration: Case Study of Labor Migrants from Moldova to European Union (Italy)</i>	51
Ecaterina RAICU, <i>The Sovereignty of the Republic of Moldova between Legality and Reality</i>	65
Vasile TABĂRĂ, <i>Continuous Training – Key Condition for the Development of the Administrative Capacity. Legal Stipulations</i>	71
Višnja STANČIĆ, Jelena TODOROVIĆ, <i>Liberalism as Political Theory of Modernity</i>	82
Agnieszka ŻYTA, <i>Children with Intellectual Disabilities and their Families in Poland - from Patients to Citizens</i>	90
Radosveta DIMITROVA, Delia STEFENEL, Amina ABUBAKAR, <i>National Identity Pride, Importance and Belonging among Roma and Mainstream Adolescents in Bulgaria and Romania</i>	97
Maria VLACHADI, Thomas LAZARIDIS, <i>The Integration of the Minority in Thrace into the Local Society Based on their Language Peculiarity</i>	102
Marta CASONATO, Ana MUNTEAN, <i>Policies of Institutionalization and Adoptions in Romania: Diachronic Changes in the Last Decades</i>	111
Mambet TANURE, <i>Woman's Role in Islam</i>	114
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS	
Andreea-Emila DUȚĂ, <i>The Political Personalities and Nuclear Crises</i>	122
Madălina Virginia ANTONESCU, <i>Human Sovereignty, Cosmopolitan Law and the Human Person as Subject Of Cosmopolitan Law</i>	135
Valentin Stelian BĂDESCU, <i>Some Considerations on the Universality of Ethical Values of Public International Law</i>	151
Alexandru-Daniel BEREANU, <i>The Environmental Risks Involving the Roșia Montană Gold Mining Project</i>	168
Cristina BODONI, <i>E-Diplomacy. The Diplomacy in the Telematic Era</i>	179
Tatiana BUSUNCIAN, <i>The Regional Situation and its Impact on the Republic of Moldova</i> .	193
Flavia CIONTU, <i>The Configuration of the European Identity between Unity and Diversity</i> .	202
Dan IONICĂ, <i>The Syrian Armed Conflict and its Spread into Neighboring Countries</i>	218
Dan-Alexandru POPESCU, <i>Economic Rivalries and Political Frictions in International Relations in the Early 21st Century: The Sino - Asian Stake</i>	231

Gabriel GABOR, <i>The Future of Humanitarian Actions</i>	242
Ion PANAIT, <i>The Korean Peninsula and the East Asian Strategic Power Balance</i>	249
Petre MUREȘAN, <i>Strenght and its Determination System on International Relations</i>	258
Paul DUȚĂ, <i>The Circular Migration and an Improved Status of the Schengen Area</i>	264
Daniel PISICĂ, <i>The Geopolitical Value and the National Interests</i>	275
Radu TABĂRĂ, <i>The Judicial Treatment of War Crimes and the Crimes against Humanity from 1945 until the Apparition of the International Criminal Court</i>	287
Emilia TOMESCU, <i>Aspects Regarding Component Elements of Soft Power – A Short Analysis of the Concepts of Culture and Civilization</i>	292
Sorin MITULESCU, <i>Romania-Republic of Moldavia and Bulgaria-Macedonia similar or difererent reports</i>	315

SECURITY STUDIES

Anca SAVU, Tiberiu TĂNASE, <i>Changes in the Security Strategies of some Eu Countries due to the Application of New Doctrinal Documents of the Russian Federation</i>	312
Andreea-Emila DUȚĂ, <i>The Nuclear Arsenal and the Reconstitution Strategy</i>	320
Dan IONICĂ, <i>Neutrality and Partnership in Europe</i>	331
Corvin LUPU, <i>The Food Store, Energetic and Goods Induced Crisis, Component of the “Dniestr” Plan</i>	343
Irina ERHAN, <i>The Strategic Dimension of Cultural Intelligence in Relation to Iran</i>	354
Ruslana GROSU, <i>Security Issues of the Relations among the Actors from the Subsystems of Muslim Geopolitical Space</i>	364
Ion PANAIT, <i>The Lesson Learned of Multinational Operations</i>	381
Eugen LUNGU, <i>The Jihadist Organization „The Islamic State” - A Possible Acumen of the Failure of the Political Modernization of the Arab World?</i>	388
Valentin-Ionuț NICULA, <i>Risk and Risk Analysis in the Context of the Current Security Challenges. Conceptual Delimitations</i>	397
Cristian NIȚĂ, <i>A Strategic Analysis of Important Phenomena for National Security – A Multi-Sector and Multi-Source Approach</i>	407
Daniel PISICĂ, <i>Collective Security Arrangements</i>	417
Anca SAVU, <i>The Important Concept of Competitive Intelligence in Private Companies</i>	427
Stelian SCAUNAȘ, <i>Security Studies and the International Humanitarian Law As Background to Human Security in Armed Conflict Situations</i>	432
Tiberiu TĂNASE, Costel MATEI, <i>Viewpoints on the Advantages / Disadvantages of Information from Open Sources - Osint (Open Source Intelligence)</i>	440
Alexandru-Daniel BEREANU, <i>Environmental Protection and Sustainable Development in Romania</i>	447
Ana-Maria ILIEȘ, Marius Alexandru CINSKI, <i>The Geo-Strategy of Energetic Resources. The West and Putin’s Russia</i>	456
Rehana KHALIQ, Ovidiu TIȚA, Maria Mihaela ANTOFIE, Saira KHALIQ, <i>Food Safety Challenges in Pakistan: Legislation and Policies</i>	466
Svetlana CEBOTARI, <i>Geopolitical and Geostrategical Size of Russian Federation’s Interest in The Republic Of Moldova</i>	475
Mihai NEAG, <i>The Struggle For Power And Domination Through Sociopolitical Influence And Media</i>	487
Iuliana NEAGOȘ, <i>Aspects Regarding the First Romanian Emigrants in the U.S.A. at the End of the 19th Century, Relected in the Press</i>	496
Gabriel-Aurel ȘERBAN, <i>The Economic Crisis and Neo-Populism. The Rebirth of Extremism in Europe</i>	505
Grațian LUPU, <i>Economic, Social and Political Security in President D. Eisenhower’s Farewell Address</i>	510

Virgil ANDRONACHE, <i>The Chinese Drop - XXIst Century Geopolitics Major Milestone...</i>	519
Dana Georgeta ALEXANDRU („Lucian Blaga” University of Sibiu), <i>General Perspective on Human Security in the Evolution of the Place and the Role of Local Colectivity</i>	525
Nicoleta Anne-Marie MUNTEANU („Lucian Blaga” University of Sibiu), <i>NATO Public Information Policy</i>	536
Pavel MORARU („Lucian Blaga” University of Sibiu), <i>The Activity of the Special Intelligence Service Galați (Cetatea Albă) No. 3, in the Bessarabia Liberation Campaign (1941)</i>	546

INTRODUCERE

Acest volum cuprinde, în paginile sale, rezultatul procesului de evaluare a lucrărilor de cercetare științifică înscrise și apoi, în urma aplicării procesului de peer-review, prezentate de cadre didactice universitare, cercetători științifici, experți, doctoranzi, masteranzi, studenți, în cadrul celei de-a IX-a Conferințe internaționale de „Political Science, International Relations and Security Studies”, defășurată la Sibiu în perioada 22-24 mai 2015. Conferința a fost organizată de Centrul de cercetare în științe politice, relații internaționale și studii europene din cadrul Departamentului de relații internaționale, științe politice și studii europene al Facultății de Științe Socio – Umane a Universității Lucian Blaga din Sibiu.

Lucrarea oferă persoanelor interesate de domeniile relațiilor internaționale, științelor politice și studiilor de securitate, domenii interdisciplinare care își împrumută unul altuia metode și obiectul cercetării încât uneori delimitarea lor devine dificilă și de multe ori apelează la metodologia de cercetare a altor domenii (istorie, sociologie, științe economice s.a.), o îngemănare de studii relevante pentru domeniile mai sus menționate. Volumul lansează în mediul academic și de cercetare contribuții valoroase ale cercetării socio-umane.

Structura volumului grupează lucrările de cercetare științifică înscrise în cele trei secțiuni de dezbateri (științe politice, relații internaționale și studii de securitate). În conținut, reține atenția o importantă direcție de abordare conceptuală a fundamentelor celor trei domenii, cât și un efort analitic de investigare a tezelor majore de interes național, regional și global.

Autorii străini și români provin din universități și institute de cercetare prestigioase, aflate pe o mare arie geografică și culturală, sintetizând experiențe și modele de cercetare științifică diversificate. Sunt cuprinse în volum analize realizate de specialiști din: Serbia (Institutul de Științe Politice din Belgrad), Ucraina (Universitatea Taras Shevchenko din Kiev), Suedia (Universitatea din Stockholm), Marea Britanie (Universitatea Lancaster), Grecia (Universitatea din Creta), Polonia (Universitatea din Gdansk și Universitatea Warmia și Mazury din Olsztyn), Franța (Academie des Belle – Lettres, Sciences et Arts de la Rochelle), Republica Moldova (Academia de Științe a Moldovei, Universitatea de Stat a Moldovei), Italia (Universitatea din Torino) și România.

Între universitățile din România, din cadrul cărora găsim autori în acest volum, enumerăm: Universitatea din București, Universitatea „Nicolae Titulescu” din București, Universitatea Europei de Sud-Est – “Lumina” din București, Universitatea „Dimitrie Cantemir” din București, Universitatea „Spiru Haret” din București, Universitatea de Vest din Timișoara, Institutul Diplomatic Român, Institutul Național de Studii de Intelligence și, într-o

reprezentare semnificativă, Universitatea „Lucian Blaga” din Sibiu. La acestea se adaugă cele mai prestigioase instituții de învățământ superior din România din domeniul securității naționale: Universitatea Națională de Apărare „Carol I” din București, Academia Națională de Informații „Mihai Vitreazu” din București, Academia Forțelor Terestre „Nicolae Bălcescu” din Sibiu.

Volumul de față se adresează cadrelor didactice din învățământul superior sau preuniversitar, cercetătorilor, doctoranzilor, masteranzilor, studenților, jurnaliștilor, activiștilor din societatea civilă și publicului interesat de aprofundarea în manieră științifică a unor subiecte din domeniile științelor politice, relațiilor internaționale și studiilor de securitate.

Comitetul de organizare

INTRODUCTION

This volume contains the result of the evaluation process of the scientific research papers which were submitted and, following a pre-review process, presented by university staff, scientific researchers, experts, PhD candidates, graduate and undergraduate students during the 9th International Conference of Political Science, International Relations and Security Studies, which took place in Sibiu between 22-24 May 2015. The conference was organized by The Research Centre for Political Science, International Relations and European Studies at the Department of International Relations, Political Science and Security Studies of The Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities of Lucian Blaga University from Sibiu.

This paper offers to anyone interested in international relations, political science and security studies – interdisciplinary areas which lend one another their methods and area of research and thus, sometimes become difficult to delimit/mark and more than once appeal to the research methodology of other areas (history, sociology, economic science, etc.) – a blend of relevant studies for the above mentioned areas. This volume launches valuable contributions to the humanistic research in the academic environment.

The structure of the volume includes the scientific research papers submitted for the three discussion sessions: political science, international relations and security studies. What is notable is an important direction of conceptual analysis of the three areas as well as an analytical effort to investigate major theses of national, regional and global interest.

The foreign and Romanian authors belong to prestigious universities and research institutes, spreading on a large geographical and cultural area and synthesizing various models and experiences of scientific research. The volume comprises analyses proposed by specialists from: Serbia (Institute for Political Studies of Belgrad), Ukraine (Taras Shevchenko University of Kyiv), Sweden (Stockholm University), Great Britain (Lancaster University), Greece (University of Crete), Poland (University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn from Poland), France (Academie des Belle – Lettres, Sciences et Arts de la Rochelle), Republic of Moldova (Academy of Sciences of Moldova, Moldova State University), Italy (University of Torino) and Romania.

Among the universities in Romania which have submitted papers we can enumerate: University of Bucharest, “Nicolae Titulescu” University of Bucharest, The University of South-East Europe – “Lumina” from Bucharest, „Dimitrie Cantemir” University from Bucharest, „Spiru Haret” University from Bucharest, West University of Timișoara, Romanian Diplomatic Institute, National Institute for Intelligence Studies and, a significant presence, „Lucian Blaga” University from Sibiu. To these we would add the

most prestigious higher education institutes in the area of national security: „Carol I” National Defence University from Bucharest, National Intelligence Academy „Mihai Viteazul” from Bucharest, „Nicolae Bălcescu” Land Forces Academy of Sibiu.

The present volume is addressed to university and pre-university teachers, researches, PhD candidates, graduate and undergraduate students, journalists, activists in the civil society and the public interested in the scientific approach to some subjects in the areas of political science, international relations and security studies.

The Organizing Committee

**ȘTIINȚE
POLITICE**

**POLITICAL
SCIENCE**

**COOPERAREA DINTRE PARLAMENT ȘI
INSTITUȚIILE SOCIETĂȚII CIVILE ÎN
CONTEXTUL DEZVOLTĂRII COMUNITĂȚII
LOCALE. CAZUL REPUBLICII MOLDOVA**

Title:	THE COOPERATION BETWEEN THE PARLIAMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY INSTITUTIONS IN THE CONTEXT OF LOCAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT. THE CASE OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA
Abstract:	<p><i>In Moldova, the number of NGOs has increased steadily from 53 in 1993 to nearly 8,000 in 2009 (Statistical Yearbook 2009). Most NGOs are registered and develop their activity in urban areas, where there are a greater number of citizens. NGOs deal with a range of topics of national importance, such as legislation, policies, monitoring and promotion of public services, strengthening the capacity of advocacy and lobbying groups. Non-governmental organizations contribute to increase government transparency.</i></p> <p><i>In this article we intend to analyze the process of cooperation between the Parliament and civil society once with the country's independence declaration. However, a more constructive and visible cooperation in this perspective occurred much later, when a concept of cooperation between these two structures was adopted in 2005.</i></p> <p><i>The cooperation between the Parliament and civil society institutions is expressed in specific forms of discussion, including thematic consultations, ad-hoc meetings and public hearings that are held at least once a year by each committee. Greater involvement of citizens is ensured by civil society representation on committees, expert committees and working groups who develop public policies for certain field of citizen's interest.</i></p>
Keywords:	Cooperation, Parliament, Civil society, Public interest, Consultations, Participation, Representatives, Legislation
Contact details of the authors:	E-mail: carolina.gor@hotmail.ru
Institutional affiliation of the authors:	Moldova State University, Faculty of International Relations, /Political and Administrative Sciences, Foreign Applied Languages Section, International Relations Department
Institutions address:	6 Testimitanu Street, +373 22 287176, http://www.usm.md

FEDERALISMUL MODELULUI POLITICO-JURIDIC EUROPEAN. TRĂSĂTURI ȘI DISTINCȚII

Title:	THE FEDERALISM OF THE EUROPEAN POLITICAL-JURIDICAL MODEL. CHARACTERISTICAL FEATURES AND PECULIARITIES
Abstract:	<p><i>Reserving a theoretical stockpile for describing the European Union is a troublesome issue. From federalism, to confederalism, to consociationalism and multi-level governance, there are many theoretical arguments through which the political-juridical model of the European Union can be explained, by always discovering specters of approach, complacent to one study or another.</i></p> <p><i>In this article, we will be demonstrating the federal-inspired configuration of the European political-juridical model of the European Union, with the mentioning of the fact that this model does not create an absolute federal model for the European Union.</i></p> <p><i>We will conceive this study by using a comparison between the federal and the confederal model, by applying to each of them the contemporary political realities of the European Union and by underlining the fact that the political-juridical model of the European Union can be detected at the intersection between these two models, by beaming and channelizing commonalities with both of them. The comparative approach, as well as our research intentions will be using as a methodological employment – the observation and the document-analysis.</i></p> <p><i>Finally, we would like to underline the research implications of the study made in this article. Likewise, we would like to present the manner in which the Lisbon Treaty amplifies, through its provisions, the federal traits of the European Union and of the type of federalism discernible in the letter and in the spirit of the Lisbon Treaty.</i></p>
Keywords:	Federation, Confederation, Federal Superstate, Legislative Re-Hiring, Intergovernmental Implicit Federalism.
Contact details of the authors:	E-mail: bianca.berna@lumina.org
Institutional affiliation of the authors:	„Lumina”-The University of South-East Europe
Institutions address:	Șoseaua Colentina nr.64b, Sector 2, 021187 București, Tel:021 240 30 22 www.lumina.org

Dejan BURSAC(1)
Institute for Political Studies, Belgrade
Bojan KICULOVIC(2)
Institute for Political Studies, Belgrade

ELECTORAL RULES AND MINORITY REPRESENTATION IN SERBIAN PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS

Title:	ELECTORAL RULES AND MINORITY REPRESENTATION IN SERBIAN PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS
Abstract:	<p><i>Frequent changes of electoral rules have been the hallmark of Serbian democracy since the reintroduction of the multiparty system in 1990. Serbia experimented with different electoral systems: from majority system, to different variations of proportional representation, and finally – a single constituency proportional system with 5% threshold.</i></p> <p><i>During these changes, the level of representation of ethnic minorities in the National Assembly varied, reaching its historical low in the 2003 elections. Having in mind the share of minorities in the total population of Serbia (close to 15%), the situation called for a legislative action in creating the positive discrimination mechanism for enhancing minority representation. The 2004 amendments to the electoral law repealed the 5% barrier for minority parties, introducing the so-called „natural threshold“. Although this solution subsequently improved the minority representation, several problems persisted.</i></p> <p><i>The paper will aim to examine the effects of 2004 changes on minority representation. Authors will review the alternative mechanisms found in similar countries, and will also compare the outcomes of different electoral systems applied in Serbia in the post-1990 period, in order to assess the impact of electoral rules not just on minority representation in Serbian parliament, but also on the quality of Serbian democracy as a whole.</i></p>
Keywords:	Serbia, elections, national minorities, ethnic parties, minority parties, electoral rules, natural threshold
Contact details of the authors:	(1) dejan1987bursac@gmail.com (2) bojan.kiculovic@gmail.com
Institutional affiliation of the authors:	(1), (2) Institute for Political Studies, Belgrade
Institutions address:	Institut za politicke studije, Svetozara Markovica 36 ,Belgrade, Serbia Tel: +381 11 33 49 204; +381 11 30 39 380, Fax: +381 11 33 49 202 Mail Address: ipsbgd@eunet.rs . Website: http://www.ipsbgd.edu.rs/

Dragan TRAILOVIĆ (1)
Institute for Political Studies, Belgrade
Dušan VUČIĆEVIĆ (2)
Faculty of Political Sciences, Belgrade

DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL CAUSES OF COLOR REVOLUTIONS

Title:	DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL COUSES OF COLOR REVOLUTIONS
Abstract:	<i>When the Cold War ended it was clear which socio-political formula had triumphed. These circumstances have led to growing optimism regarding the spread of democracy in most countries of the world, especially in those that belonged to the socialist bloc. It was thought that this newly created circumstances in international relations, as well as domestic changes within the countries, will affect booth economic and political system reforms in the direction of the introduction of market economy and democratization of political process in general. However, this optimism has quickly become limited with respect to the empirical data that showed quite different outcomes. In fact, many of the political systems in these countries remain to function as an authoritarian regime either in whole, or in a combination with some democratic characteristics. In comparative political theory these type of regimes have opened a new chapter in the analysis of the characteristics of the political regimes which could not be determined either as a democracy or as a fully autocratic regimes – hybrid regimes, competitive authoritarianism or electoral authoritarianism. The central research question of this paper is - What are the main causes of the "color revolutions" in post socialist authoritarian states, or what are the main factors that led to these revolutions and what are the circumstances under which they occurred? The first part of the paper deals with the very concept of "color revolutions", while the second part of the paper deals with specific empirical cases of color revolutions in comparative perspective. We divide the causes (explanatory variables) of color revolutions into those internal (electoral fraud, the weakening of political power and influence of authoritarian rule, economic crisis) and external (regional diffusion of the revolution, ties with the West, financial, technical and other assistance to the opposition from abroad).</i>
Keywords:	Color revolutions, authoritarianism, hybrid regimes, competitive authoritarianism, democratization.
Contact details of the authors:	(1) draganfpn@gmail.com (2) dusan.vucicevic@fpn.bg.ac.rs
Institutional affiliation of the authors:	(1) Institute for Political Studies (2) Faculty of Political Sciences
Institutions address:	Svetozara Markovića 36, 11000 Belgrade, Serbia, Phone: + 381.11.33.49.204, Fax: +381.11.334.9202, e-mail: ipsbgd@eunet.rs , web: http://www.ipsbgd.edu.rs Jove Ilića 165, 11000 Belgrade, Serbia, Phone +381.11.30.92.999, Fax: +381.11.24.91.501, e-mail: fpn@fpn.bg.ac.rs , web: www.fpn.bg.ac.rs

**„GENDER” ȘI MIGRAȚIE: CAZUL
MIGRANȚILOR DE MUNCĂ DIN REPUBLICA
MOLDOVA ÎN UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ (ITALIA)**

Title:	GENDER AND MIGRATION: CASE STUDY OF LABOR MIGRANTS FROM MOLDOVA TO THE EUROPEAN UNION (ITALY)
Abstract:	<i>This paper has as a subject the migrational process from the Republic of Moldova to the EU, having as main host country Italy. The main idea is focused on analyzing linkages between gender and migration, by making a general statistical data and Migration's field research analysis, and using individual results of quantitative reasearch by interview with 64 Moldovan migrants in Italy. We proposed to analyse the main peculiarities of Moldovan immigrants; the factors determining the intention to migrate; flow and characteristics of migration in Moldova related to gender variable; the consequences of feminisation of migration etc.</i>
Keywords:	Migration, labor migrants, gender,
Contact details of the authors:	E-mail: nataliaputina@yahoo.com
Institutional affiliation of the authors:	State University of Moldova
Institutions address:	Alexe Mateevici Street, 60 Chișinău, MD-2009 Republica Moldova www.usm.md

Ecaterina Raicu
Facultatea Relații Internaționale Științe Politice și Administrative
Universitatea de Stat din Moldova

**SUVERANITATEA REPUBLICII MOLDOVA ÎNTRE
LEGALITATE ȘI REALITATE.**

Title:	THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA BETWEEN LEGALITY AND REALITY
---------------	--

Abstract:	<i>Sovereignty represents the power of a state to do everything necessary to govern itself and, combined with the right and power of regulating its internal affairs, is the right to govern itself without foreign intervention. Moldova has established sovereignty along with its declaration of independence and the adoption of the constitution strengthened this inherent attribute. Stipulations of these declarative acts confirm the irreversible process of self-determination for this republic, component of the former Soviet Union. However, Moldova has no absolute sovereignty, and the Transnistrian conflict, the economic dependence on Russia and its veiled intervention in the autonomous region of Gagauzia demonstrate this.</i>
Keywords:	Law, legitimacy, legality, democracy, sovereignty, neutrality, conflict
Contact details of the authors:	E-mail: sunskaterin@gmail.com
Institutional affiliation of the authors:	State University of Moldova
Institutions address:	A. Mateevici street 60 MD-2009, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova, +373 22 797385, +373 22 244248, www.usm.md

Vasile TABĂRĂ
*Universitatea „Lucian Blaga” din Sibiu
Facultatea de Științe Socio-Umane,
Departamentul Relații Internaționale, Științe Politice și Studii de Securitate*

FORMAREA CONTINUĂ, CONDIȚIE ESENȚIALĂ A DEZVOLTĂRII CAPACITĂȚII ADMINISTRATIVE. PREVEDERILE LEGALE

Title:	CONTINUOUS TRAINING – KEY CONDITION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE CAPACITY. LEGAL STIPULATIONS
Abstract:	<i>By the attributions conferred to the authorities and administrative public institutions, their executive activity covers the entire socio-economic public spectrum. The great variety of executive public functions and, accordingly, the positions in the public institutions structure require a variety of training (administrative, economic, judicial, technical, medical etc.), as well as various forms and levels of education (medium, superior) and at the same time the assurance of a minimum level of general and specific administrative knowledge for those who, having an entirely different specialization, end up acting within the executive power (central, territorial or local) for various reasons, objective or subjective, elected or nominated in positions of management or execution. Regardless of the profile of special training, the strictly specialized functions in finance, education, health etc. - both the managerial and the execution ones - also require administrative knowledge, that needs to enlarge along the advancement in the executive hierarchy. Their volume raises gradually in</i>

	<p><i>comparison to those of specialty and the two combine and complement each other.</i></p> <p><i>In the case of representative, elected positions (mayor, deputy mayor, local or county counselor, president or vice-president of the county council), the level or profile of training is irrelevant for the election date, but once the elected, these people must obtain a minimal level of administrative training in order to be able to manage this sector and adopt or issue laws/regulations fully aware of the situation. Similarly, in the case of high officials (ministers, secretaries and undersecretaries of state).</i></p> <p><i>Regardless of the type of training (public administration or other specialization), it does not exclude a continuous process of development of the knowledge in this field, which means, for the specialists, knowing adequately and up to date the conditions in which they exercise their profession.</i></p> <p><i>The improvement of the training of the public servants represents, according to the state, their duty - regardless of the nature, duration or time spent in the position – and also their right. It can be done at the initiative or interest of the state or upon the initiative of the servant, with the assent of the head of the institution.</i></p>
Keywords:	Administrative capacity, training of the civil servants, public administration, legal framework
Contact details of the authors:	E-mail: vasile.tabăra@ulbsibiu.ro
Institutional affiliation of the authors:	“Lucian Blaga” University of Sibiu, Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities – Department of International relations, Political Science and Security Studies
Institutions address:	Calea Dumbrăvii Street, No. 34, Phone: +40.269.422.169, Fax: +40.269.422.169, e-mail: spriss@ulbsibiu.ro , web: http://spriss.ulbsibiu.ro

Višnja STANČIĆ(1)

Institute for Political Studies, Belgrade, Serbia

Jelena TODORVIĆ(2)

Institute for Political Studies, Belgrade, Serbia

LIBERALISM AS POLITICAL THEORY OF MODERNITY

Title:	LIBERALISM AS POLITICAL THEORY OF MODERNITY
Abstract:	<i>In this paper the author is dealing with liberalism as the dominant political theory of the modern epoch. The intention is to present liberalism as an intellectual movement which appears in the post-traditional society of Europe, through researching its constitutive principles and key elements which make liberal tradition modern. Liberal postulates are the most specific characteristics of modern era-the independent individual with his interest in liberty and privacy. The</i>

	<i>author further discusses what is considered to be a historical origin of political liberalism, such as the Reformation and the Glorious Revolution from 1688. It is shown that liberalism has embraced the Protestantism heritage, reflected in the right to individual interpretation, which is perceived as the beginning of the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion. On the basis of this analysis it is concluded that religious pluralism, brought by the Reformation, has encouraged and led to value pluralism in other spheres. In order to point out the elements and principles that constitute the identity of liberal tradition, in the second part of the paper the author compares liberalism with other relevant theories of modernity, such as the Enlightenment and Conservatism.</i>
Keywords:	Liberalism, Enlightenment, Identity, Value pluralism, Modernity, Liberty
Contact details of the authors:	E-mail: (1) s_visnja@yahoo.com , (2) todorovic.j82@gmail.com
Institutional affiliation of the authors:	(1), (2), Institute for Political Studies, Belgrade, Serbia
Institutions address:	Svetozara Markovića 36, 11000 Belgrade, Serbia, Tel. +381 11 3349 204, Fax +381 11 3349 202, E-mail: ipsbgd@eunet.rs , Web: http://www.ipsbgd.edu.rs

Agnieszka ŻYTA

Faculty of Social Sciences

University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn from Poland

CHILDREN WITH INTELLECTUAL DISABILITIES AND THEIR FAMILIES IN POLAND – FROM PATIENS TO CITIZENS

Title:	CHILDREN WITH INTELLECTUAL DISABILITIES AND THEIR FAMILIES IN POLAND – FROM PATIENS TO CITIZENS
Abstract:	<i>The news that a child has, or is at risk of a developmental disability, is often among the most frightening and confusing pieces of information that parents ever receive. They need family-centered intervention to empower them in the process of supporting their children and improving the quality of their life, not only in the first period of life of their child but later as well. The article shows the history of the dialogue between specialists and parents in Poland from the Era of Unconsciousness to the Era of Dignity and Empowerment and the Social Debate on Possible Solutions. Contemporary ways of supporting parents by special pedagogues are based on autonomy, self-determination and participation of parents and people with intellectual disabilities.</i>
Keywords:	Parents' movement, Support, Intellectual disability, Empowerment, Participation, Self-determination

Contact details of the authors:	E-mail: agnieszka.zyta@uwm.edu.pl
Institutional affiliation of the authors:	University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn, Poland Faculty of Social Sciences Chair of Special Education
Institutions address:	UWM, Wydział Nauk Społecznych, ul. Żołnierska 14, 10-561 Olsztyn, Polska, Phone: +48 89 524 62 82, Website: http://www.uwm.edu.pl/ http://wns.uwm.edu.pl/

Radosveta DIMITROVA(1)

Faculty of Social Sciences, Stockholm University, Sweden,

Delia STEFENEL(2)

Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities, University "L. Blaga" of Sibiu, Romania,

Amina ABUBAKAR(3)

Department of Psychology, Lancaster University, United Kingdom

NATIONAL IDENTITY PRIDE, IMPORTANCE AND BELONGING AMONG ROMA AND MAINSTREAM ADOLESCENTS IN BULGARIA AND ROMANIA

Title:	NATIONAL IDENTITY PRIDE, IMPORTANCE AND BELONGING AMONG ROMA AND MAINSTREAM ADOLESCENTS IN BULGARIA AND ROMANIA
Abstract:	<p><i>National identity is a very important issue during adolescence in terms of attitudes and feelings associated with a sense of ethnic group belonging (Phinney & Ong 2007).</i></p> <p><i>This paper examines national identity of Roma and mainstream youth in Bulgaria and Romania by investigating their pride, importance and belonging to the national (Bulgarian/Romanian) culture.</i></p> <p><i>Participants were 820 youth (252 Romanian, 252 Roma in Romania, 147 Bulgarian, and 167 Roma in Bulgaria) aged 9-19 years old who provided data on their national identity (Dimitrova et al., 2013).</i></p> <p><i>A good fit was found for a multigroup path model in which three identity components (pride, importance and belonging) lead to one latent identity factor and were structurally invariant across groups and countries. Average level comparisons showed that Roma in Bulgaria reported lower levels of national identity importance and belonging than all other groups. We conclude that in severely discriminated and marginalized context such the one for Roma in Bulgaria, attachment and salience to national culture do not play a role for youth identity.</i></p>
Keywords:	National identity, Roma, Bulgaria, Romania
Contact details of the	(1) E-mail: radosveta.dimitrova@psychology.su.se (2) E-mail: deliaste@yahoo.com

authors:	(3) E-mail: a.a.abubakar@lancaster.ac.uk
Institutional affiliation of the authors:	(1) Stockholm University, Sweden; (2) "Lucian Blaga" University of Sibiu, Romania & "Contemporary Balkania", Athens, Greece. (3) Lancaster University, United Kingdom
Institutions address:	(1) Frescati Hagv. 14, SE-106 91 Stockholm, Sweden, Phone +46 8 16 3881; Website: http://w3.psychology.su.se/staff/rdimi/ (2) 5-7, Blvd. Victoriei, Sibiu, 550024, Romania & http://www.balkaniacontemporana.eu/ ; (3) Fylde College, Lancaster University, Bailrigg, Lancaster LA1 4YF, UK Website: http://www.psych.lancs.ac.uk/people/amina-abubakar

Maria VLACHADI(1)

Department of Political Science, University of Crete, Rethymno, Crete, Greece.

Thomas LAZARIDIS(2)

Department of Political Science, University of Crete, Rethymno, Crete, Greece.

THE INTEGRATION OF THE MINORITY IN THRACE INTO THE LOCAL SOCIETY BASED ON THEIR LANGUAGE PECULIARITY

Title:	THE INTEGRATION OF THE MINORITY IN THRACE INTO THE LOCAL SOCIETY BASED ON THEIR LANGUAGE PECULIARITY
Abstract:	<p><i>Within the context of the seminar 'European integration and cultural identity' there has been a research conducted concerning the Minority of Muslims in Thrace and more specifically in the region of the Prefecture of Xanthi. The issue in question which has been researched was the level of integration of Muslims, the ethnic group of the Pomaces, into the local society and consequently into the broader Greek state.</i></p> <p><i>In the beginning, the boundaries of the Minority will be set, along with the groups this involves. There will be a retrospection concerning the islamization of the Ottoman state and how the Pomaces evolved through them. Afterwards, there will be a reference concerning the Minority in periods of crisis (ex. 1954 and forth, escalating to the crisis in Cyprus) and also in periods when the Greek state attempted to integrate the populations in the Greek society (ex. 1996 abolition of the entrance bar to the 'Pomace villages'). Finally, there will be an effort to define correctly the concepts of the Pomace Muslim and the Turk Muslim in Thrace which are often considered the same.</i></p> <p><i>The second part of the research involves the conducted survey in the region of Xanthi. The base of the survey was a questionnaire including 19 questions which was distributed, in written form as well as through the Internet, exclusively to individuals constituting the Minority.</i></p>

	<p><i>Prior to the analysis of the Minority, the term will be defined. According to Sevvasti Troubeta, the term 'minority' involves a population-social group which is excluded from basic sectors of the society in which it lives. It has got a restricted access to the power apparatus, experiences group discriminations and is characterized by an inferior social and political status. Its social minority position is accompanied, as a rule, by its ideological performance within the context of which phenomenological characteristics become codes of negative evaluative collective behavior (Troubeta, 1999).</i></p> <p><i>What should be pointed out is the fact that today in a period of a heavy social crisis, minorities are further alienated from the state and the society and find themselves in a process to create internal supportive groups for people who come from the Minority. This is why it is imperative for the constitution of a special mechanism be set up which will be close to the minorities providing them proper living conditions and assimilation to the society and especially in situations such as the presence of the minority in Thrace.</i></p>
Keywords:	Minority, Integration, Thrace, Greece, Identity
Contact details of the authors:	E-mail: mvlahadi@yahoo.gr
Institutional affiliation of the authors:	Department of Political Science, University of Crete, Rethymno, Crete, Greece
Institutions address:	(1), (2) Department of Political Science, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Crete, 741 00 Rethymno, Crete, Greece

Marta Casonato(1)

*Department of Psychology
University of Torino, Italy*

Ana Muntean(2)

*Facultatea de Sociologie și Psihologie
Universitatea de Vest din Timișoara, Romania*

POLICIES OF INSTITUTIONALIZATION AND ADOPTIONS IN ROMANIA: DIACHRONIC CHANGES IN THE LAST DECADES

Title:	POLICIES OF INSTITUTIONALIZATION AND ADOPTIONS IN ROMANIA: DIACHRONIC CHANGES IN THE LAST DECADES
Abstract:	<i>Under the government of Ceausescu, many Romanian children were placed in orphanages, where few caretakers were available and the quality of care was often very poor. Many of these children were later adopted internationally, and when examined by researchers, they manifested huge developmental difficulties due to their early deprivation.</i>

	<p><i>In 2001, the Romanian government closed its borders to international adoption in order to find homes for all institutionalized children within Romanian families. Since then, domestic adoption remains largely unstudied despite this practice represents a national priority (particularly from 2004).</i></p> <p><i>No follow-up studies had been conducted on these children adopted within their own country until 2009, when a national research project funded by the Romanian Minister of Education called FISAN, had started. Meanwhile, some descriptive data obtained from this study have been published and cross-cultural comparisons are being analyzed.</i></p> <p><i>A review of these results and a comparison of adoption policies will be presented.</i></p>
Keywords:	Child policies, Adoption, Institutionalization, Longitudinal effects
Contact details of the authors:	E-mail: (1) marta.casonato@unito.it , (2) ana.muntean@e-uvv.ro
Institutional affiliation of the authors:	(1) Department of Psychology, University of Torino, Italy (2) Facultatea de Sociologie și Psihologie, Universitatea de Vest din Timișoara, Romania
Institutions address:	(1) via Verdi, 10, 10124 Torino (ITALY), +39 011 6702782 http://www.dott-sus.unito.it/do/studenti.pl/Show?_id=267951 (2) Universitatea de Vest din Timisoara, Blvd. Vasile Pârvan, nr.4, Cab 605F, +40 0726 264 874 http://asistenta-sociala.uvt.ro/team-manager/prof-univ-dr-ana-muntean/

Mambet Tanure

*Facultatea Relații Internaționale și Studii Europene
Universitatea „Europei de Sud - Est Lumina” din București*

ROLUL FEMEII ÎN ISLAM

Title:	WOMAN'S ROLE IN ISLAM
Abstract:	<i>The differences and similarities between the Quran and the public's perception about Islam are topics which are less known in the Western world. According to the Quran, Muslim women have equal rights to men but, in practice, Muslims are trying to deny these rights to women. This paper will focus on explaining some stereotypes regarding women's role in Islam, such as the veil, marriage, the right to divorce and the man's right to marry four wives. The purpose of this paper is to analyse the concepts of Islam debated in the media from a feminist perspective, while taking into consideration the Muslim women's opinion regarding Islam.</i>
Keywords:	Quran, Feminism, Hadith, Sharia, Sunna.
Contact details of the authors:	E-mail: tanure_mambet@yahoo.com
Institutional affiliation of	The University of South-East Europe – “Lumina”, Bucharest

the authors:	
Institutions address:	Colentina Avenue, n0. 64b, 2nd District, Bucharest, Romania, Tel: +4 021 240 30 22. Fax: +4 021 240 30 33. Site: www.lumina.org

**RELATII
,
INTERNATIONALE**

**INTERNATIONAL
RELATIONS**

PERSONALITĂȚILE POLITICE ȘI CRIZELE NUCLEARE

Title:	THE POLITICAL PERSONALITIES AND NUCLEAR CRISES
Abstract:	<p><i>The fundamental shaping factor of the crises - the political decision should match the military capability, a political deciding factor decreasing seriously the force access. It seems the political personalities leading nuclear states played the most important part in nuclear crises.</i></p> <p><i>An essential factor in the evolution of crises is the relation between the provisions of the international law and the "crises diplomacy". The provisions in treaties, agreements and pacts to prevent nuclear wars are the starting points for the democracy that has to exploit these according to national interests.</i></p> <p><i>The strategical relations between the adversaries include unpredictable moments, respectively the crises situations considered as a part of the strategical balance. The lack of training cannot be fixed by means of improvising when difficulties appear.</i></p> <p><i>The participants are never in complete control of the events during crises, especially the nuclear crises, for the difference in opinions is potentially catastrophic.</i></p>
Keywords:	National interests, Political decision, Crises, Diplomacy, Nuclear wars
Contact details of the authors:	E-mail: deea.emilia@ymail.com
Institutional affiliation of the authors:	University of Bucharest
Institutions address:	Str. Edgar Quinet nr. 5-7, cod 010017, sector 1, București http://www.limbi-straine.ro/

HUMAN SOVEREIGNTY, COSMOPOLITAN LAW AND THE HUMAN PERSON AS SUBJECT OF COSMOPOLITAN LAW

Title:	HUMAN SOVEREIGNTY, COSMOPOLITAN LAW AND THE HUMAN PERSON AS SUBJECT OF COSMOPOLITAN LAW
---------------	--

Abstract:	<i>This paper is an attempt to understand the concept of “sovereignty” both from the perspective of the contemporary international law, as well as from that of a post-state juridical order centred on the human person as principal subject of law, as the cosmopolitan law. According to this type of legal order, specific to the global, post-Westphalian world, the physical person can represent the direct beneficiary of rights and juridical obligations on the global level, without being submitted to the global order through the agency of the state. The state level, which is fundamental for regulating the relation between individual and international level in cases of individual claims addressed to international institutions on human rights field, is now considered as inappropriate for defining the status of a human person from the perspective of the global society and cosmopolitan law. The paper explores some of the main concepts and visions of this relation (individual-global society-cosmopolitan law), remembering also, the roots of the “sovereignty” concept (from Jean Bodin’s “monarchical sovereignty” vision to the postmodern vision of “human sovereignty”).</i>
Keywords:	Sovereignty, International law, Human rights, Human sovereignty, Nation-state, Cosmopolitan law, Global world, Westphalian world
Contact details of the authors:	E-mail: vam55ro@yahoo.com
Institutional affiliation of the authors:	Romanian Diplomatic Institute
Institutions address:	Primaverii Avenue, no.17, 1st yard, Bucharest, Romania, 0040 021 233 99 66

Valentin – Stelian BĂDESCU

*Facultatea Relații Internaționale și Studii Europene
Universitatea Europei de Sud - Est „Lumina” din București*

UNELE CONSIDERAȚII DESPRE UNIVERSALITATEA VALORILOR ETICE ALE DREPTULUI INTERNAȚIONAL PUBLIC

Title:	SOME CONSIDERATIONS ON THE UNIVERSALITY OF ETHICAL VALUES OF PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW
Abstract:	<i>For the moral man there is a unique special order, which can be applied in any field and has alternative achievements in the application. Morality, from the first appearance of conscience and to the highest ethical problems of life through a wide recognition of all issues, from the smallest problem to individual and family social issues, the most confusing of all, including international law offers many different solutions immediately. Whatever his messages of universal peace tune, a com</i>

	<i>position of social harmony, a "breathing" of tolerance and dialogue.</i>
Keywords:	International community, International public law, Ethics, Morality, Humanity, Culture, Civilization.
Contact details of the authors:	E-mail: valentinbadescu@yahoo.com
Institutional affiliation of the authors:	The University of South-East Europe – “Lumina”, Bucharest
Institutions address:	Colentina Avenue, n ^o . 64b, 2 nd District, Bucharest, Romania, Tel: +4 021 240 30 22. Fax: +4 021 240 30 33. Site: www.lumina.org

Alexandru-Daniel BEREANU

Facultatea de Drept

Universitatea „Nicolae Titulescu” din București

RISCURILE DE MEDIU ÎN URMA EXPLOATĂRII AURIFERE DE LA ROȘIA MONTANĂ

Title:	THE ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS INVOLVING THE ROȘIA MONTANĂ GOLD MINING PROJECT
Abstract:	<p><i>Using the pretext of the „economic growth” and of the „creating of more jobs” has always been the strong point used by those who lobby in favor of launching such dangerous and risky projects like the one wanted to be implemented by the Romanian government and other parties directly involved, like Gabriel Resources.</i></p> <p><i>The methods used involve large quantities of Sodium cyanide (NaCN), the most frequent and cheap technique in gold mining today, worldwide.</i></p> <p><i>New and better solutions are being discovered such as the one described by Sir Fraser Stoddart, the Board Trustees Professor of Chemistry in the Weinberg College of Arts and Sciences of the „Northwestern University” in Chicago. Stoddard claims that their laboratory has successfully replaced the harmful reagents used today in extracting gold for mineral ore with cheap and environmentally friendly materials derived from starch.</i></p> <p><i>We should not neglect the environment and use risky techniques and hazardous materials to exploit the riches buried underneath the Earth’s surface when safer methods are in the works. We should focus on developing other areas of the economy and wait until better and more environmentally friendly techniques are available.</i></p>
Keywords:	Gold mining, Roșia Montană, Environmental pollution, Alternatives to cyanide, Profit vs. social and cultural loss, Governmental policies.
Contact details of the authors:	E-mail: alex.bereanu@gmail.com
Institutional affiliation of the authors:	“Nicolae Titulescu” University of Bucharest Faculty of Law

Institutions address:	Calea Vacarești, Nr. 185, Sector 4, Bucharest
------------------------------	---

Cristina BODONI

*Facultatea Relații Internaționale și Studii Europene
Universitatea Europei de Sud - Est „Lumina” din București*

E-DIPLOMACY. THE DIPLOMACY IN THE TELEMATIC ERA

Title:	E-DIPLOMACY. THE DIPLOMACY IN THE TELEMATIC ERA
Abstract:	<p><i>The focus of this material is E-Diplomacy, which may be viewed as a new field of the Standard Diplomacy.</i></p> <p><i>This paper analyzes the new diplomatic channels, the implications of the rapid technological growth which is possibly the most compelling issue in the current international relations, by using the constructivist perspective. It is obvious that all IT technology growth is amazingly rapid. With its expanding technology, the new Diplomacy's field will be inclined to be a real challenge. Therefore, E-Diplomacy rise represents a major challenge to every Foreign Ministry.</i></p> <p><i>The concept and practice of the E-Diplomacy are going to be presented in the following article. The E-Diplomacy is carried out by a government to support its foreign policy goals/diplomacy by using a wide range of political actions for a number of purposes. In line with this topic, some aspects of the E-Diplomacy of US, EU or UN in 2008-2015 are examined in order to understand how e-diplomacy has been used as an important tool by some foreign ministries within its relations with their partners in this period of time.</i></p> <p><i>In today's political world, the diplomatic corp plays a significant role in a country's efforts to achieve its political goals and to promote the respective country in the international arena.</i></p> <p><i>Diplomatic channels are being used by the governments rather than relying solely on military and economic means in their interactions with other countries. Moreover, in contrast to traditional diplomacy which involves interactions between governments, nowadays, states' diplomatic efforts are targeted at people as well.</i></p> <p><i>It concludes with an example of USA as the first government practicing E-Diplomacy, then the hard time at Department of State after the Wikileaks release of secret documents and a good practice for Smart Power in action</i></p>
Keywords:	Cyber-technology, Diplomacy, E-Diplomacy, Massmedia, Public Opinion, Social Media, States, Wikileaks
Contact details of the authors:	E-mail: cristina_bodoni@yahoo.co.uk
Institutional	The University of South-East Europe – “Lumina”, Bucharest

affiliation of the authors:	
Institutions address:	Colentina Avenue, n ^o . 64b, 2 nd District, Bucharest, Romania, Tel: +4 021 240 30 22. Fax: +4 021 240 30 33. Site: www.lumina.org

Tatiana BUSUNCIAN

*Facultatea Relații Internaționale, Științe Politice și Administrative
Universitatea de Stat din Moldova*

SITUAȚIA REGIONALĂ ȘI IMPACTUL EI ASUPRA REPUBLICII MOLDOVA

Title:	THE REGIONAL SITUATION AND ITS IMPACT ON THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA
Abstract:	<i>The consolidation of democracy is fundamental to ensuring the endurance and the flourishing of a new political system during and after a democratic transition. The Republic of Moldova is currently in the midst of such a crucial transition process, encompassing economic, political and social spheres. At the moment we are witnessing the direct and indirect interventions from external forces and internal interested actors aiming at achieving complex goals: political, territorial, military, economic subversive to democratic institutions. The military aggression towards Ukraine in February 2014 shattered and compromised the entire European security system, based on inviolability of frontiers, neutrality regarding the internal affairs of states and respect for international law. Therefore, the embezzlement of the political course in the Republic of Moldova can lead to territorial fragmentation, unleash of mass protests, or even a burst of a civil war on a certain territory, such as Transnistria or Gagauzia, or on the entire territory of the country. The Republic of Moldova would have to gain from the geo-strategic changes in Eastern Europe if it promoted a more active policy of Euro-Atlantic integration. Otherwise, the problems related to its Eastern border delimitation, the unsettlement of the Transnistrian problem, the Russian military presence, etc. would further lead to instability, isolation and new tensions in the relations with neighboring states – Romania and Ukraine.</i>
Keywords:	Regional security, democratic transformation, diplomatic relations, legislative framework, geopolitical region, political and geopolitical macro-region.
Contact details of the authors:	E-mail: busuncit@pims.org ; busuncian@gmail.com
Institutional affiliation of the authors:	Moldova State University
Institutions address:	18, Testemiteanu Street, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova http://usm.md/?page_id=2419

Flavia CIONTU
Facultatea de Științe Economice și Politice
Departamentul de Relații Internaționale și Studii Europene
Universitatea Europei de Sud-Est „Lumina” din București

CONFIGURAREA DISCURSIVĂ A IDENTITĂȚII EUROPENE ÎNTRE UNITATE ȘI DIVERSITATE

Title:	THE DISCOURSIIVE CONFIGURATION OF THE EUROPEAN IDENTITY BETWEEN UNITY AND DIVERSITY
Abstract:	<i>This paper provides a theoretical framework for the construction of the European identity in the European Union. The concept of a European identity has been extensively debated in the past few years, to the point where it began to lose its significance. The latest literature on the subject shows the need to configure a stronger European identity in order to give more legitimacy to the European governance. The purpose of this paper is to analyse the European institutional discourse on cultural diversity within the European Union in order to reveal the content of the European identity as it is constructed by the elites. Is multiculturalism part of this identity or is it rejected in favour of a more euro-centric approach? A closer look at the process of identity formation in the European Union can give us a more concrete idea of what the European Union is as a political entity and what future course of action it may follow.</i>
Keywords:	Identity, Discourse, European Union, Cultural diversity, Multiculturalism
Contact details of the authors:	E-mail: ciontu_flavia@yahoo.com
Institutional affiliation of the authors:	University of South-East Europe "Lumina"
Institutions address:	Șoseaua Colentina 64B, Bucharest 021187, telefon +4021240 3022, fax +4021.240.30.33, lumina.org

Dan IONICĂ
Facultatea de Relații Internaționale, Istorie și Filosofie
Universitatea „Spiru Haret” din București

CONFLICTUL ARMAT SIRIAN ȘI EXTINDEREA SA ÎN STATELE VECINE

Title:	THE SYRIAN ARMED CONFLICT AND ITS SPREAD INTO NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES
Abstract:	<i>When a third party enters into the conflict on either side, the opposing side</i>

	<p><i>will regard it as an additional enemy that seeks to disrupt the balance of the battle - Uganda, Bosnia, Nicaragua, Nagorno-Karabakh, Sudan, Afghanistan, Libya, and Lebanon.</i></p> <p><i>Another factor is the exodus of civilians from the country in turmoil. Such movements directly and detrimentally affect the receiving nation.</i></p> <p><i>In the states bordering conflict areas there will be the spread of violence in the short time. An intervention in the Syrian ongoing conflict will depend on the severity of the conflict for: giving war a chance, negotiating a settlement, and arming opposition forces.</i></p>
Keywords:	External support, refugee populations, the fragility of neighboring states, Syria,
Contact details of the authors:	E-mail: ice.danionica@yahoo.com
Institutional affiliation of the authors:	Spiru Haret University (USH)
Institutions address:	Strada Fabricii, Nr. 46 G, Sector 6, Bucuresti http://www.spiruharet.ro/

Dan-Alexandru POPESCU

Lucian Blaga University of Sibiu

Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities

Department of International Relations, Political Science and Security Studies

RIVALITĂȚI ECONOMICE ȘI FRICȚIUNI POLITICE ÎN RELAȚIILE INTERNAȚIONALE LA ÎNCEPUTUL SECOLULUI AL XXI-LEA: MIZA SINO-ASIATICĂ

Title:	ECONOMIC RIVALRIES AND POLITICAL FRICTIONS IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS IN THE EARLY 21ST CENTURY: THE SINO - ASIAN STAKE
Abstract:	<p><i>A large part of today's international news brings Asia to the forefront of their talks. With a surface of almost 44 000 000 km² and a population of approximately 4.3 billion inhabitants, Asia is actually the world's largest, most populated continent (taking up almost one third of the planet's land and bringing together approximately 60% of the world's population within its geographic and physical boundaries). The Asian continent is made up of 44 countries, coming third after Africa (54 states) and Europe (46); but we could add that it compensates on a different level as it hosts eight of the world's great powers: China, Japan, India, Russia, Turkey, South Korea, Indonesia and Saudi Arabia. Largely dominated by China (both as a political influence and economic force and in terms of its size or population), currently Asia seems to orient the construction of a new world order. Orient or dictate? This could be the question, considering that Asia is already the largest sales market and the continent with the biggest raw matter supplies and natural resources (oil, natural gas, metals, forests, waters). In this case, will the 21st century be an essentially "Asian" one? Under what</i></p>

	<i>circumstances will president Xi Jinping's China - whose presence on the international politics scene is constantly growing - take over the initiative as a superpower, imposing its own development perspective and establishing a new set of institutions aimed at regulating the global economy?</i>
Keywords:	International Relations; Asia; China; European Union; United States; Russia; Economic and Political Cooperation; Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank.
Contact details of the authors:	E-mail: dalex.popescu@gmail.com
Institutional affiliation of the authors:	„Lucian Blaga” University of Sibiu, Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities
Institutions address:	Calea Dumbrăvii Street, No. 34, Phone: +40.269.422.169, Fax: 040.269.422.169, e-mail: spriss@ulbsibiu.ro, web: http://spriss.ulbsibiu.ro

Gabriel GABOR
Facultatea de Științe Socio-Umane
Universitatea „Lucian Blaga” din Sibiu

VIITORUL ACȚIUNILOR UMANITARE

Title:	THE FUTURE OF HUMANITARIAN ACTIONS
Abstract:	<i>In an era in which the complexity and the rapid change create the need for greater transparency and for a more important responsibility, the future of effective humanitarian action will also require greater transparency and responsibility. To that extent, humanitarianism needs a "classification of standards" of principles, norms and standards that can guide the efforts of a wider humanitarian community for the long-term strategy, as well as for the immediate response.</i>
Keywords:	multinational operations, humanitarian action, the long-term strategy
Contact details of the authors:	E-mail: gabriel.gabor@yahoo.com
Institutional affiliation of the authors:	<i>Departamentul de Relații Internaționale, Științe Politice și Studii de Securitate, Universitatea „Lucian Blaga” din Sibiu</i>
Institutions address:	Calea Dumbrăvii, nr. 34, etajul 2, 550324 Sibiu, http://socio-umane.ulbsibiu.ro/dep.sprise/

Ion PANAIT
Facultatea de Științe Socio-Umane
Universitatea „Lucian Blaga” din Sibiu

PENINSULA COREANĂ ÎN BALANȚA STRATEGICĂ A ASIEI DE EST

Title:	THE KOREAN PENINSULA AND THE EAST ASIAN STRATEGICAL POWER BALANCE
Abstract:	<p><i>Global power configurations depend on the challenges determined by the dramatical alterations in strategical environments; thus, if up to 1990, the most important strategical environment used to be Europe, there has been an exponential Asian increase in the last few decades - a secondary strategical environment - causing for geo-political changes that switched the positions of the two continents.</i></p> <p><i>The Asian strategical power balance has reconfigured quickly; until 1990 The Korean Peninsula had a huge strategical value, gathering many powerful actors interested in controlling it - The USA, The USSR, China, India and Japan - presently there are some other spaces in the neighborhood that are valued more from a strategical point of view. Japan is considered the weakest of the four actors - The USA, China, India and Japan - the only country in Asia without nuclear arsenal, respectively. Japan is not worried about the regional nuclear arsenals, but about the fact that Japanese interests are marginal in American strategies. Let's keep in mind that there is no clear perspective on the issue of The Korean Peninsula. The Chinese are influenced on this by the rivalry between them and The USA.</i></p>
Keywords:	the Korean peninsula, the East Asian strategical power balance, the Chinese-USA rivalry
Contact details of the authors:	E-mail: nelutu.panait@yahoo.com
Institutional affiliation of the authors:	Departamentul de Relații Internaționale, Științe Politice și Studii de Securitate, Universitatea „Lucian Blaga” din Sibiu
Institutions address:	Calea Dumbrăvii, nr. 34, etajul 2, 550324 Sibiu, http://socio-umane.ulbsibiu.ro/dep.sprise/

Petre MUREȘAN

*Școala doctorală „Ordine publică și siguranță națională”
Academia de Poliție „Alexandru Ioan Cuza” din București*

PUTEREA ȘI DETERMINĂRILE ACESTEIA ASUPRA SISTEMULUI RELAȚIILOR INTERNAȚIONALE

Title:	STRENGHT AND ITS DETERMINATION ON THE SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
Abstract:	<i>Contemporary studies on issues of international relations lately show more and more significant changes that have occurred in the international security environment over recent decades. The fall of the Soviet Union, the acceleration of international economic integration, the increased influence</i>

	<i>of non-state actors, as well as changes in the field of information military technology , all this led to new challenges to states, army and civilian population Everything related to globalization, ideological convergence, the destructuration of state structure and the new governing international mechanisms belong to the evolution of international relations throughout history, such as the changing balance of global power or technological advances and the emergence of new international actors.</i>
Keywords:	power, the international system, superpower, structures of power, military power, global organization, globalization
Contact details of the authors:	E-mail: petremrsn@yahoo.com
Institutional affiliation of the authors:	Școala doctorală „Ordine publică și siguranță națională”
Institutions address:	Str. Mihai Viteazul nr. 22 Brașov, tel. 0725412181

Paul DUȚĂ
Institutul Diplomatic Român
București

MIGRAȚIA CIRCULARĂ ȘI VIITORUL STATUT AL SPAȚIULUI SCHENGEN

Title:	THE CIRCULAR MIGRATION AND AN IMPROVED STATUS OF THE SCHENGEN AREA
Abstract:	<i>Romania's transition from a centralized economy to a market economy in the conditions of EU membership has cost several million jobs, creating a huge storage of active population for circular migration. Compliance with all requirements of the EU policy and the ignorance of national economic interests, with a strong deindustrialization, the abolition of the national character of the banking system and the accumulation of capital did not allow the creation of new jobs in the place of the defunct accenting domestic crisis of work force. The working population in the West EU shows worrying trends regarding the phenomenon of "aging", the solution is a massive infusion of migrants from Central and Eastern Europe. On the other hand, the demographic policy of Romania in the last 25 years has been deficient, the natural increase becoming negative and accentuating the phenomenon of "forced aging" of the population through the departure of a significant part of the working population.</i>
Keywords:	Working population, the circular migration, demographic policy, European Union, Romania
Contact details of the	E-mail: ppduta@yahoo.com

authors:	
Institutional affiliation of the authors:	Romanian Diplomatic Institute
Institutions address:	17 Primaverii Blvd., Bucharest, www.idr.ro

Daniel PISICĂ,
Universitatea Națională de Apărare "Carol I"
București

VALENȚELE GEOPOLITICE ȘI INTERESELE NAȚIONALE

Title:	THE GEOPOLITICAL VALUE AND THE NATIONAL INTERESTS
Abstract:	<i>The development of an international system must be connected with the alliances systems. Alliance advocates believe that these formal agreements promote peace and avoid wars and offer the example of NATO, which they contend was instrumental in deterring the Soviet Union and "winning" the Cold War.</i> <i>The nature of the post-Cold War transatlantic relationship has been widely discussed but the future shown many challenges.</i> <i>The negotiations to improve, expand, or enhance the alliances system seems to be stopped. The future of one strong alliance need to be broadened, deepened, and made more consistent and substantive.</i>
Keywords:	Alliance, coalition, military, conflict, interest
Contact details of the authors:	E-mail: danielpisica@yahoo.com
Institutional affiliation of the authors:	"Carol I" National Defence University
Institutions address:	Address: Panduri Street no. 68-72, sector 5, Bucharest Phone:0040-021.319.48.80;Fax:0040-021.319.48.66; www.unap.ro

Radu TABĂRĂ
Universitatea Națională de Apărare „Carol I” din București

TRATAMENTUL JURIDIC AL CRIMELOR DE RĂZBOI ȘI AL CRIMELOR ÎMPOTRIVA UMANITĂȚII DIN 1945 PÂNĂ LA APARIȚIA CURȚII PENALE INTERNAȚIONALE

Title:	JUDICIAL TREATMENT OF WAR CRIMES AND CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY FROM 1945 UNTIL THE APPARITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT
Abstract:	<p><i>International humanitarian law has always tried to keep up with developments on the battlefield, but for a long time had a reactive character, seeking to prevent problems and not to anticipate them. This situation changed after the Second World War, so that nowadays it is in a constant adjustment, in accordance with the discovery of new weapons and means of warfare.</i></p> <p><i>Over time one can observe an evolution from a "law of war" to a "law of peace" that has seen three phases: in the first phase war was considered a legitimate means and it was unregulated; in the second phase the right of states to wage wars still recognized, but some limitations on the manner and means in which it can be waged; phase three, contemporary, when the war was outlawed.</i></p> <p><i>Mere existence of the rules of international humanitarian law is not enough to eradicate the abuses and atrocities committed during armed conflicts. In this respect it is necessary to all the parties that wage war to agree and comply with the values protected by rules of law by the warring parties. Finally, a valuable element (although sometimes applied selectively or subjectively) is the possibility of prosecuting those who violate the rules of conduct during armed conflicts.</i></p>
Keywords:	Terrorism, crimes, propaganda, jihadists
Contact details of the authors:	E-mail: radutabara@yahoo.com
Institutional affiliation of the authors:	Ministry of National Defense
Institutions address:	110 Izvor Street, 5 Bucharest, Romania

Emilia TOMESCU
Universitatea "Lucian Blaga" din Sibiu

ASPECTE PRIVIND ELEMENTE COMPONENTE ALE „SOFT-POWER” - SCURTĂ ANALIZĂ A CONCEPTELOR DE CULTURĂ ȘI CIVILIZAȚIE

Title:	ASPECTS REGARDING COMPONENT ELEMENTS OF SOFT POWER - A SHORT ANALYSIS OF THE CONCEPTS OF CULTURE AND CIVILIZATION
Abstract:	<p><i>Many studies which have approached the concept of human being or the concepts of culture and civilization in general or the ones which have approached the multiple relations existing between these terms could be considered more or less successful answers to the ancient "know yourself" dictum. Today, more than ever, approaching this complex subject should be based on a trans-disciplinary perspective, one which could be able to understand that the mankind is defined by the unquestionable and interactive</i></p>

	<p><i>relation between nature and culture. Such an approach should aim at defining the characteristics of the human individual, the ones of the group and those of the polity.</i></p> <p><i>The human being could be defined as a global bio-psycho-social system who correlates the structures of the world, those of the polity and of the species with the individual self in a sui-generis way, elaborating culture and civilization.</i></p> <p><i>The greatest and the most impressive victory that could be achieved by the human being is the one over the individual self, over the Ego. This is the way towards knowing the other selves but also towards the world in which these live. Through permanent self-development, stimulated by education in progress, we can get to know ourselves, each of us a small universe, and discover the hidden parts of the big universe, the one which includes us all.</i></p>
Keywords:	Culture, civilization, system, nature, self-development, transdisciplinarity
Contact details of the authors:	E-mail: emtomescu@yahoo.com
Institutional affiliation of the authors:	Universitatea “Lucian Blaga” din Sibiu,
Institutions address:	Calea Dumbrăvii, nr. 34, etajul 2, 550324 Sibiu, http://socio-umane.ulbsibiu.ro/dep.sprise/

Sorin MITULESCU

Facultatea de Științe Economice și Politice. Universitatea Europei de Sud Est - „Lumina” din București

ROMÂNIA-REPUBLICA MOLDOVA ȘI BULGARIA-MACEDONIA: RAPORTURI SIMILARE SAU DIFERITE?

Title:	ROMANIA-REPUBLIC OF MOLDAVIA AND BULGARIA-MACEDONIA: SIMILAR OR DIFFERENT REPORTS ?
Abstract:	<p><i>The relationship between Romania and Moldova has many similarities to that of Bulgaria and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia if it were to refer only to the similarity of the language spoken in each pair of neighbouring countries, common traditions, the appearance of new multi-ethnic states and the limits to the level of democratic development. But there are a number of special issues in those reports coming from the history of coexistence as independent states or under big empires or others related to older or more recent circumstances.</i></p> <p><i>This paper aims to analyse comparatively the two pairs of partners and to draw conclusions for the future: the possibility of an ever closer union approach, the chances of European integration or adaptation to globalization.</i></p>
Keywords:	Reunification, national identity, neighbourly relations, European integration, ethnic minorities

Contact details of the authors:	E-mail: sorin.mitulescu@lumina.org
Institutional affiliation of the authors:	“Lumina” – The University of South East Europe
Institutions address:	Romania, Bucharest, sector 2, 64B,Sos. Colentinei, telefon:+4021 240 3022, fax: +4021 240 3033, site web www.lumina.org

STUDII DE SECURITATE

SECURITY STUDIES

Anca SAVU(1)
Academia Națională de Informații “Mihai Viteazul”
Tiberiu TĂNASE(2)
Universitatea Creștină Dimitrie Cantemir

SCHIMBĂRI ÎN STRATEGIILE DE SECURITATE ALE UNOR STATE ALE UE DATORITĂ APLICĂRII UNOR NOI DOCUMENTE STRATEGICE DE CĂTRE FEDERAȚIA RUSĂ

Title:	CHANGES IN THE SECURITY STRATEGIES OF SOME EU COUNTRIES DUE TO THE APPLICATION OF NEW DOCTRINAL DOCUMENTS OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Abstract:	<i>The environment of international strategic security is constantly changing due to the complexity of the interaction and interdependence of social, economic, political, military and demographic phenomena and processes in the world which lead states to be interested in their own defense and security. One such example is the relationship between Russia and the European Union which is extremely important in achieving the European security architecture within the parameters expected by all the actors involved within this process. The nature, the content and the forms for establishing and developing these relations have a significant impact on the European security. These relations require a functional strategic partnership between Russia and the European Union, both as a form of cooperation, mutually beneficial, and as a solid foundation of European security.</i>
Keywords:	security strategies, interstate relations, impact, doctrine.
Contact details of the authors:	E-mail: (1) ancasavu91@yahoo.com , (2) tiberiu_tanase@yahoo.com
Institutional affiliation of the authors:	(1) National Intelligence Academy “Mihai Viteazul” (2) Dimitrie Cantemir Christian University
Institutions address:	(1) National Intelligence Academy “Mihai Viteazul”, Șoseaua Odăi 20-22, Bucharest. Phone: 021 310 4750. Web: http://www.animv.ro (2) Dimitrie Cantemir Christian University. Address: Splaiul Unirii 176, București 030134. Phone: 021 330 8931

Andreea Emilia DUȚĂ
Facultatea de Limbi Străine
Universitatea București

ARSENALUL NUCLEAR ȘI STRATEGIA RECONSTITUIRII

Title:	THE NUCLEAR ARSENAL AND THE RECONSTITUTION STRATEGY
Abstract:	<p><i>Though there are not enough arguments for the multipolarity of the nuclear stage, the "unacceptable costs" of developing a national nuclear triade, the possibility to measure the discouragement (depending on the war heads or the movement vectors), the strategy of the "prompt global strike", the anti-missile defence, the mix of nuclear and conventional capabilities, the Russian-American binom is determinant for the present and for some part of the future.</i></p> <p><i>The reduction of the nuclear arsenal takes a well organized mechanism to be applied to all nuclear players, for the breaking of the nuclear umbrella would require for more conventional means able to take charge against potential future aggressions.</i></p> <p><i>The "reconstitution strategy" implies that the American nuclear weapons' withdrawal from Europe would be followed by the creation of a storage net for the American war heads; the planes and the personnel would be prepared for two destinations - conventional and nuclear.</i></p>
Keywords:	multipolarity, nuclear arsenal, reconstitution strategy, the Russian-American binom
Contact details of the authors:	E-mail: deea.emilia@ymail.com
Institutional affiliation of the authors:	University of Bucharest
Institutions address:	Str. Edgar Quinet nr. 5-7, cod 010017, sector 1, București http://www.limbi-straine.ro/

Dan IONICĂ

*Facultatea de Relații Internaționale, Istorie și Filosofie
Universitatea „Spiru Haret” din București*

NEUTRALITATE ȘI NEALINIERE ÎN SPAȚIUL EUROPEAN

Title:	NEUTRALITY AND PARTNERSHIP IN EUROPE
Abstract:	<p><i>Neutral and non-aligned states in Europe are: Switzerland, Ireland, Sweden, Finland and Austria.</i></p> <p><i>The policy of neutrality is the national interest for many states but they are under the umbrella of international organizations as NATO or EU.</i></p> <p><i>The Hague Conventions of 18 October 1907 describe the obligations regarding the neutrality: Non-participation in war; Self-defence; Impartiality towards belligerents; No mercenaries for belligerents; Denial of territory to belligerents against the right of territorial inviolability.</i></p>

	<i>The first decade of the 21st century is dominated by the attempts of certain countries to obtain control of the global agenda through the various and evasive challenges. In the same time, there are states in Europe willingly receiving the security benefits without accepting the financial and military responsibilities associated with membership.</i>
Keywords:	Neutral and non-aligned states, policy of neutrality, the law on neutrality, the international situation
Contact details of the authors:	E-mail: ice.danionica@yahoo.com
Institutional affiliation of the authors:	Spiru Haret University (USH)
Institutions address:	Strada Fabricii, Nr. 46 G, Sector 6, Bucuresti http://www.spiruharet.ro/

Corvin LUPU

*Departamentul de Relații Internaționale, Științe Politice și Studii de Securitate
Universitatea „Lucian Blaga” din Sibiu*

INDUCEREA CRIZEI ALIMENTARE, ENERGETICE ȘI DE BUNURI DE LARG CONSUM, COMPONENTĂ A PLANULUI „DNIESTR”

Title:	THE FOOD STORE, ENERGETIC AND GOODS INDUCED CRISIS, COMPONENT OF THE “DNIESTR” PLAN
Abstract:	<i>After communist Romania started to have an independent internal and foreign policy, especially after 1968, the Soviet Union initiated the “Dniestr” Plan, with the intention to replace Nicolae Ceaușescu with a pro-Soviet communist leader. Among the foreseen operations there was that of inducing a food store-, energetic- and goods crisis, with the intention of annihilating the popularity of the Romanian communist leader Ceaușescu, necessary for the organization of a popular riot, behind which to organize a coup d’état. This article presents some economic and financial components of this induced crisis. We also reveal the cooperation between the “Securitate” (The Romanian Security Agency) and The Central Intelligence Agency for the purpose of transferring the “Securitate” agents to Radio “Free Europe”, with the purpose to disgrace Nicolae Ceaușescu.</i>
Keywords:	Relations between Romania and the U.S.S.R., Conspiracy against Ceaușescu, “Securitate”, Radio “Free Europe”, Induced crisis in Romania
Contact details of the authors:	E-mail: corvinlupuro@yahoo.com
Institutional	The “Lucian Blaga” University in Sibiu, The Department for

affiliation of the authors:	Internationnal Relations, Political Sciences and Security Studies
Institutions address:	Calea Dumbrăvii Street, no. 34, 550025, Sibiu, ROMANIA 2 nd floor, room 11, phone: 0040/269422169

Irina ERHAN

Academia Națională de Informații "Mihai Viteazul"

DIMENSIUNEA STRATEGICĂ A INTELLIGENCE- ULUI CULTURAL ÎN NEGOCIERILE CU IRANUL

Title:	THE STRATEGIC DIMENSION OF CULTURAL INTELLIGENCE IN RELATION TO IRAN
Abstract:	<p><i>Under the mark of globalization, the knowledge society of the twenty-first century is in the position to decode the means of communication and interaction between people with different ethnic and cultural backgrounds. Considering the cultural barriers that can act as conflict generators, the current environment is thus assisting to an acute need to understand the phenomenon.</i></p> <p><i>Cultural intelligence – the phrase that includes the untranslatable noun "intelligence" and the adjective "cultural" – is an important vector of the globalized world characterized by an increasing diversity of actors, state and non-state, and by an interconnected and interdependent security environment within which the culture becomes a major facilitator of the future development of the society.</i></p> <p><i>State disputed by some, rejected by others, ignored or admired, Iran is unique in the Middle East area, given by an Islamic revolution that marked the decisive global reaffirm of Islam, a radicalization of political discourse, a support of fundamentalist militias like Hezbollah or Hamas and a development of a vexed nuclear programme.</i></p> <p><i>However, the insufficient knowledge of Iranian space, in terms of civilization, culture, language and religion, may be the source of pessimism and distrust manifested against the Iranian regime.</i></p> <p><i>Thus, taking into account all of the above, a first step consists in acquiring the global knowledge of the reality and seeking to understand how the Iranian cultural heritage imprinted Iranian style of negociation with the West, inasmuch as the entire Iranian diplomatic apparatus is the product of cultural and spiritual factors within Iran's society.</i></p>
Keywords:	intelligence, culture, language, negotiation, intercultural, Iranian nation
Contact details of the authors:	E-mail: qasrunnur@gmail.com
Institutional affiliation of the authors:	<i>The „Mihai Viteazul” National Intelligence Academy</i>

Institutions address:	Romania, Sos. Odai, no. 20-22, Bucharest, Phone/Fax: 0214106550
------------------------------	---

Ruslana GROSU
*Institutul de Cercetări Juridice și Politice,
Academia de Științe a Moldovei*

COORDONATA SECURITARĂ A RELAȚIILOR ACTORILOR DIN SUBSISTEMELE SPAȚIULUI GEOPOLITIC MUSULMAN

Title:	SECURITY ISSUES OF THE RELATIONS AMONG THE ACTORS FROM THE SUBSYSTEMS OF MUSLIM GEOPOLITICAL SPACE
Abstract:	<p><i>The assessment of the Middle East and North Africa security environment is very difficult. It is caused by certain security problems, that occur constantly or are originating in previous decades, and relations established between Arab countries, on the one hand, and non-Arab countries on the other hand. The elucidating of the complexity of the security environment in the Muslim geopolitical space requires to research the security issues, given the consequences in terms of internal security for some states and spillover effects in regional and global security environment. Ignoring the outstanding issues of the Muslim world security generates some effects that are felt particularly strongly in the Middle East and Maghreb.</i></p> <p><i>The sub-regional security of the Muslim geopolitical space is a complex issue, and the process of policy making must be taken into account that each level has its own definite meaning and a special meaning in the context of threats, risks and internal and external vulnerabilities. Greater Middle East - the center of conflicts between opposing forces whose vectors are often diametrically opposed policies, faces profound changes in geopolitical, economic and military importance of maintaining a balance in the context of these processes which is critical to maintaining regional integrity.</i></p> <p><i>Focusing on the concerned geopolitical space, in the Middle East could be distinguished at least four centers with a geopolitical weight, which would maintain the regional stability, contrary the opinions supporting the idea that they would be destabilizing. These arrangements were confirmed by the presence of enormous energy resources and strategic positioning. The lack of advanced technology has affected the ability to resist to external forces and this disadvantage is complemented by the precariousness of pan-Islamic solidarity, as demonstrated by the different attitudes to the states affected by the "Arab spring" phenomenon. The possession or intention to hold the nuclear weapons has complicated situation even more. The lack of cooperation agreements in the field of collective security delays the stability.</i></p>
Keywords:	Regional security, geopolitical space, Middle East, Maghreb, subsystem, actors, conflicts
Contact details of the authors:	E-mail: ruslanagrosu2001@yahoo.fr

Institutional affiliation of the authors:	Institute of Legal and Political Research of Academy of Sciences of Moldova
Institutions address:	1, Stefan cel Mare av., MD-2001, Chisinau, the Republic of Moldova

Ion PANAIT
Facultatea de Științe Socio-Umane
Universitatea „Lucian Blaga” din Sibiu

EXPERIENȚA OPERAȚIILOR MULTINAȚIONALE

Title:	THE LESSON LEARNED OF MULTINATIONAL OPERATIONS
Abstract:	<i>The experiences of multinational operations within the past two decades showed the difficulties of peace-building operations in open-conflict-torn societies, in which the decision was taken not to use force only because it has proved to be successful in past situations, even if it could be applied to situations which are found to be legal and moral. The decision to use force in terms of its nature becomes particularly delicate, avoiding as far as possible the introduction of troops. Models for the future will probably be the intervention in Kosovo in the late 1990s and in Libya in 2011, in which air strikes led to the avoidance of losses of the intervention forces.</i>
Keywords:	multinational operations, the use of force, Kosovo, Libya
Contact details of the authors:	E-mail: nelutu.panait@yahoo.com
Institutional affiliation of the authors:	Departamentul de Relații Internaționale, Științe Politice și Studii de Securitate, Universitatea „Lucian Blaga” din Sibiu
Institutions address:	Calea Dumbrăvii, nr. 34, etajul 2, 550324 Sibiu, http://socio-umane.ulbsibiu.ro/dep.sprise/

Eugen LUNGU
Facultatea de Științe Economice și Politice
Universitatea Europei de Sud-Est „Lucina” din București

GRUPAREA JIHADISTĂ ”STATUL ISLAMIC” –UN SEMNAL AL EȘECULUI MODERNIZĂRII POLITICE A LUMII ARABE?

Title:	THE JIHADIST ORGANIZATION „THE ISLAMIC STATE” - A POSSIBLE ACUMEN OF THE FAILURE OF THE POLITICAL MODERNIZATION OF THE ARAB WORLD?
---------------	---

Abstract:	<p><i>The inauguration of the political modernization movements in some Arab states, as an upshot of the Arab Spring, beginning with the end of 2010, has sparked off some flickers of hope regarding the potential of transforming the possibility of the democratization of this part of the world, in the coming decades, into a reality. As time went by, after the toppling of the authoritarian regimes in Tunisia, Egypt and Libya, and, especially, as the civil war in Syria began to unveil, some signs have become clear regarding the fact that the political modernization of the Arab states is process, in equal measure, desirable and difficult to implement.</i></p> <p><i>This article pines for showing that the emergence of the Jihadist organizations, like the Islamic State in Syria and Iraq, is part of the reinvigoration of Islamic fundamentalism in the Arab space, a fact which opposes the process of the political modernization of this region, whilst trying to undermine it forever.</i></p>
Keywords:	The Islamic State, political modernization, democratization, Islamic Fundamentalism, Security.
Contact details of the authors:	E-mail: eugenbuc2004@yahoo.com
Institutional affiliation of the authors:	Lumina-The University of South-East Europe
Institutions address:	Șoseaua Colentina nr.64b, Sector 2, 021187 București, Tel:021 240 30 22 www.lumina.org

Valentin-Ionuț NICULA

Institutul Național de Studii de Intelligence

Academia Națională de Informații „Mihai Viteazul” din București

RISC ȘI ANALIZĂ DE RISC ÎN CONTEXTUL PROVOCĂRILOR DE SECURITATE ACTUALE. DELIMITĂRI CONCEPTUALE

Title:	RISK AND RISK ANALYSIS IN THE CONTEXT OF THE CURRENT SECURITY CHALLENGES. CONCEPTUAL DELIMITATIONS
Abstract:	<p><i>The current security environment, having risk and uncertainty as defining elements, obliges the intelligence organizations to provide intelligence products seen as useful tools for beneficiaries in adopting strategic decisions. In this respect, the anticipation and risk assessment activity is a central factor in any decision-making process, regardless of the action envisaged, being at the same time, useful in developing short, medium and long-term projections.</i></p> <p><i>Starting from the premise that the risk and its analysis represent an important pillar upon which the decision-making process rests, the paper is constructed as a theoretical study that aims to present various approaches regarding the definition of the concepts of risk and risk</i></p>

	<i>analysis in the context of the current security challenges. Another important aspect of our study relates to the history and the occurrence of risk analysis and the evaluation of the conceptual limits of risk and risk analysis, identified in the scientific literature.</i>
Keywords:	risk, risk analysis, definition, limits, security
Contact details of the authors:	E-mail: vale.nicula@gmail.com
Institutional affiliation of the authors:	National Institute for Intelligence Studies, „Mihai Viteazul” National Intelligence Academy
Institutions address:	20-22, Odăi Str., Bucharest, Tel: 021 310 47 50, Fax: 021 310 47 14, www.animv.ro

Cristian NIȚĂ

*Institutul Național de Studii de Intelligence
Academia Națională de Informații "Mihai Viteazul"*

ANALIZA STRATEGICĂ A FENOMENELOR CU IMPACT MAJOR ÎN SFERA SECURITĂȚII NAȚIONALE O ABORDARE MULTISECTORIALĂ ȘI MULTISURSĂ

Title:	A STRATEGIC ANALYSIS OF IMPORTANT PHENOMENA FOR NATIONAL SECURITY - A MULTI-SECTOR AND MULTI-SOURCE APPROACH
Abstract:	<p><i>A strategic analysis essentially represents, a multi-source and multi-sector, approach to phenomena which significantly impact national security (politically, economical, socially, technologically and from the perspective of the environment), aiming to project and anticipate. Its results are reflected in evaluations and prognoses or estimations about potential future events, their probability and their potential impact on national security interests.</i></p> <p><i>The aim of this article is to undertake a strategic analysis of the current security environment, employing a discussion of relevant risk factors to national security. The goal of the analysis is to offer strategic knowledge to decision-makers and to initiate a process of strategic planning at the national level. The five areas analyzed (politico-military, economic, societal, environmental and technological) are seen as relevant to creating a diagnosis of the current security environment and to predict long-term and medium-term developments.</i></p> <p><i>Conclusions generated by this article do not seek to represent an exhaustive overview of the different possible evolutions of the phenomena discussed, but to quantify the strategic impact determined by the existence of a regional or global negative trend, affecting the Romanian society up to 2020.</i></p>
Keywords:	Strategic analysis, national security interests, strategic planning, anticipation and projection

Contact details of the authors:	E-mail: cnita@dcti.ro
Institutional affiliation of the authors:	National Institute for Intelligence Studies „Mihai Viteazul” National Intelligence Academy
Institutions address:	http://www.animv.ro

Daniel PISICĂ
*Universitatea Națională de Apărare ”Carol I”
București*

ARANJAMENTELE DE SECURITATE COLECTIVĂ

Title:	COLLECTIVE SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS
Abstract:	<i>To accentuate and justify its putative great power status, Moscow relies on a high-risk strategy of brinkmanship in its dealings with the United States and the West over nuclear weapons which can be thought of as a “great power gambit.” The alliances strategy was issued in concert with other initiatives to shape the global security environment. Any future changes of the alliances strategy must similarly align military research and development programs with non-defense elements of national power.</i>
Keywords:	Security, alliances , mission, coalition, commitment
Contact details of the authors:	E-mail: danielpisica@yahoo.com
Institutional affiliation of the authors:	“Carol I” National Defence University
Institutions address:	Address: Panduri Street no. 68-72, sector 5, Bucharest Phone:0040-021.319.48.80;Fax:0040-021.319.48.66; www.unap.ro

Anca Savu
Academia Națională de Informații “MIhai Viteazul”, București

IMPORTANTA CONCEPTULUI DE COMPETITIVE INTELLIGENCE ÎN CADRUL COMPANIILOR PRIVATE

Title:	THE IMPORTANT CONCEPT OF COMPETITIVE INTELLIGENCE IN PRIVATE COMPANIES
Abstract:	<i>The business intelligence, competitive, economic or cultural, represents today a new revolution ,competitive information becoming competitive</i>

	<p><i>strategy soul. Used effectively , they become a major source of power in a firm which attempts to gain advantage over competition. Although in previous decades these concepts were neglected, currently, governments, customers, creditors and shareholders were common front to defend their companies against new competitors, unexpected or incorrect.</i></p> <p><i>In a complex international system, which includes modern, traditional , postmodern and premodern states, as Robert Cooper says, "without doing much effort, security issues arise", corporate power and global production networks have become fundamental to the organization, location and distribution of productive power in the world economy; developed national companies, multinational corporations using international investments to exploit their competitive advantages, primarily aimed at global profitability .</i></p>
Keywords:	Competitive intelligence, business intelligence, competition, security.
Contact details of the authors:	E-mail: ancasavu91@yahoo.com
Institutional affiliation of the authors:	National Intelligence Academy "Mihai Viteazul"
Institutions address:	National Intelligence Academy "Mihai Viteazul", Şoseaua Odăi 20-22, Bucharest. Phone:021 310 4750 Web: http://www.animv.ro

Stelian SCĂUNAŞ

*Facultatea de Ştiinţe Socio-umane.
Universitatea „Lucian Blaga” din Sibiu*

STUDIILE DE SECURITATE ŞI DREPTUL INTERNĂŢIONAL UMANITAR CA FUNDAMENT AL SECURITĂŢII UMANE ÎN SITUAŢII DE CONFLICT ARMAT

Title:	SECURITY STUDIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW AS BACKGROUND TO HUMAN SECURITY IN ARMED CONFLICT SITUATIONS
Abstract:	<p><i>It is well known that during the years of communism in Romania the study of international humanitarian law and the law of armed conflict has been neglected. The only places where very few people tried to understand European and universal standards regarding humanitarian values during wartime were law schools and the National Defense University. In primary education, within the training of military students, as well as during compulsory military service, there were no such concerns, although humanitarian law should be a fundamental study, at least within military education, according to Romania's international commitments. This study will only reveal the argument why international humanitarian law of armed conflict must be included in the curriculum of security studies as a</i></p>

	<i>compulsory and fundamental discipline, which will lead to a better understanding of human security in situations of armed conflict, in a world that is more dangerous every day and the barbarism we are witnessing is specific to the Middle Ages or earlier. We will first try to clarify the conceptual issues concerning international humanitarian law, law of armed conflict and international humanitarian law of armed conflict, which is important for determining the content and objectives of a potential study discipline. Then, we will try arguing the fundamental role of international humanitarian law of armed conflict within security studies, focusing on human security in an exceptional situation as war.</i>
Keywords:	Security studies, law of armed conflict, international humanitarian law, international humanitarian law of armed conflict.
Contact details of the authors:	E-mail: scaunass@yahoo.com
Institutional affiliation of the authors:	Lucian Blaga University of Sibiu, Faculty of Social Sciences - Department of International Relations, Political Science and Security Studies
Institutions address:	Calea Dumbrăvii Street, No. 34, Phone: +40.269.422.169, Fax: +40.269.422.169, e-mail: spriss@ulbsibiu.ro, web: http://spriss.ulbsibiu.ro

Tiberiu TANASE(1)

*Facultatea de Istorie
Universitatea Creștină "Dimitrie Cantemir" București*

Costel MATEI(2)

*Facultatea de Filosofie
Universitatea București*

PUNCTE DE VEDERE PRIVIND AVANTAJELE/ DEZAVATAJELE INFORMAȚIILOR DIN SURSE DESCHISE - OSINT(OPEN SOURCE INTELLIGENCE)

Title:	VIEWPOINTS ON THE ADVANTAGES / DISADVANTAGES OF INFORMATION FROM OPEN SOURCES - OSINT (OPEN SOURCE INTELLIGENCE)
Abstract:	<i>OSINT changed the traditional view on intelligence: even before 2015 the majority of small and medium states will be able to obtain information from a wide range of commercial satellites. This development will lead progressively to the discovery of the importance of the private sector in intelligence. The technological revolution in general and in particular OSINT multiply competition in the provision of intelligence products. OSINT can provide key information faster and more efficiently than the structures classified as relying more on the expertise that is already present in the private sector or academia. You can search quickly in open source databases to verify whether a data item already exists in the public domain, thus eliminating the need to declassify information that is not necessary. In this sense, an open source can provide important insight into the political, economic and military initial orientation namely a crisis.</i>

Keywords:	Open Source Intelligence, technological revolution, open source, declassify information, intelligence, structures classified, intelligence products.
Contact details of the authors:	(1) tiberiu_tanase@yahoo.com (2) costelmatei@hotmail.com
Institutional affiliation of the authors:	(1) "Dimitrie Cantemir" Christian University (2) University of Bucharest
Institutions address:	(2) Splaiul Unirii Nr. 176, Sector 4 / Faculty of History, 176, Splaiul Unirii, Sector 4 040042 București 53 www.istorie.ucdc.ro ;

Alexandru-Daniel BEREANU

Facultatea de Drept. Universitatea „Nicolae Titulescu” din București

PROTECȚIA MEDIULUI ÎNCONJURĂTOR ȘI DEZVOLTAREA SUSTENABILĂ ÎN ROMÂNIA

Title:	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN ROMANIA
Abstract:	<p><i>The evolution of mankind happened because of a series of manifestations of favorable environmental conditions, that throughout the last 250 years, through our successive destructive actions, have become dramatically changed so much that at some point could lead to our extinction.</i></p> <p><i>All people, regardless of race, nationality, ethnic origin, language, religion, sex, opinion, political affiliation, wealth or social origin form an indivisible community of interconnected and interdependent societies, who should have the same ultimate goal – protecting our Earth, keeping it clean and in doing so ensuring our survival.</i></p> <p><i>This idea should be more lively discussed and promoted by our leaders and other decision making parties, international institutions, NGOs, public and private sectors and all the way down to the individual.</i></p> <p><i>We are now at a tipping point in our evolution and the next few steps are critical to our survival and prosperity. We should be very wise in choosing what those steps are.</i></p>
Keywords:	Key words: environment, political factors, sustainable growth, human influence, principles and institutions, national legislation.
Contact details of the authors:	E-mail: alex.bereanu@gmail.com
Institutional affiliation of the authors:	'Nicolae Titulescu' University of Bucharest Faculty of Law
Institutions address:	Calea Vacaresti, Nr. 185, Sector 4, Bucharest

Ana-Maria ILIEȘ (1)
Școala Doctorală de Sociologie. Universitatea din București
Marius Alexandru CINSKI (2)
*Facultatea de Securitate și Apărare. Universitatea Națională de Apărare „Carol I” din
București*

GEOSTRATEGIA RESURSELOR ENERGETICE. VESTUL ȘI RUSIA ÎN PERIOADA PUTIN

Title:	THE GEO-STRATEGY OF ENERGETIC RESOURCES. THE WEST AND PUTIN'S RUSSIA
Abstract:	<i>Could Russia's intransigent politics about the energetic sector and the desire of Ukraine's destabilization lead to a new Cold War? Putin wants The Black Sea so much to start a military war? We are trying to analyze this conflict between Russia and the West explaining the stake. We will also explain the appearance of a social-cultural polarization in several states, such as Moldova. The Occident's geopolitical strategies in Eastern Europe should prevent a war, but the Europe's power balance is threatened by the economic, military and energetic interests of Russia.</i>
Keywords:	Black Sea, Geopolitics, Military threats, Hard-power, European Insecurity.
Contact details of the authors:	E-mail: (1) anamaria.ilies@gmail.com (2) mariuscinski@yahoo.com
Institutional affiliation of the authors:	(1) University of Bucharest - Doctoral School in Sociology (2) «Carol I» National Defense University - Security and Defense Faculty, Public Communication in Security and Defense Area
Institutions address:	(1) 9th Schitu Magureanu street, Bucharest, 050000, telephone: +40213140326, fax: +40213158391, www.sas.unibuc.ro (2) 68-72 Panduri Street, Bucharest, 050000, telephone: +4021.319.48.80, fax: +4021.319.48.66, www.unap.ro

REHANA KHALIQ (1)
OVIDIU TITA (2)
MARIA MIHAELA ANTOFIE (3)
SAIRA KHALIQ (4)
*Faculty Of Agricultural Sciences, Food Industry And Environmental Protection, Lucian
Blaga University Of Sibiu,*

FOOD SAFETY CHALLENGES IN PAKISTAN: LEGISLATION AND POLICIES

Title:	FOOD SAFETY CHALLENGES IN PAKISTAN: LEGISLATION
---------------	--

	AND POLICIES
Abstract:	<i>Food security is much more than food production, distribution and consumption. Apart from dietary needs, food has cultural values as well with a long history. The focus of this paper is to address the food safety issues and the role of government, to analyze food insecurity issues by providing solutions in enforcing laws and policies at national level for Pakistan. Food safety issues in developing countries are widely recognized and are of major interest to many international organizations. This work is primarily an attempt to highlight the current constraints along with present legislation and its consequences on the health and economics of Pakistani population. The information provided in this study will enable the stakeholders to better comprehend the food safety issue at national and international levels. Scientific research in the domain of food safety in Pakistan is in the beginning; therefore, it is now of utmost importance that we enlarge our understanding regarding the current world scenario and re-evaluate our strategic approach to further elucidate the issues. Moreover, it will help to unknot the complexities of providing safer and healthier food to every individual of the country. This will only be possible to secure and safe food products from contamination and adulteration, if at the country level it is implemented a strong food control system that is workable and effective in terms of legislation, infrastructure, legal framework of policies and enforcement mechanisms at national and provisional levels of country.</i>
Keywords:	Food safety, Food security challenges, Legislation, Policies, Pakistan
Contact details of the authors:	E-mail: rehanakhaliq1@gmail.com
Institutional affiliation of the authors:	<i>(1), (2), (3), (4), Faculty Of Agricultural Sciences, Food Industry And Environmental Protection, Lucian Blaga University Of Sibiu, Romania</i>
Institutions address:	Str. Ion Rațiu, Nr.5-7, Sibiu, 550012, România Tel: +40-(269) 21.13.38 Fax: +40-(269) 21.25.58 E-mail: saiapm@ulbsibiu.ro Web: http://saiapm.ulbsibiu.ro

Svetlana CEBOTARI

*Faculty of International Relations, Political Science and Administration
State University of Moldova*

DIMENSIUNEA GEOSTRATEGICĂ ȘI GEOPOLITICĂ A INTERESELOR FEDERAȚIEI RUSE ÎN REPUBLICA MOLDOVA

Title:	THE GEOPOLITICAL AND GEOSTRATEGICAL DIMENSION OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION'S INTEREST IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA
Abstract:	<i>The fission of the late USSR and the appearance on its territory of 15 new independent states generated for Russia an absolutely new</i>

	<p><i>geopolitical and geostrategical situation. Russia was " pushed on the buttom of Eurasia " an event perceived as something inadmissible for the country which during the centuries played a major role in the international policy but also in the European one. At the same time, pretending to be qualified as a great power, Russia aspires, after the retrieval of the past state, to that of Super power. To reach its purpose, Russia has used in its relations with the last unional republics different pressures of political, economic and military nature.</i></p> <p><i>So, the present article examines the geopolitical and geostrategical interests of the Russian Federation in the Republic of Moldova and inclusively in the Transnistrian zone</i></p>
Keywords:	<i>strategy, geopolitical interest, geostrategical interests, the interest sphere, conflict, transnistrian zone, Super power.</i>
Contact details of the authors:	E-mail: svetlana.cebotari@mail.ru
Institutional affiliation of the authors:	The State University of Moldova
Institutions address:	A. Mateevici 60 str., Chişinău, Tel. +373 797122

Mihai NEAG

*Facultatea de Management Militar
Academia Forţelor Terestre „Nicolae Bălcescu” din Sibiu*

LUPTA PENTRU PUTERE ŞI DOMINAŢIE PRIN INFLUENŢARE POLITICO-SOCIALĂ ŞI MEDIATICĂ

Title:	THE STRUGGLE FOR POWER AND DOMINATION THROUGH THE SOCIOPOLITICAL INFLUENCE AND MEDIA
Abstract:	<i>The phenomenon of the appearing of cleansed areas on ethnic or religious criteria which inevitably contain germs of insecurity is a challenge for society precisely because in the political landscape of the contemporary world conflicts of the past decade have often taken one of those mentioned forms. In this context, political, social and media influence is essential in increasing or maintaining differences, misunderstandings of all kinds. The world of geopolitics has been transformed from one of geo -economy largely into one of geo-information. Information is a force and a factor that modifies the policy, strategy and economy in which there is a change of emphasis and shared information.</i>
Keywords:	Informational war, political and social influence, political and media space
Contact details of the authors:	E-mail: mmneag@yahoo.com

Institutional affiliation of the authors:	“Nicolae Bălcescu” Land Forces Academy
Institutions address:	Sibiu, Str. Revoluției nr. 3-5, www.armyacademy.ro

Iuliana NEAGOS
Universitatea „Lucian Blaga” Sibiu

**ASPECTE PRIVIND VIATA PRIMILOR
EMIGRANȚI ROMÂNI ÎN STATELE UNITE ALE
AMERICII LA SFÂRȘITUL SECOLULUI AL XIX-LEA,
REFLECTATE ÎN PRESA SIBIANĂ**

Title:	ASPECTS REGARDING THE FIRST ROMANIAN EMIGRANTS IN THE U.S.A. AT THE END OF THE 19TH CENTURY, REFELECTED IN THE PRESS
Abstract:	<i>This article aims to present some aspects about the recent establishment of the Romanians in the United States. Their adaptation to the American environment is of great interest because 89.0% of them belong to the class of farm workers and only 0.4% to the professional class. Dissatisfaction with home conditions and the attractive force of the economic prosperity of America have been the chief determining factors in the process of immigration.</i>
Keywords:	Romanian emigrants, America, living conditions, standards, new environment
Contact details of the authors:	E-mail: iulin24@yahoo.com
Institutional affiliation of the authors:	„Lucian Blaga” University, Sibiu Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities Department of International Relations, Political Science and Security Studies
Institutions address:	34 Calea Dumbrăvii Street, Phone: +40.269.422.169, Fax: +40.269.422.169, spriss@ulbsibiu.ro , web: http://spriss.ulbsibiu.ro

Gabriel-Aurel ȘERBAN
Universitatea „Lucian Blaga” din Sibiu
Facultatea de Științe Socio-Umane,
Departamentul de Relații Internaționale, Științe Politice și Studii de Securitate

CRIZA ECONOMICĂ ȘI NEO-POPULISMUL. RENAȘTEREA EXTREMISMULUI ÎN EUROPA

Title:	THE ECONOMIC CRISIS AND NEO-POPULISM. THE REBIRTH OF EXTREMISM IN EUROPE
Abstract:	<i>Our study aims at analyzing the transformations undergone by the European society in the last decades. The end of the Cold War seemed to trigger an age of prosperity and political balance. Globalization as a process had won the war with centralism and authoritarianism. Unfortunately, the beginning of the 21st century showed us that this perspective was not achieved. The successive economic crises, which hit the periphery and then the center of global economy, led to the downfall of the living standard and the questioning of the model resulted for the liberal ideas: democracy and market economy. Populist movements have begun to appear in west Europe, tackling the problem of immigrants which determines economic imbalance and triggers the terrorist danger, and in the east, accusing the political class of inability to deal with transition and assure the wellbeing of the population. At the same time both attack the idea of European integration as being considered dangerous for national identity and for local and regional development, in the extremists' opinion the latter being the only possibility to ensure the wellbeing of the citizen. All these make us conclude that once more Europeans appreciate authority more than freedom.</i>
Keywords:	Globalization, liberalism, democracy, economic crisis, nationalism, populism
Contact details of the authors:	E-mail: gabriel.serban@ulbsibiu.ro
Institutional affiliation of the authors:	„Lucian Blaga” University, Sibiu Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities Department of International Relations, Political Science and Security Studies
Institutions address:	34 Calea Dumbrăvii Street, Phone: +40.269.422.169, Fax: +40.269.422.169, spriss@ulbsibiu.ro, web: http://spriss.ulbsibiu.ro

Grațian LUPU

*Departamentul de Relații Internaționale, Științe Politice și Studii de Securitate
Universitatea „Lucian Blaga” din Sibiu*

DISCURSUL DE RĂMAS BUN AL PREȘEDINTELUI DWIGHT EISENHOWER ÎNTRE TRECUT ȘI ACTUALITATE. ASPECTE DE SECURITATE ECONOMICĂ, SOCIALĂ ȘI POLITICĂ

Title:	ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SECURITY IN PRESIDENT D. EISENHOWER'S FAREWELL ADDRESS
Abstract:	<i>In his farewell address, President Dwight D. Eisenhower talked, among others, about the threat that the military-industrial complex gains to much unwanted influence over the American society. This paper shows how this thing happened and which is the state and the role of the military industrial complex. It also shows how this matter is part of the larger aspects regarding the U.S. dollar and reveals some important evolutions in the history of the U.S. dollar.</i>
Keywords:	Eisenhower farewell address, military-industrial complex, U.S. dollar, Dwight D. Eisenhower;
Contact details of the authors:	E-mail: gratiansb@yahoo.com
Institutional affiliation of the authors:	The „Lucian Blaga” University in Sibiu, The Department for International Relations, Political Sciences and Security Studies
Institutions address:	Calea Dumbrăvii Str., No. 34, 550025, Sibiu, ROMANIA, Phone: 0040/269422169

Virgil ANDRONACHE

*Universitatea „Lucian Blaga” din Sibiu,
Facultatea de Științe Socio-Umane,*

Departamentul de Relații Internaționale, Științe Politice și Studii de Securitate

PICĂTURA CHINEZEASCĂ - REPER IMPORTANT AL GEOPOLITICII SECOLULUI XXI.

Title:	THE CHINESE DROP - XXIst CENTURY GEOPOLITICS MAJOR MILESTONE
Abstract:	<i>An old saying said “who is not aware of the past, cannot understand the future”. When talking about China, any sort of analysis, no matter how modest and minor, should definitely have as a starting point, the understandings and great lessons of Sun Tze which have represented the guiding light for thousands of generations. “Do not insatiably throw yourself in the pitfalls that are laid” the great thinker advised the Chinese People. Not by chance is China referred to as “an elephant” by many political analysts, due to its towering and demanding status which implies respect but also unrest and inborn concerns. The demographic gigantism and the vastness of its territory are only two of China’s well-known advantages. Adding up the discipline, the consistency and the tenacity of the Chinese People, we can slowly portrait a much more impressive picture. Around the world, the Chinese ubiquity is starting to become, by far, our everyday abiding guideline. The 21st century’s challenge is embedded in this reality, and its ignorance represents the unforgivable mistake of our generation.</i>
Keywords:	Demographic conveyance, watch towers, control towers, timezone
Contact details of the	E-mail: virgyl_andronache@yahoo.com

authors:	
Institutional affiliation of the authors:	„Lucian Blaga” University of Sibiu, Faculty of Social Sciences - Department of International Relations, Political Science and Security Studies
Institutions address:	Calea Dumbrăvii Street, No. 34, Phone: +40.269.422.169, Fax: +40.269.422.169, e-mail: spriss@ulbsibiu.ro , web: http://spriss.ulbsibiu.ro

Paul DUȚĂ
Institutul Diplomatic Român
București

STRATEGII DE NEGOCIERE ȘI MEDIERE. STUDII DE CAZ: MOLDOVA ȘI UCRAINA

Title:	THE TWO STRATEGIES OF MEDIATION AND NEGOTIATION CARRIED OUT IN MOLDOVA AND UKRAINE
Abstract:	<p><i>Studying the political developments of governmental structures and of power - being interested in the stability, the efficiency and legitimacy - on a VIP threatened territory a deceleration of reports and the space to affirm the opposition and that of the possibilities of supporting specific reconciliation changes. On a higher plane, it is necessary to assess at the international community level, the potential for the involvement of international institutions in the VIP - the conflict ceasing mechanisms, "contact groups" and "support", the international criminal tribunals.</i></p> <p><i>The various perspectives on concepts/paradigms of crisis and conflict, each with an extra touch of truth contained a more or less acceptance and applicability, and that one that will be instrumentalized will be chosen by the mediator.</i></p> <p><i>The mediation process must meet certain standards on conflict management - to prevent contradictions that lead to escalating violence, the incompatibilities need to be adapted to integration and coexistence, and the economic measures may be used as part of the mediation, the existence of instruments of crisis management.</i></p>
Keywords:	The mediation process, the crisis management, Moldova, Ukraine
Contact details of the authors:	E-mail: ppduta@yahoo.com
Institutional affiliation of the authors:	Romanian Diplomatic Institute
Institutions address:	17 Primaverii Blvd., Bucharest, www.idr.ro

Dana Georgeta ALEXANDRU

*Facultatea de Științe Socio-Umane
Universitatea „Lucian Blaga” din Sibiu*

**PERSPECTIVĂ GENERALĂ PRIVIND SECURITATEA
UMANĂ ÎN CONTEXTUL EVOLUȚIEI LOCULUI ȘI A
ROLULUI COLECTIVITĂȚILOR LOCALE**

Title:	GENERAL PERSPECTIVE ON HUMAN SECURITY IN THE EVOLUTION OF THE PLACE AND THE ROLE OF LOCAL COLLECTIVITY
Abstract:	<i>Our study is devoted to the analysis of the mechanisms underlying the concepts of human security and local communities- in order to understand the challenges facing theoretical and practical construction of this institution. The research aims to examine these concepts from different doctrinal perspectives - aspect that led us to the conclusion that the local community is an institutional support to maintain the unity and cohesion of the group, ensuring the local public interest, in compliance with requirements imposed by the logic of the market and the environment competition. Phenomena surrounding the human security and local collectivity are complex; the evolution of the concept of human security is articulated under the pressure of socio-economic and political factors that also indicate how this structure becomes the system of public administration.</i>
Keywords:	Local community, human security, juridical personality, institution
Contact details of the authors:	E-mail: dana.alexandru.g@gmail.com
Institutional affiliation of the authors:	University "Lucian Blaga" of Sibiu, Romania Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences Department of International Relations, Political Sciences and Security Studies
Institutions address:	Calea Dumbrăvii St., no. 34, Sibiu, Romania http://socio-umane.ulbsibiu.ro/dep.sprise/index.html

Pavel MORARU

*Universitatea „Lucian Blaga” din Sibiu,
Facultatea de Științe Socio-Umane,
Departamentul de Relații Internaționale, Științe Politice și Studii de Securitate*

**ACTIVITATEA CENTRULUI NR. 3 GALAȚI
(CETATEA ALBĂ) AL SERVICIULUI SPECIAL DE**

INFORMAȚII, ÎN CAMPANIA DE ELIBERARE A BASARABIEI (1941)

Title:	THE ACTIVITY OF THE SPECIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE GALAȚI CENTRE NO. 3 (CETATEA ALBA), IN THE BESSARABIA LIBERATION CAMPAIGN (1941).
Abstract:	<i>In the summer of 1941, after the Romanian military actions, Bessarabia was liberated from Soviet occupation and the Romanian authorities extended its sovereignty over that region. The Intelligence Service structures and other civil and military authorities came back and collected very well useful information from different areas. A very important activity had the no. 3 Galați Center, that followed the army till Cetatea Albă, and then in the battle from Odessa.</i>
Keywords:	The Second World War, Intelligence Service, Galati No. 3 Centre, Bessarabia, contra-information.
Contact details of the authors:	E-mail: morarup@yahoo.de , www.morarup.narod.ru
Institutional affiliation of the authors:	„Lucian Blaga” University of Sibiu, Faculty of Social Sciences - Department of International Relations, Political Science and Security Studies
Institutions address:	Calea Dumbrăvii Street, No. 34, Phone: +40.269.422.169, Fax: +40.269.422.169, e-mail: spriss@ulbsibiu.ro , web: http://spriss.ulbsibiu.ro