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

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**MARKETINGUL POLITIC ȘI MANAGEMENTUL IMAGINII POLITICE.  
POZIȚIONAREA ACTORULUI POLITIC CA TRANSFER AL COMUNICĂRII PE  
SISTEMUL DE VALORI**

<b>Title:</b>	<b>POLITICAL MARKETING AND POLITICAL IMAGE MANAGEMENT. POSITIONING POLITICAL ACTOR AS COMMUNICATION TRANSFER OF VALUE SYSTEM</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>Positioning is a new approach in political PR and overall in the political communication system. The concept of positioning has given a new impetus to election campaigns everywhere. It was launched in the '70s by the american researchers Al Ries and Jack Trout, the concept successfully transited from the business sector into the politics. Currently, all political actors practice positioning techniques. Positioning is an exercise to improve the consciousness of the electorate. Positioning means getting into the voter's mind. In this article we approach the concept as well as techniques practiced by positioning. The main conclusion is that the positioning and image creation differ radically, because the first involves merely placing the candidates in the competitive environment. Image construction is outside this context. In business positioning is closely linked to the phenomenon of sales, in the campaign - the "selling" of candidate.</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Favorable information, Americanization, Orange Revolution, Ukraine, Moldova, American marketing, French marketing, Russian tradition.</b>
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**RESURRECTION OF NATIONALISMS**

<b>Title</b>	<b>RESURRECTION OF NATIONALISMS</b>
<b>Abstract</b>	<i>A major phenomenon that characterizes the recent evolution of the international system and that is part of the tectonic movements identified within is the resurrection of nationalisms. The period of unipolarity also meant a period of triumph of globalization in all sectors of human activity. The economic exchanges, the cooperation between the political entities of the international system within international organization, the common pursuit of common interests could leave the impression of the fading of nationalism, as it was defined in the period before the Cold War, which is</i>

	<i>not true anymore today. Furthermore, the economic and financial crisis led to the increase of social discontent, which favoured the rise of nationalism at a political level.</i>
<b>Keywords</b>	<b>Anti-migrant policy; Hegemonic stability; International regimes; Nationalism; National interests; Social discontent.</b>
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### TENSION BETWEEN LIBERALISM AND DEMOCRACY

<b>Title</b>	<b>TENSION BETWEEN LIBERALISM AND DEMOCRACY</b>
<b>Abstract</b>	<i>In this paper the author is dealing with relation between liberalism and democracy, which are relevant concepts and complex phenomena of political theory and practice. Although the contemporary political reality in many countries indicates factual compatibility between liberalism and democracy, relation between them is much more complex and, without doubt, not one-sided. After defining the very concepts of liberalism and democracy, the author will present the complex history of these two important political traditions, as well as analyse these theories on the normative level. Consequently, this research is enterprised through analysis of relation between liberalism and democracy on both normative and historical level. On the basis of this inquiry it may be concluded that liberalism and democracy can go together, but also that they can come into conflict with each other. Furthermore, the author points out that there is a constant dialectical tension between liberalism and democracy, and that the latent conflict is inherent feature of their relationship. Based on the previous discussion, it is concluded that this latent conflict between liberalism and democracy is not external and accidental, but that has its foundation in unresolved contradiction between freedom, on which liberals insist, and equality, which is supported by democrats.</i>
<b>Keywords</b>	<b>liberalism, democracy, liberty, equality, normative and historical level</b>
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**DEZVOLTAREA ȘI CONSOLIDAREA DEMOCRAȚIEI ÎN REPUBLICA MOLDOVA  
ÎN CONTEXTUL RELAȚIILOR DINTRE FACTORII INTERNI ȘI EXTERNI**

<b>Title:</b>	<b>DEVELOPMENT AND STRENGTHENING DEMOCRACY IN REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA IN THE CONTEXT OF RELATIONS BETWEEN INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL FACTORS</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<p><i>In this article the author examines the main ways of developing and consolidating democracy in Republic of Moldova. Deserves attention the role internal and external factors in advancing the democratization process. The correlation between these factorises demonstrated in the context of initialling and signing the association agreement between Republic of Moldova and the European Union.</i></p> <p><i>Internal and external factors of development and consolidation of the democratic process are correlated with domestic and foreign policy of the state. Also, the author demonstrates the consistencies and inconsistencies that exist between both policies and their influence on democratic transformations.</i></p> <p><i>A special role in harmonizing relations between internal and external factors, as well as between domestic and foreign policy lies with the Eastern Partnership. Membership of the Republic of Moldova to the partnership contributes to the development and further strengthening of the democratic process in society.</i></p>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Developing democracy, Strengthening democracy, Internal factors, External factors, Foreign policy, Domestic policy, Eastern Partnership</b>
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**RESPECTAREA LEGII - CONDIȚIE IMPERIOASĂ A STATULUI DEMOCRAT**

<b>Title:</b>	<b>OBSERVING THE LAW - AN IMPERATIVE CONDITION OF A DEMOCRATIC STATE</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<p><i>Law is one of the products of the mind and human experience senior and respected as resistance worthy of the civilizing mission, its purpose correlated with the general sense of human beings in society.</i></p>

	<i>Building a democratic statehood and law is a major subject of the present-day scientific debates. An important condition in this regard is ensuring the rule of law and the need to preserve it in the process of building a strong and stable state. The law is a pillar, which in the light of legitimacy and legality, determines the stability of democracy in any society aspiring to a truthful, genuine and real democracy.</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Law, Legitimacy, Legality, Democracy, Politics</b>
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**POLITICILE PUBLICE DE EGALITATE DE GEN  
IN REPUBLICA POPULARA CHINEZA SI TAIWAN**

<b>Title:</b>	<b>PUBLIC POLICIES FOR GENDER EQUALITY IN PEOPLE’S  REPUBLIC OF CHINA AND TAIWAN</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>Recently both Taiwan and the People’s Republic of China have started to be known worldwide not just for their territorial conflict, which began with the relocation of the Republic of China’s government to Taiwan after the Communist Party of China took control of mainland China in 1949, but also for their rapid economical growth.</i> <i>By relying on several academic studies, this paper intends to present that in spite of the existence of a multi-party democracy in Taiwan, when it comes to gender equality both the Republic of China and Taiwan seem to make little progress. Although Taiwan strives to ensure numerous rights for women in order to establish equality between men and women, the Confucian ethic preserved in the minds of Taiwanese people compels men to have a discriminatory behavior. The situation is similar in China where, although Mao Zedong imposed a gender equality motto, men continue to have better jobs and earn more money.</i> <i>The purpose of this work is proving that the lack of gender equality in mainland China and Taiwan is not the consequence of a political regime or its policies. Moreover, the study will show that neither the educational level of a person, nor the economical level of the country can explain the absence of gender equality in East Asia, but only the cultural influence.</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>People’s Republic of China, Taiwan, gender equality, public policies, Confucianism</b>
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**CONSIDERAȚII CU PRIVIRE LA INEFICIENȚA MANAGEMENTULUI PUBLIC ÎN ROMÂNIA**

<b>Title:</b>	<b>CONSIDERATIONS ON THE INEFFICIENCY OF PUBLIC MANAGEMENT IN ROMANIA</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>The approach for efficiency in Romanian public management, for the purpose of economic development, may not be achieved without a public administration that relies on quality and is organized on premises as performance, effectiveness and economy. It should aim for optimal sizing of the public institutions area and budget, legislative and executive system in terms of both quantity and quality. The latter is currently oversized in number and portfolios and contributes to increased macroeconomic imbalances and bureaucracy.</i> <i>These issues emerged in Romania mainly during the financial crisis that was followed by recession and required radical measures which altered, by the way were implemented, the quality and efficiency of public administration. An analysis of the inefficiency in the Romanian public management is provided in the report prepared under the Cooperation and Verification Mechanism that identifies issues affecting public management efficiency in Romania. To be noted that, although progress has been made from the last report, concerns about judicial independence remain along with resistance to integrity and anticorruption measures at political and administrative levels.</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Economic policies, Public management efficiency, Economic development, Public funding allocation</b>
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**ASPECTE VALORICE DE FORMARE A SOCIETĂȚII CIVILE**

<b>Title:</b>	<b>VALUE ASPECTS OF BUILDING CIVIL SOCIETY</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<p><i>The principle of the primacy of the individual assumes that „no man exists for society, but society – for a man”. In other words, the absolute moralities are relative: they are mandatory for an individual only in so far as useful for him personally. In addition, this principle excludes some recognized forms as a civic duty such as homeland defense.</i></p> <p><i>The principle of individualism appears as an ideal-normative principle: allows to preserve personal dignity in the face of the company, a state institution and to approve civil personal sovereignty. This principle emerges from the "civil contract", which assumes that people enter into relationships between themselves and the State only to the extent that they find this out for themselves acceptable and appropriate. This principle of "civil contract" of citizens means that no one can force you to public relations and agreements; they are valid only to the extent that an individual voluntarily accepted them as the subject of contractual relations fair.</i></p>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Values, Civil society, Civil contract, Personal sovereignty, State</b>
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**LA MÉMOIRE DE L'EXIL CHEZ GABRIEL OKOUNDJI**

<b>Title:</b>	<b>Memory of exile with Gabriel Okoundji</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<p><i>Gabriel Okoundji is a child of Congo, living to the banks of the Garonne. This is a Mwene, who has the power to say and pass on the tradition in countries Tegue, a smuggler memory.</i></p> <p><i>He lives in France, where speech and writing made him famous. The French language gives it a wider audience.</i></p> <p><i>The writer takes advantage of the opportunities given to him, book fairs, festivals and debates meeting to testify in his writings, and - the oral tradition - say his texts.</i></p>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Gabriel Okoundji, Exile, Congo, France, Mwènè</b>
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**FORME, PROVOCĂRI ȘI OPORTUNITĂȚI DE IMPLICARE LOCALĂ A  
INSTITUȚIILOR SOCIETĂȚII CIVILE. CAZUL REPUBLICII MOLDOVA**

<b>Title:</b>	<b>FORMS, CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES OF LOCAL INVOLVEMENT OF CIVIL SOCIETY INSTITUTIONS. CASE OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<p><i>In recent decades, a consensus has evolved on the fundamental importance of the participation of civil society institutions in public policies, especially at the local level. A number of initiatives have fostered effectively the participation of communities, social groups and NGOs in decision-making process, as well as the implementation of certain programs and policies. The experience accumulated till the moment requires a more careful examination of this important dimension of the governance. Some communities mobilize their citizens to get involved actively in local activities. For others, the active involvement in discussing and resolving public issues is a barrier to the growth and use of resources.</i></p> <p><i>In this article there will be examined the challenges, opportunities, and efforts of involving civil society institutions to participate in local government, as a phenomenon expressed through integration and empowerment. Integration encompasses both political processes (especially participatory democracy), and political objectives (better living conditions, including marginalized and minority communities).</i></p> <p><i>And the promotion of increasing autonomy of the civil society institutions is a prerequisite for integration. Authorities may undertake special measures to enable the institutions of civil society to participate effectively in decision-making process. This may require new institutions, new ways to work within existing organizations and new rules to enforce relationships between organizations.</i></p>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Local involvement, Civil society institutions, Policy, Decision making process, Governance, Local authorities</b>
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**ROLUL SISTEMULUI INTEGRAT DE MANAGEMENT  
ÎN DEZVOLTAREA SUSTENABILĂ A COMUNITĂȚILOR LOCALE**

<b>Title:</b>	<b>THE ROLE OF THE INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IN THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE LOCAL COMMUNITIES</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<p><i>The administrative-territorial units (ATU) are complex and dynamic. The public and private activities that take place inside the ATU have an influence and impact on the economics, social life and environment because they intermingle and influence each other. Local authorities must ensure the well being of the community they represent. The increase of the well being cannot be achieved without an economic development, that must be sustainable, enduring, and ensure the welfare of the future generations.</i></p> <p><i>For a sustainable development, the local authorities can rely on the integrated management system (SIM), which is an annual cycle that consists of five major stages: basis analysis, the settlement of objectives, the political commitment, involvement and supervision, evaluation and report. SIM follows an annual cycle, whose complete revision must be done every 3-5 years, unless the evaluation realized at the end of a cycle suggest that it should be done earlier. SIM has two elements that are common to all the five stages: the involvement and communication along with the organizational configuration.</i></p> <p><i>In each stage of the cycle it is necessary to involve all the public institutions and interested parties and the results obtained must be communicated to all those interested. The sustainable development is a process that needs efforts from all and takes time. It is realized through the development strategy and the annual action plan, which must include achievable measures and show the progress obtained. The end of a cycle is equivalent to the beginning of a new cycle of the system.</i></p>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Integrated Management System, durable development, basis analysis, implementation and monitoring, evaluation and report, implication and communication</b>
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**TRANZIȚIA LA DEMOCRAȚIE ÎN ȚĂRILE ARABE ȘI ROLUL PARTIDELOR POLITICE**

<b>Title:</b>	<b>TRANSITION TO DEMOCRACY IN ARAB COUNTRIES AND THE ROLE OF POLITICAL PARTIES</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>The violent outbursts of the “Arab Spring” represent a phenomenon that was propagated throughout the arab world, which had Tunisia at its center on</i>

	<p><i>the 14<sup>th</sup> of January 2011.</i></p> <p><i>The ousting of dictator Zine el Abidin Ben Ali was the signal for the possible democratization of the arab space, a major part of which is represented by the political parties. The hypothesis we present through this paper is also a question (which we also attempt to answer). Is there a possibility of a moderation of political actions on behalf of islamic political parties (especially for their leaders) from these countries, if they are to form governments, especially through the coalitions they are already building ?</i></p> <p><i>The danger of extremism is all the greater on the backdrop of traditional societies with deeply embedded values of revenge (a large part of extremist leaders have been imprisoned or exiled), after the dictators that had outlawed these parties have been ousted with the help of the masses.</i></p> <p><i>The possible answers to the aforementioned question, through a politological approach, are difficult to reach in the context where the islamic parties have only just come to power in countries such as Tunisia, Egypt, Libya and Yemen however post-revolutionary experience from other nearby countries such as that of Turkey is welcome.</i></p>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Arab Spring, Political parties, Multi-party system, Ttransitology, Islamism, Secularization</b>
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**ÎNCHISOAREA, SUBIECT DE REFLECȚIE  
ÎN ȘTIINȚELE POLITICE**

<b>Title:</b>	<b>PRISON - SUBJECT OF REFLECTION IN POLITICAL SCIENCE</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<p><i>To identify the role played by the punishment institution in the regulation system of social relationships, as a method to protect the human rights and dignity in penitentiaries or in detention places, is required a theoretical approach of punishment and prison concepts.</i></p> <p><i>Through the study of character, functions and theories of punishment in the context of various law systems evolution, in different historical periods as well as the study of it's social and educational role evolution, as a mean of repression from the state on it's own citizens we identify the role punishment institutions play. We notice an improvement of punishments character with the transition from an inferior society to a superior society, they become lighter. Contemporary, the punishment has a sensitive characteristic, humanity with an aversion to inhuman acts.</i></p> <p><i>Thus, the observance of human dignity in penitentiaries' or in detention places and facilitating social integration proves the superiority of a modern</i></p>

	<i>social structure, demonstrates the model to follow and the conduct towards the superior society heads; the values of the state organization are increasing the more human values and are better defended in any circumstance.</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Prison, State, Humanity, Democracy, Sentence, Human rights</b>
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**CRIZA ECONOMICĂ DIN ZONA EURO.  
EURO-TRAGEDIA GRECIEI AJUNGE ÎN ACTUL FINAL?**

<b>Title:</b>	<b>THE EUROZONE ECONOMIC CRISIS. IS THE GREEK EURO-TRAGEDY REACHING ITS FINAL ACT?</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>This Mediterranean country dumped its own currency, the drachma, in 2001 in favor of the European Union's new single currency, the euro. As a result, it gained unprecedented footing in financial markets. With Greek debt backed by the rock-solid euro, the leadership in Athens raised billions from foreign pension funds and global banks at interest rates nearly as low as those offered to Germany, the fiscally conservative titan of Europe. Flush with easy money, government spending soared and the economy boomed. When the global financial meltdown hit - and Greece's hidden borrowings came to light - the country was ill-prepared to cope with such a disaster. The debt level reached the point where the country was no longer able to repay its loans, and was forced to ask for help from its European partners and the IMF in the form of massive loans. In the short term, however, the conditions attached to these loans have compounded Greece's woes.</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Economy, Greece, recovery, European Union, crisis, debt</b>
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**PRIMĂVARA ARABĂ ÎN EGIPT:  
„AL PATRULEA VAL DE DEMOCRATIZARE”, „O TREZIRE ISLAMICĂ” ȘI „UN  
NOU AUTORITARISM”**

<b>Title:</b>	<b>ARAB SPRING IN EGYPT: „THE FOURTH WAVE OF DEMOCRATIZATION”, „AN ISLAMIC AWAKENING” AND „ A NEW AUTHORITARIANISM”</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>The term „Arab Spring”, although controversial, represent the events that took place in MENA countries (Middle East and North Africa) starting from 2010, which led to the fall of dictatorial regimes (Tunisia, Libya, Egypt, Yemen) or at least the granting of rights for people – „more democracy” (Jordan, Morocco) or, conversely, to civil war (Syria). The Revolutionary wave was unstoppable and the researchers, in 2010-2011, saw the beginning of the fourth „wave of democratization”, according to the theory of waves defined by Samuel P. Huntington. But the first free elections in some of these countries has led to the assertion of political Islam, the Arab Spring being defined also as an „Islamic Awakening”. In Egypt, the Muslim Brotherhood came to power, and Mohammed Morsi was the first elected President of Egypt (2012). But the Egyptian army, amid numerous street movement, took power in July 2013, although by that time the researchers of the „Arab Spring” were stating that Egyptian military leaders do not had a „political agenda” as the Free Officers, in the 50’s. In December 2013, the Muslim Brotherhood has been declared a terrorist organization and once again removed from the political scene. In this sense, this paper propose an analysis of the compatibility of democracy with political Islam, and also an analysis of terms used in the media and academia to define the Arab Revolutions: „Arab Spring”, „Fourth Wave of Democratization”, „Islamic Awakening”, „New Soft Authoritarianism”.</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>„Islamic Awakening”, „The Fourth Wave of Democratization”, „Arab Spring”, Revolution, Democracy, Authoritarianism, Army, Political Activism.</b>
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**INTERDEPENDENȚA COMPLEXĂ – ULTIMA EVOLUȚIE A GLOBALIZĂRII?**

<b>Title:</b>	<b>IS THE COMPLEX INTERDEPENDENCE THE LAST EVOLUTION OF GLOBALIZATION?</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>The research analyzes the creation of an international complex interdependence as one of the powerful arguments of the Neo-liberalist School of the International Relations Theory. Authors present a comparative analysis of the Neo-realism and Neo-liberalism paradigms with emphasis on Globalization evolution - new factor of the international relations' paradigms, where a complex interdependence has also been evolving. The argument of the research is today's international complex interdependence describes the world reality more precisely than Neo-realism arguments. A Complex Interdependence has three main characteristics: multiple channels of interactions; absence of hierarchy among interactions' issues; and, military force is not used by a government toward another government if a complex interdependence prevails. Meantime, the critics in form of strengths and weaknesses of international complex interdependence will be also examined. In conclusion, the research defends Complex Interdependence Theory with generalized specific explanations about world politics, which helps to better understand modern tendencies of majority countries to maintain international cooperation and Status Quo international security and to avoid direct military conflicts.</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Complex Interdependence, Globalization, International Relations Theory, International Order, Neo-realism, Neo-liberalism, World Order</b>
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**FRAȚII MUSULMANI ÎN AVANGARDA ISLAMULUI POLITIC EGIPTEAN -  
REALITĂȚI ȘI TENDINȚE POST MUHAMED MORSI**

<b>Title:</b>	<b>MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD IN THE VANGUARD OF THE EGYPTIAN POLITICAL ISLAM , POST MOHAMMED MORSI REALITIES AND TRENDS</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>Egyptian Arab Spring meant in the first place, the end of the three decades of autocratic regim of President Hosni Mubarak and also the starting of the modernization reforms of the political life of the largest Arab state. Also the victory against the autocratic regime, propelled Egyptian Muslim Brotherhood to the forefront of political life of this country. Also a major contribution to this fact was the victory in the general and presidential elections of Mohammed Morsi. Egyptian”s fear of not witnessing a new Egypt excessive Islamisation led to the overthrow of President Morsi by the army in July 2013, followed by the dissolving of the power structures that were conducted mostly by representatives of the Muslim Brotherhood. The adoption of the new Constitution of Egypt, the government’s declaration in December 2013, that Muslim Brotherhood is a terrorist organization in, are major events that will influence the political strategy of this Organization, while in the current domestic political context in Egypt.</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Muslim Brotherhood, Political Islam, Autocratic regim, Democracy, Islamic fundamentalism.</b>
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**GLOBALIZATION AND THE ANTI-GLOBALIZATION MOVEMENT, TWO SIDES OF THE SAME COIN**

<b>Title:</b>	<b>GLOBALIZATION AND THE ANTI-GLOBALIZATION MOVEMENT, TWO SIDES OF THE SAME COIN</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>The focus of this material is globalization and the anti-globalization movement, which may be viewed as two sides of the same coin. This phenomenon has had a direct impact in every country in the world. The purpose of this material is to prove why globalization is a long term phenomenon for the entire human kind, whether some are for or against the entire idea of globalization. The research will also cover several arguments which stand behind the idea of both sides, the ones who are for globalization and the ones who are against it. The research will be focused on countries from the South-Eastern Europe, Bulgaria and Romania, afterwards the focus will move towards reasons which will explain the main social, political and economic differences between the given countries, and how are the two countries affected by the process of</i>

	<i>globalization.</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Anti-globalization, Alter-globalization, Globalization, Organizations, Movements, State.</b>
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**ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL IMPLICATIONS OF CHINESE ENGAGEMENT IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES**

<b>Title:</b>	<b>ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL IMPLICATIONS OF CHINESE ENGAGEMENT IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>Chinese rapid and high economic growth has made tremendous impact on global economy, as well as on the global political trends. China has become an important engine of world economy, causing the changes in the international landscape of powers. As part of this, in the last several years, we are witnessing the growing Chinese engagement in the Central and Eastern European region, especially in the field of economy and investments. Besides its economic impact on region, this will also strengthen the political influence of China in the CEE countries. “1+16 framework” for cooperation between China and sixteen CEE countries is relatively new phenomenon, raising many questions regarding Chinese motives for such involvement in the region. In addition, these new developments pose important challenges for EU interests in these countries. Therefore, the central research question of this paper will be: What are the main economic and political implications of such Chinese engagement in CEE countries, especially implications on China – CEE relations and China – EU relations.</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>China, CEE countries, EU, “1+16 framework”, economic cooperation</b>
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**GEORGIA'S INDEPENDENCE - DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES**

<b>Title:</b>	<b>GEORGIA'S INDEPENDENCE - DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>The article deals with the possibilities and evolution of the development of Georgian foreign economic relations and politics from the Day of Independence until the attempt of its re-annexation. Also, in the article, the research and statistical data has been detected on the basis of economic development and trends in international economic relations are defined in the regulation of alternative ways.</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Stages of development, Alternative ways, Georgia, International economic relations</b>
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**POST-ISLAMISMUL: ÎN CĂUTAREA UNEI IDENTITĂȚI MUSULMANE  
MODERNE**

<b>Title:</b>	<b>POST-ISLAMISM: THE QUEST FOR A MODERN MUSLIM IDENTITY</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>The prediction of the famous „clash of civilizations” and the tragical events of 9/11 brought the Muslim politics in the spotlight, restoring some of the old orientalist stereotypes, according to which Islam is a retrograde religion, making virtue of violence. This evolution provoked a serious identity crisis in the Muslim world, from denial to a total embracement of traditional Islamic identity and rejection of Western values. Acknowledging the advantages of a modern, democratic society but also the need for cultural preservation and the importance of Islamic religious belief, for the majority of Muslims these extreme solutions proved to be unsatisfactory. The question „Is Islam compatible with the modern world?” found its answer in the emergence of a new paradigm, post-Islamism, in the 1990s. Post-Islamism exceeds Islamism by liberalizing Islamic thinking and adapting Islamic values to the realities of the contemporary world. The study focuses on the Turkish case, considered not long ago the perfect exemple of development for the Muslim world. We examine the influence of the Fethullah Gülen movement and of the AKP’s</i>

	<i>politics in the Turkish identity formation process.</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Post-Islamism, identity, Turkey, Fethullah Gülen, AKP</b>
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### FRANȚA ÎN CONTEXTUL GLOBALIZĂRII

<b>Title:</b>	<b>FRANCE IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBALIZATION</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<p><i>The French society looks with fear in the direction of the globalization which is often associated with the loss of the jobs, the loss of the cultural and national identity, the domino effect of the United States' economic crisis on the world economies, as well as with the global issues like: drugs, terrorism, human beings' traffic, global warming, etc.</i></p> <p><i>As the phenomenon of globalization is an inescapable reality of the current geopolitics, it depends on the evolution of each state to become a winner or a loser of it. In this regard, the question which arises inevitably in France is if it has been able to develop or to exploit competitive advantages in order to keep its position in the world powers' top, in the context in which other countries from Asia or Latin America strongly come from behind.</i></p> <p><i>In recent years, France - as the 5th world power is trying to establish a strategy that will allow using its strengths and reducing its weaknesses in the context of globalization.</i></p> <p><i>Given that the France's position on the international scene is closely related to the place it occupies in the European Union, a redefinition of the France position at the EU level is necessary.</i></p> <p><i>A rebalancing of the Franco - German power balance in favor of France would also be important.</i></p>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>France, Globalization, World economy, EU, Markers of the French economy.</b>
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**MEASUREMENT SYSTEMS TO ASSESS THE LEVEL OF MARKET GLOBALIZATION**

<b>Title:</b>	<b>MEASUREMENT SYSTEMS TO ASSESS THE LEVEL OF MARKET GLOBALIZATION</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>The interconnections between global companies and global trade relations are revealed in the article. It is depicted that the global trade and relations between the global companies on the global markets enclose all commercial transactions and shape the global economy by means of capital, goods, and services exchange across international borders or territories. The research traces the role that networks play on the global markets. Network markets combine different scientific perspectives in its approach to understand the globalization trends of individual markets. The article proposes to draw the split-line between network markets and global markets. There is pointed out the huge distinction between the levels of market and overall economic globalization. And while the latter has received a huge academic attention, there is still a lack of a proper scientific framework. In order to enable further researches in this area of study, it's important to develop a valid method of evaluation of the levels of particular market globalization. Following this rationale, it is developed hierarchical system of quantitative measures aimed to quantify the level of market globalization.</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Global companies, Global markets, Levels of market globalization</b>
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**LEGAL AND ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF CORPORATE MANAGEMENT IN POST-COMMUNIST COUNTRIES**

<b>Title:</b>	<b>LEGAL AND ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF CORPORATE MANAGEMENT IN POST-COMMUNIST COUNTRIES</b>
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<b>Abstract:</b>	<p><i>Studies have found that in the post-communist countries, the legislative framework relating to corporate activities, still needs to be improved, and it was noted in studies conducted by IFC. Our research also revealed that introduction of international principles of corporate management is complicated, accountability system is not completely formed, there is poor compliance of management systems existing in the corporation to effective rules, the laws of given country, the rights and responsibilities of stakeholders. It is also unacceptable that the majority of the controlling shareholders oversee as a director and member of the Supervisory Board, and the information required for potential investor - is limited, and in some cases completely restricted.</i></p> <p><i>Problems, of course, exist for the foreign companies, but post-communist countries have more problems that mainly associated to the fact that the post-communist countries are not still switched to the market psychology.</i></p>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Post-communist countries, Holding and sharing of control, Management of efficiency.</b>
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**DIMENSIUNEA EUROPEANĂ A PROCESULUI POLITIC ÎN GEORGIA DIN  
PERSPECTIVA INTEGRĂRII MINORITĂȚILOR NAȚIONALE**

<b>Title:</b>	<b>THE EUROPEAN DIMENSION OF GEORGIA'S POLITICAL PROCESS IN TERMS OF NATIONAL MINORITIES INTEGRATION</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<p><i>This article seeks to realize an analyzing of the Georgia way to Europe, by its tendencies to harmonize the multiethnic landscape. Georgia is a diverse multiethnic society, a post-soviet state that has a lot of common particularities inherited from Soviet Union. Having characterized the emergence of political transformation in Georgia in the last years, the article goes to explore the ethnic policies and government strategies oriented to create a tolerant and democratic society related to its national minority that made politically closer to the European Union. To assure a positive result it's important to improve the implication of the both parts: one side, the main goal of ethnic politics of state needs to be the protection of identity of that segment of population and an equilibrate naturalization by accommodation in the state community; other side, the ethnic groups mast to wish a live in a democratic integral state.</i></p>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Ethnic politics, Minority communities, Integration strategy, Politics of languages, Minority olitical participation.</b>

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**ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY INDUSTRIES TO GLOBAL ECONOMY**

<b>Title:</b>	<b>ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY INDUSTRIES TO GLOBAL ECONOMY</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>Article is devoted to theoretical and quantitative analysis of contribution of intellectual property industries to global economy. Nature of intellectual property relations are discovered. Types of intellectual property relations and its role in economic overturn are investigated. Peculiarities of intellectual property objects are considered. Two groups of approaches to classification of intellectual property objects are analysed: classification of objects depending on its characteristics; classification on the basis of various minor criterions. Intellectual property objects are analysed as a component of intangible assets and intellectual capital of enterprise. Classification of party's to intellectual property relations are investigated. The subject structure of intellectual property relations depending on their economic functions are offered, which allow to embrace as much as possible all participants of intellectual property relations, consider their role in the process of commercialisation. Structure of intellectual property industries is discovered. International statistics concerning economic contribution of various intellectual property industries are analysed.</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Intellectual property, Intellectual property right, Intangible assets, Economic contribution, Intellectual property industries</b>
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**REDEFINIREA IDENTITĂȚILOR NAȚIONALE ÎN BALCANI ÎN CONDIȚIILE  
GLOBALIZĂRII. O PARALELĂ ASUPRA CONSTRUCȚIEI IDENTITĂȚII  
MACEDONIEI ȘI A MACEDOROMÂNILOR. O PERSPECTIVĂ ROMÂNEASCĂ**

<b>Title:</b>	<b>GLOBALIZATION AND REDEFINING NATIONAL IDENTITY IN THE BALKANS. A PARALLEL BETWEEN THE IDENTITY CONSTRUCTION OF MACEDONIA AND OF MACEDOROMANIANS. A ROMANIAN POINT OF VIEW.</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<p><i>National identities are still under construction in most parts of Eastern Europe and in the Balkans. Located at the edge of an Empire - Ottoman, which fell apart and largely affected by territorial claims of some surrounding states, Macedonia is in a process of redefining own identity and is not avoiding conflicts with its neighbors, particularly Greece. Almost simultaneously with this, another process is taking place with Macedo-Romanian population (Vlach) that is trying to find her own identity among belonging to older brothers (Romanian) or to a new adoption country (Greece) process marked by conflict and suffering and the clash of many prejudices too.</i></p> <p><i>What the two processes have in common? May be there are both reactions to some too fast changement of their own situation that they faced with unexpected opportunities during their own recent history which is a characteristic of globalization too.</i></p> <p><i>What evidence can bring Romanian perspective to support the calm developments in the Balkans from his own experience? Paper aims to analyze together the two constructions of identity linked to changes in Macedonia and wider realities of the Balkans, of Eastern Europe and of the global world and to draw more general conclusions on the political developments in the region through the inter-ethnic relations and identity construction under globalization process.</i></p>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Ethnic-minorities, Globalisation, Identity, Inter-ethnic relationship, Balcanic history</b>
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**SCURTE CONSIDERAȚII DESPRE ROLUL DREPTULUI INTERNAȚIONAL  
ACTUAL CU PRIVIRE LA ZONELE MARITIME NESUPUSE JURISDICȚIEI  
NAȚIONALE**

<b>Title:</b>	<b>BRIEF CONSIDERATIONS ABOUT THE ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW ON ACTUAL SEA AREAS NOT SUBJECT TO NATIONAL JURISDICTION</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>In principle, no one denies that beyond the limits of national jurisdiction is space incapable of being appropriated by the state. However, he is not a res nullius, a good vacant on which each of its users to be able to act at will, outside the constraint of law, and that the first of those who possess the means necessary to confiscate. It is rather about a res communis, which all can enjoy without it and approaches. Previously defined broadly, the legal status of the seas is not sanctioned to the end that logic. Some minimum standards governing its use, but the status of the high seas was not configured in a collective legal system administered by an organization with international vocation or subject to permanent interstate meetings</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>International law, Maritime zones, Jurisdiction, Powers, Res nullius</b>
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**PERSPECTIVE EUROPENE ASUPRA „PRIMĂVERII ARABE” ÎN CONTEXTUL  
GLOBALIZĂRII**

<b>Title:</b>	<b>EUROPEAN PERSPECTIVES ON "ARAB SPRING" IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBALIZATION</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>By supporting the metaphorical concept of „Arab Spring”, the West has opened a genuine „Pandora's Box”. Our excursus tries to decrypt the internal whys and wherefores of European policy in the region. In other words, we ask ourselves whether the frequent use of this concept is in line with the specific realities of the region. On the other hand, for various reasons, we do not know the way in which the Arab world defines its own phenomenon. It is obvious to any competent analyst that this concept seeks to make significant analogies with the „Prague spring” or other European</i>

	<i>“springs” recorded by the older or newer history of the European continent. In other words, we try to highlight a gradual shift of the meaning of the events in the Middle East and North Africa by the European revolution model, considered, justified or not, as the fundamental model of all movements that lead to the change of political regimes. The contemporary rival of the democratic regime is the mirage of the strong state and satisfied citizen. The major risk of „Arab Spring” is that civil liberties should become an offering on the altar of overcoming instability and transitional government effectiveness</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Anti-globalization, Fundamental model, Globalization, Political regimes, Movement, State.</b>
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**ADMINISTRAȚIA OBAMA ȘI NOILE VIZIUNI  
STRATEGICE ALE SUA**

<b>Title:</b>	<b>OBAMA ADMINISTRATION AND THE NEW STRATEGIC VISIONS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>The President Barack Obama succeeded in keeping the promises he made in the electoral campaign and as such he obtained two presidential mandates at the White House but even more than that, he also received the Noble Peace Prize. As such, he initiated a fundamental change in the way world order is perceived, in tackling global security risks and in the way the United States will from now on think and act upon its national security doctrines and policies. This is how we can explain the initiative for such important documents such as the following: The Nuclear Posture Review (NPR 6<sup>th</sup> of April 2010) which aims to reduce the number and the role of nuclear weapons in the US Defense policy; The National Security Strategy (May 2010) which mentions the fact that US security depends on its economic recovery and the new security policy will imply a complete shift from the unilateral approach of George W. Bush during the 9/11 attacks; The National Strategy of Counterterrorism (29<sup>th</sup> of June 2011) which describes four key principles and eight encompassing objectives towards the orientation of US counterterrorist policies; The Strategy to combat Transnational Organized Crime, (25<sup>th</sup> of June 2011) which outlines 56 priority actions to reduce the economic strength of major transnational networks and to protect the financial system from them; Empowering local</i>



	<i>partners to prevent violent extremism in the United States, (august 2011) a document which refers to the fact that the prevention and the fight against violent extremism became a priority in the field of social security and describes the way in which the Federal Government will offer support and help strengthening American communities and local partners in their civic initiatives to prevent violent extremism; The National Military Strategy of the United States of America (December 2011) which stipulates that the US has to maintain its military strength that would enable it to win a war while maintaining its capacity to defeat another enemy in a second possible conflict that would take place at the same time. These strategic documents are important milestones in Obama's security strategy and it is worth having a closer look on them.</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>U.S. Strategies, Barack Obama, White House, Pentagon, National Security, U.S. Defence</b>
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**MEANS OF TRANSPOSING THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL LAW INTO THE NATIONAL CRIMINAL LEGISLATION**

<b>Title:</b>	<b>MEANS OF TRANSPOSING THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL LAW INTO THE NATIONAL CRIMINAL LEGISLATION</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>The states are the first called to punish the violation of the international criminal law. The international jurisdiction intervenes only if the states find it impossible to do so or do not wish to do so. Based on the provisions of the Vienna Convention regarding the treaties of 1969, the states are obliged to transpose into their national legislation the content of the international treaties they signed. At the same time, the international treaties prevail in comparison to the internal legislation, in case of contradictory provisions. The states become parties of the international treaties, depending on the national legislation by adhesion, ratification, acceptance or approval, thus the treaties becoming part of their internal law. In this field is in line with the majority of other states, being not within the first states, but neither between those that have a lot to catch up with.</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>International Criminal Law, International Treaties, Law Harmonization, National Legislation</b>
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**EU-MERCOSUR TRADE RELATIONS – FROM CONSTITUTIVE COVENANTS TO EXCEPTIONAL ADVANTAGES**

<b>Title:</b>	<b><i>EU-Mercosur Trade Relations – From Constitutive Covenants to Exceptional Advantages</i></b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<p><i>This article aims to interplay in the observation field of analysis the EU (European Union) – Mercosur (Mercado Comun del Sur) trade relations. On a gradual scale, since their debut in the post-Cold War Era and up to the present moment, there have been many developing elements, but also elements that impeached any movement towards advance and progress. The recurring pitfalls in the process of an economic engagement between EU and Mercosur forestall any acceleration for the accomplishment of the goals set by EU and Mercosur ever since 1995. From an economic standpoint, these two actors, despite the fact that the free trade area between Mercosur and EU is still in the stage of an imagined and desirable objective, remain still very important to one another. Consequently, we will begin our article with the section dedicated to the constitutive covenants between EU and Mercosur, we will then continue with personal analyses of the obviation of the negotiations between EU and Mercosur from the viewpoint of the exceptional advantages that one of the parties can extract, through an insatiable perseverance and by bringing into the foreground the blocking elements, from the perspective of the EU and from the perspective of Mercosur as well. We will finalize our exposure by mentioning the trade association syntheses between EU and Mercosur, commented through the angle of the authors' opinions.</i></p>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Trade Relations, Free Trade Area (FTA), Constitutive Covenants, Exceptional Advantages, Inter-Regional Negotiations, Bi-Regional Negotiations.</b>
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### ETICA INTERVENȚIILOR UMANITARE

<b>Title:</b>	<b>ETHICS OF HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTIONS</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<p><i>Realist and idealist views, have always represented in international relations a key stone to understanding the thinking and actions of the participants on the international stage. First of all the realists have a more pragmatic view of the world in contrast to the idealist who have a more humanitarian and ethical vision of it.</i></p> <p><i>Thanks to this two schools of taught, humanitarian intervention has been very difficult to define in international relations, one school saying that the necessity of such intervention in a crisis is justified by the saving of people`s lives, while the other stais that the sovereignty of a state can`t be undermined.</i></p> <p><i>In any case humanitarian interventions have always represented a controversial idea in international law, and one of the most difficult to find a definition and of course define the conditions.</i></p> <p><i>After the end of the Cold War, UN and NATO have become more focused on human rights and especially on humanitarian intervention. These two international organizations justifie, that the lack of respect of human rights from a state on it`s own people could determine a military intervention.</i></p> <p><i>Kosovo was one of the biggest examples when NATO, without an international mandate went and attacked a sovereign country to protect that minority which was under threat. And although they tried to justify it threw ethical and humanitarian reasons, it still has remained one of the most controversial situation of interventions of the alliance since it has been created.</i></p>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Realism, Idealism, Ethics, Humanitarian intervention, Cold War, NATO, Human rights.</b>
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**MIGRAȚIA INTERNAȚIONALĂ ÎN CONTEXTUL GLOBALIZĂRII**

<b>Title:</b>	<b>INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBALIZATION</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>One of the most visible manifestations of globalization is the increasing number of international population movements throughout all regions of the world. The consequences of international population movements for both sending and receiving nations and communities will have significant implications for emerging global issues. International population movements involve an increasingly large number of countries, both as sending and receiving regions, and include many different types of migrants. Emerging trends include the international movement of professional workers and labor migration. The movement of persons is both a cause and consequence of social, economic, political, cultural and environmental factors.</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Globalization, International migration, Brain drain, Immigrants, Global migration</b>
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**ASPECTE ALE PROCESULUI DE GLOBALIZARE ÎN SUD-ESTUL EUROPEI:  
 EUROPENIZAREA BALCANILOR SAU „BALCANIZAREA” EUROPEI SAU  
 AMBELE?**

<b>Title:</b>	<b>THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE GLOBALIZATION PROCESS IN SOUTH EAST EUROPE: EUROPENIZATION OF THE BALKANS' OR THE „BALKANIZATION” OF EUROPE OR BOTH?</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>We are living in a world in which the image building and representation have become crucial having as a result the profound shift in the international political paradigm. We have moved from the modern world of geopolitics and power to the post-modern world of images and influence. The cultural exchange of values between east and west Europe should</i>

	<i>include spiritual values too as such spiritual values (moral values included) have survived in this part of Europe and remained strong in spite of the communist experiment. Such values belonged to our European tradition and could, if accepted, be reinforced to Europe. Yes, we've been enriched with a lot of martyrs who died for no more than human and Christian dignity, Christian faith, and Christian values, once strong all over Europe. This Christian layer of our European civilization is still an important component of national identity in eastern European area.</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Globalization, Cultural identity, Dialog, European identity, National identity</b>
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**IMAGINEA INSTITUȚIONALĂ A ORGANELOR SECURITĂȚII STATULUI  
ALE REPUBLICII MOLDOVA**

<b>Title:</b>	<b>INSTITUTIONAL IMAGE OF THE STATE SECURITY INSTITUTIONS OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>This study deals with the institutional image of the state security institutions created from Moldova's independence through social representations about these institutions and institutional communication. The process of creating images of the state security institutions takes long time, because changing attitudes and building a positive image among citizens are a delicate and lengthy operation, especially when it is affected by post-Soviet stereotypes and clichés imaginary, but real anomie specific for transition period. The image of these institutions in society depends on the performance and achievements of these, in order to achieve their tasks and functions. Also their social representation differs among citizens. The State security institutions promoting their institutional image care including through the media, citizens who receives messages being issued and create their own image.</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Institutional image, Social representations, Institutional communication, post-Soviet stereotypes, State's security institutions</b>
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**ANTON GOLOPENȚIA: THE WORD FROM SOCIOLOGY TO GEOPOLITICS**

<b>Title:</b>	<b>ANTON GOLOPENȚIA: THE WORD FROM SOCIOLOGY TO GEOPOLITICS</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>The nature of geopolitics researched domain, its specific method and its purpose for the political decision taken by the leaders of states are disparate themes addressed by Anton Golopentia, that need to be recomposed to reveal a coherent concept, actually ordered and systematic, which the author then builds specific geopolitical investigations. Golopentia Anton's work is a great demonstration of how the sociology and geopolitics complement they and support each other, they borrow from their language and method for the production of surplus value both.</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Geopolitics, sociology, Romanian geopolitical school, State potential, Brief monograph</b>
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**STATELE EMERGENTE - HARD, SOFT SAU SMART POWER?**

<b>Title:</b>	<b>EMERGING STATES: SOFT, HARD, OR SMART POWER?</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>If we look at the map of power centers in the multipolar system of international relations, we see that in last decade, it seems to be a large number of new powers which will influence the relations and balance of power. Often, due to the emergence of certain international actors, this entrance into the great actors stage threat to break down the entire</i>

	<i>hierarchy of power which is organized on Western principles. The role changes, power pole shift, formation and collapse of certain alliances were made since ancient times, but now, they are all generated by a new phenomenon which is growing up - globalization. Even though many skeptical analysts are concerning about the globalization influence above security, the last term is considered as an intrinsic requirement for the international relations. This concept is based on security development, from individual safety to the global security. We also can see a growing importance of the national economy and the external economy too. Although the new emerging countries (known as BRICS) had significant increases, and their resistance against the economic crisis which began in 2008 was much better than other countries. The main question is about the capacity of these countries to be able to form a functional union. Even if there were made some steps for turning "a popular acronym in a significant international force", this question arise because of the distance between them, but also major differences (economic, organizational , national interests , national values , etc). In this paper is presented an analysis about BRICS countries and thus determine their statute: hard, soft or smart power, to determine whether these emerging may turn in a sustainable development and whether these powers will be able to fade the major differences between them to create an alliance / union which can train the global international system, but without becoming a hegemon and to birth other conflicts.</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>BRICS, Emerging economies, Development, Globalization, Security .</b>
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<b>Title:</b>	<b>SLAVE TODAY</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>Though it is generally accepted that slavery is a practice of the past, slavery does still exist today and continues in different forms in a number of countries throughout the world. There is child labour, domestic work, sex trafficking, debt bondage etc... Modern slavery and extreme poverty are usually closely linked. Such exploitation may not last all life. People are often disposed of once they can no longer be exploited.</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Slavery, Child labour, Domestic work, Sex trafficking, Debt bondage</b>
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**REDIMENSIONAREA SISTEMULUI SECURITĂȚII INTERNAȚIONALE ÎN  
CONTEXTUL NOILOR PROBLEME GLOBALE**

<b>Title:</b>	<b>THE RESIZING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY SYSTEM IN THE CONTEXT OF NEW GLOBAL ISSUES</b>
	<i>To resize the current security environment, especially after the collapse of the bipolar international system and after the terrorist attacks in September 11, 2001 in the U.S.A. - that generated the crisis of international relations - the reorganization of international security organizations and redefining concepts on the fight against international terrorism, as power factors tend to enhance the structures, that hold the main role to ensure the most advantageous position in the new security architecture determines the subjects of the article. Also the article is about the threat to international security system - terrorism, which has diversified and become of global level and its associated risks are of political, economic, social, demographic, environmental way, which are border of insecurity and cause of the most serious consequences on our lives.</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Security environment, International security system, International risks</b>
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**APĂRAREA EUROPEANĂ ÎN TRATATELE RATIFICATE ALE UNIUNII  
EUROPENE**



<b>Title:</b>	<b>EUROPEAN DEFENCE IN THE RATIFIED TREATIES OF THE EUROPEAN UNION</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>The military profile of the European Union (EU) is increasingly better defined. Currently, the EU is involved in four military operations, out of which three are conducted outside Europe. This would have not been possible without innovations in European defence, institutionalised through the EU's ratified treaties. The Treaty of Maastricht introduced the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP); the Treaty of Amsterdam incorporated the Petersberg tasks; at Nice the enhanced cooperation was added to CFSP, whereas the major innovation of the Treaty of Lisbon consisted in the solidarity clause. Thus, from one treaty to another, European political-military leaders passed over national differences and offered the Union an adequate role in international military relations.</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>European defence, ratified treaty, military integration, common defence, military capabilities</b>
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**ENABLING ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT IN SUPPORTING LONG TERM  
FOOD SECURITY IN SOUTH EAST TRANSYLVANIA - ROMANIA**

<b>Title:</b>	<b>ENABLING ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT IN SUPPORTING LONG TERM FOOD SECURITY IN SOUTH EAST TRANSYLVANIA - ROMANIA</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (PGRFA) as part of biodiversity are covered into the need of their conservation and sustainable use at least by three international instruments such as the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the International Treaty for Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (Plant Treaty) and the International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants of the International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV Convention). Under these instruments for both domesticated (i.e. crops varieties, landraces, neglected and underutilized domesticated</i>

	<i>species) and wild PGRFA, Contracting Parties should develop their own capacity for their conservation and sustainable use in supporting food security and poverty alleviation under the Millennium Development Goals. The tendency to continuing the access of wild genetic resources is still increased, especially due to traditional knowledge and the need for innovation in different domains. PGRFA are protected also for the transboundary movement for wild (e.g. the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora or CITES) and domesticated species (e.g. the International Convention for Protection of new Varieties of Plants or the UPOV Convention) through different instruments in close cooperation with agreements under the World Trade Organization. As the conservation of PGRFA is targeting the species and their management it becomes more clear that agricultural practices should be revised through applying the ecosystem approach which is essential for the proper conservation and sustainable use of these. Under such circumstances and based on scientific surveying of PGRFA in Sibiu and Braşov counties Romania, we further support the need to adopt new tools and methods for fulfilling the requirements of Art. 5 of the Plant Treaty, including those of the current regulatory framework of the European Union. The paper is discussing the major constraints, opportunities and needs for ensuring the appropriate enabling environment for preserving on long term food security in Romania.</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>PGRFA, Food security, Capacity building, Conservation agriculture, Protected areas</b>
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**SECURITATEA UMANĂ, FUNDAMENT AL NOII DIPLOMAŢII A  
SECOLULUI XXI**

<b>Title:</b>	<b>HUMAN SECURITY, FOUNDATION OF NEW DIPLOMACY OF THE XXI CENTURY</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>During the XXIst century, new types of diplomacy will be developed; one of them is the so-called “diplomacy based on human security”, as a global and post-state form of diplomacy, especially realized by non-state global actors (as the individuals, the global NGOs, the international organizations, different informal groups, and even the emerging “global</i>

	<i>civil network society</i> ”). Seen by some scholars as an exponent of the postmodernist vision about the world, “human security” concept is too complex to be registered simply as “postmodern”. It is generally seen as a concept not yet receiving directly, appropriate and specific juridical definition at international level, but through references to other particular fields as: human development, human rights, humanitarian international law, food security, economic security studies, new and old wars, counterinsurgency, stabilization and state building, transitional justice, humanitarian intervention etc.
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Global vulnerabilities, Human security, New diplomacy, Traditional security, Human rights, Human development.</b>
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**POWER, THREATS, INTERESTS: THE NOTION OF BALANCE IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS THEORIES**

<b>Title</b>	<b>POWER, THREATS, INTERESTS: THE NOTION OF BALANCE IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS THEORIES</b>
<b>Abstract</b>	<i>Balance of power has been one of the central concepts in international relations theories for decades, to say the least. Its academic origins can be traced within the realist school of thought on international relations; having been recognized by classical, human nature realism and finally developed by authors of neorealist (structural realist) provenience. Concept of balance of power has been significantly modified twice since its emergence in Waltz’s Theory of International Politics in 1979. The first modification came in 1985-1987, when Stephen Walt put forward the concept of balance of threat, in his article “Alliance Formation and the Balance of World Power” and the book Origins of Alliances. The second significant modification took place during the 1990s, when Randall Schweller developed the concept of balance of interests in several articles and the book Deadly Imbalances: Tripolarity and Hitler’s Strategy of World Conquest. The author’s intention is to draw a logical sequence among these seminal works and demonstrate that aforementioned modifications are but a concretization of the original idea, where interests are representations of states’ primary ambition – achieving national security.</i>
<b>Keywords</b>	<b>International Relations, Balance of power, Balance of threat, Balance of interests</b>
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**CONCEPȚIA SECURITĂȚII NAȚIONALE A REPUBLICII MOLDOVA ÎN  
CONTEXTUL INTEGRĂRII EUROPENE**

<b>Title:</b>	<b>THE NATIONAL SECURITY CONCEPT OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA IN THE CONTEXT OF EUROPEAN INTEGRATION</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>Moldova's aspirations for European integration is a strong incentive for the implementation and operation of policies adopted by it as well and assume greater responsibility in enhancing security and effective implementation of adaptation to European criteria conditions. The reforming of national security system of the Republic of Moldova has become a national priority, resulting in the need to adapt to the dynamics of the regional geopolitical aspirations towards European integration and political, economic and social reforms. In the Republic of Moldova these processes were characterized by creating of a national security system, materialized by the regulatory framework and structures forming ability. However, political, economic and social instability, the limited financial resources of the country and unfavourable geopolitical context have created in the past a distorted view of the threats and vulnerabilities, which led to the adoption of ineffective actions led to insecurity in key sectors. Despite these factors, regional geopolitical transformations as a result of NATO and EU enlargement to Eastern Europe and security sector reform launching in Moldova creates positive premises for the development of more coherent national security.</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>National Security Concept, Security strategy, European integration, National Strategy of Security, European security</b>
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**INFLUENȚA FACTORULUI GEOPOLITIC ASUPRA SECURITĂȚII NAȚIONALE  
A REPUBLICII MOLDOVA**

<b>Title:</b>	<b>THE INFLUENCE OF GEOPOLITICAL FACTORS ON NATIONAL SECURITY OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>To ensure the security of a small state matters its geographical location in the sense of its importance that it has in order to achieve the geostrategic interests of great powers. This approach also highlights an important aspect and namely that one that little power doesn't mean a weak state. Republic of Moldova being a small state whose policies are determined in different extent by the fluctuations of geopolitics interests of great powers that are in a continuous competitive process, prove to be more sensitive to these fluctuations, having an impact on insurance options of its national security. At the same time, the advantages offered by the regional geopolitic conjuncture where is positioned Republic of Moldova in denotes the existence of possibilities concerning the decrease of vulnerabilities, risks and threats to national security components that can be counteracted by integrationist mechanisms of European orientation.</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>National security, Risk, Threat, Vulnerability, Big state, Small state, Dependence, Geopolitics</b>
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**ROLUL COMUNICĂRII MEDIATICE ÎN OPERAȚIA DE STABILITATE.  
INTERFERENȚE CU SECURITATEA UMANĂ**

<b>Title:</b>	<b>MEDIA COMMUNICATION IN STABILITY OPERATIONS. INTERFERENCES WITH HUMAN SECURITY</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>The evolution of contemporary military phenomenon led democratic states to use new control practices for crisis and conflict. Traditional military function, which is to lead and win the war is completed with peace-keeping mission to national, regional and global and deter war. Modern armies are characterized by the existence of two types of military action. On one side are the specific actions of armed struggle; on the other hand are operations other than war. In this second category includes stability and support operations which are military activities organized and conducted in the context of overall efforts, political- diplomatic, ensuring peace and security under the UN or regional organizations recognized and security vocation, and for proposing such conflict, promoting peace, deter war and to support</i>

	<i>civil authorities to restore normalcy of life, in all its political, economic, social and economic post- conflict periods. Although stability operations is an effective way to use force and threat of force, as a way of executing similar operations carried out in wartime, the difference is the ultimate goal, namely to prevent the initiation or resumption of conflict and promote peace. Unlike conventional operations that are subject to the laws of war, stability operations are subject to a stringent set of rules established for each particular job, generically called rules of engagement.</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Media, Stability, Human security, Military, United Nations</b>
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**JOCURILE OLIMPICE DE LA SOCI 2014 ÎN CONTEXTUL INTERESULUI  
GEOSTRATEGIC AL FEDERAȚIEI RUSE**

<b>Title:</b>	<b><i>SOCHI'S OLIMPICAL GAMES FROM 2014 IN THE CONTEXT OF GEOPOLITICAL INTEREST OF RUSSIAN FEDERATION</i></b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>The Olympical Games from Sochi, from 7 to 23 February 2014, is the event which through its impressivity , give the attention to all the international community. By the organization of winter olympical games, the The Olympical games from Sochi tries again to manifeste as an important geopolitical actor on the internatiopnal place. In the present article it makes the analyse of the olympical competition through the geopolitical perspective- Sochi being a future strategical point in Black Sea area, area in which are present glaced conflicts , and the majority ex-unional states ( Armenia , Azerbadjane , Ukraine, Georgia, Republic of Moldova) in the present are members of East Partneriat.</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Olympical Games, Community, Organization, Black Sea area, Frozen conflicts, Ex-unional states.</b>
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**PUNCTE DE VEDERE PRIVIND TRANSFORMAREA ȘI TENDINȚELE DIN  
STRATEGIILE DE INTELLIGENCE ÎN SECOLUL XXI**

<b>Title:</b>	<b>VIEWS ON TRANSFORMATION AND TRENDS OF INTELLIGENCE STRATEGIES IN THE 21ST CENTURY</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<p><i>Understanding Intelligence starts from the definition and understanding of the concept of "intelligence", one of the complex concepts given that it can be used from at least three perspectives, namely: process, organization and product.</i></p> <p><i>All developments and transformations will determine both challenges and opportunities for the study of the intelligence domain. And demonstrates that the role of intelligence in international politics has evolved, and researchers should adapt to this evolution.</i></p> <p><i>To understand intelligence in the XXI century we need to bring together the views of experts, academics, journalists and former intelligence professionals about the nature of intelligence and its varied role in domestic and international politics. Also the study of intelligence should develop as an area of university / academic studies and the role of education and training in intelligence is and will be crucial for any performance.</i></p>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Intelligence, understanding, development, transformation, challenges, opportunities.</b>
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**ISLAMUL RADICAL. MECANISMELE DE RECRUTARE ÎN EUROPA DE  
 SUD-EST**

<b>Title:</b>	<b>RADICAL ISLAM. RECRUITMENT MECHANISMS IN SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<p><i>This article attempts to find the recruitment mechanisms of the Islamists in South-Eastern Europe. Republic of Moldova becomes more and more attractive land for the immigrants of the other countries, being situated in immediate neighborhood with European Union. The first signs of some religious expressions of radical essence in the Republic of Moldova appeared in 90's through some national and international public associations and infiltration of radical clerics in several religious groups. The number and the dynamics of developed activities by the above mentioned organizations had varied from case to case, but the great majority of these were planned by non-governmental organizations from abroad. These activities were generally led by people already implicated in radical groups or movements, or that were in contact with the members of such groups for different reasons, such as: financing, propagandistic material distribution, organization of religious facilities, trips abroad etc., cooperating with NGO-s from Balkans, Western Europe and Africa/Asia. As concerns the premises of recruitment process, are identified the following points: the spread of Islamic cult; "abusive proselytizing"; the concentration of Arab community on promoting their values, particularly the attempts to impose these values.</i></p> <p><i>The social and economical vulnerability of the society, as well as the political instability along with the inability of the state to assure the welfare standard of the population, the errors done during the incipient phase of the democratic reforms had weakened the institutions that have the main role to defend the human rights of the population. At the same time the control adulteration of over the internal political evolutions, have caused the constant decline of the citizens' trust in state. As a result all these have been created precedents for the recruitment process of the Moldovan citizens.</i></p>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Recruitment, Democratic transformation, Conversion, Diplomatic relations, Legislative framework, Constitution, Premises of recruitment process, Status of religious freedom.</b>
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**DEZVOLTAREA SOCIETĂȚII ÎN CONTEXTUL SECURITĂȚII GLOBALE**

<b>Title:</b>	<b>THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOCIETY IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBAL SECURITY</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>At the current stage, the state of peace can get complicated rather quickly, the coexistence between peoples (ethnic groups) becoming fragile, in particular, on the political, economic and social basis, and passing to the violence is getting fast and hard, resulting in large masses of people in relatively small spaces. Military actions are taking place in a multidimensional space battle characterized by: dispersibility, mobility, manageability, flexibility, the use of a wide range of air, land, Naval, space, informational and psychological combat actions that pursue striking decisively the enemy and getting immediate victory by defeating him mentally and physically. Reviewing the concepts of Humanization, Human Dignity and Responsibility in the military science by bioethical aspect, will lead to a different approach to the conflict. They will analyze and attack the cause to lessen the effect, and the security will get an approach centered on the biosphere.</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Security, Conflict, Bioethics, Human Dignity, Humanization, Responsibility.</b>
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**PROBLEMA TRANSNISTREANĂ ÎN CADRUL DIPLOMAȚIEI PUBLICE A REPUBLICII MOLDOVA**

<b>Title:</b>	<b>TRANSNISTRIAN ISSUE WITHIN MOLDOVAN PUBLIC DIPLOMACY FRAMEWORK</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>For a successful public diplomacy, the state must be attractive for its own citizens, so that later it would be attractive for foreigners. For a country to attain a certain level of national consensus on international issues is essential for citizens to understand the affairs of the state and the</i>

	<i>international community and to be involved in their implementation through programs and activities applied by the state. This article examines one dimension of Moldovan public diplomacy - Transnistrian problem and looking ways to enhance the attractiveness of Moldova for the Transnistrian population</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Public diplomacy, Republic of Moldova, European Union, "Small steps policy", Building confidence</b>
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**CONFLICTUL DIN SIRIA ȘI POSIBILITATEA MODIFICĂRII BALANȚEI DE  
PUTERE ÎN ORIENTUL MIJLOCIU**

<b>Title:</b>	<b>THE SYRIAN CONFLICT AND THE POSSIBILITY OF CHANGING THE BALANCE OF POWER IN THE MIDDLE EAST</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>The Syrian conflict, in contrast to Libyan conflict, may lead to drawing new geopolitical borders in the Middle East. The traditional alliance between Iran and Syria, a true force in the regional plan, was the main reference for the evaluation of power for many Arab states in the Middle East that were allies of the U.S. Turkey, a Syria's neighbor, is one of the extra-regional state actors that influenced the geopolitical developments in the Arab world space. The evolution in the Syrian conflict to removing Bashar al-Assad regime, in the context of the tacit support of the rebels by some extra-regional actors and some Arab countries, could lead to significant changes of the local balance of power.</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Syrian conflict, Middle East, Arab states, Balance of power, Rebels, Arab world</b>
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**THE MASS MEDIA IN TRANSNISTRIA: EURASIAN TYPOLOGY**

<b>Title:</b>	<b>THE MASS MEDIA IN TRANSNISTRIA: EURASIAN TYPOLOGY</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>The mass media in the Transnistrian region is typical of a non-democratic regime, similarly to the separatist regimes in Abkhazia, South Ossetia and Nagorno Karabakh in the Eurasian geographical region which is still under the strong Russian influence. As in the case of South Caucasus republics, this is a vulnerable topic of the Republic of Moldova, given the laws and international documents signed on its pathway toward the consolidation of a democratic state. The mass media in Transnistria operates in a dysfunctional manner, so it is necessary to create a legislation which should envisage a greater inclination toward ensuring freedom of information and expression. Over the years, there have been several studies made and numerous reports analyzing the situation of the media in Transnistria have been published, stating that the journalists in the region needed more training programs and a flexible legal framework in order to be able to work without constraints.</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Transnistria, freedom of expression, mass-media, Moldovan Republic.</b>
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**CONFLICTE INTERETNICE ȘI SECURITATEA INTERNĂ A UNOR STATE  
MEMBRE ALE UNIUNII EUROPENE**

<b>Title:</b>	<b>INTERETHNIC CONFLICTS AND INTERNAL SECURITY OF SOME OF EU COUNTRIES</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>Even if EU policy is currently being based on conflict prevention and cooperation between states, we can still see, in the 21st century, a number of inter-ethnic conflicts in several regions of European Union. We can clearly observe the conflict situation in different countries such as Romania, Belgium, the UK and Spain. The threat in interethnic conflicts in</i>

	<i>not purely social and ideological but can also degenerate in group riots and the forming of terrorist groups. Tackling terrorism is one of the main issues in the field of security at global level, due to its damaging effect over the security of a country and the impact it can have over a society. This is the case of Spain where the ETA terrorist organization has been threatening the security of the region for several decades now. The particular situation of Spain is going to be developed in this article.</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Inter-ethnic conflicts, European Union, Security, Terrorist groups, Terrorist organization.</b>
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## TERORISM ȘI SECURITATE UMANĂ

<b>Title:</b>	<b>TERRORISM AND HUMAN SECURITY</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<p><i>After the fall of the Soviet Union, the concept of security and especially the concept of human security, has gone through essential changes thanks to globalization. The dissolution of borders, has created a great breach in peoples security. The export of insecurity, such as illegal migration, organized crime, terrorism from rogue states has become very simple to achieve.</i></p> <p><i>Terrorism has become one of the biggest threats to human security. In today`s globalized world it`s simple for terrorists to get across borders with weapons and to make attacks on the Western World. 9/11 has shown what terrorism can do to a nation and how it can send the biggest democracy of the world in chaos for a period of time.</i></p> <p><i>Africa is today, probably the best example, after the Arab Spring, where terrorism has become a threat to human security. The secular rulers that were ousted from power, left the struggle to be lead by different terrorist organization, who not only attack the people but also recruit new members to their organizations from amongst the people.</i></p> <p><i>In the globalized world, terrorism is today one of the threats we have to</i></p>

	<i>face, maybe not the only one and not the biggest, but knowing that on the streets of the cities you could encounter a terrorist and not even know it, makes human security one of the future`s most important debate topics.</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Human security, terrorism, globalization, Africa, Arab Spring, terrorist attacks.</b>
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**CONTRIBUȚIA ROMÂNIEI LA ASIGURAREA  
SECURITĂȚII REGIONALE**

<b>Title:</b>	<b>ROMANIA'S CONTRIBUTION TO REGIONAL SECURITY</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>Romania is situated at the interference of 4 strategic evolutions developed within the extent of the central-European space which will be a future structure for the regional prosperity; the south-eastern area that is a generator of reestablishment; the Independent States Community that deals with an identity crisis and those of the Black Sea states that represent the most important strategic areal for the south structure of NATO and EU, as well as the transit space for the energy sources from central Asia.</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Romania, Regional security, NATO, European Union, Resources</b>
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**REZILIENȚA ÎN TIMP DE RĂZBOI ȘI AMENINȚĂRILE DIN SFERA  
SECURITĂȚII ÎN  
BALCANII DE VEST**

<b>Title:</b>	<b>RESILIENCE IN TIMES OF WAR AND SECURITY THREATS IN THE WESTERN BALKANS</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>The concept of resilience is a new one that can change the perspective of international relations, turbulence and evolution of societies. People resistance to various disasters can be measured and analyzed according to specific items. Thus we can design paradigms or response models for the analyzed population in terms of resistance to wars, for example. The hypothesis of this article refers to the proportions of violent disorder in a society that depends on the resistance of the population to conflicts. This concept should be analyzed in detail and the methodology could be applied in security studies to see if a rebellion may be suppressed in time, or whether it might develop.</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Resilience, Conflict, Rebellion, Resistance, Security threats, Western Balkans</b>
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**NOILE TEHNOLOGII ȘI CONFLICTE, CA TIPURI SPECIFICE DE AMENINȚĂRI  
LA ADRESA SECURITĂȚII UMANE**

<b>Title:</b>	<b>New Technologies and Conflicts, as specific Types of Threats to Human Security</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>As an emerging paradigm of international relations (seen as opposed to the traditional concept of security -as state/inter-state security, according to the neorealist paradigm, still dominant into a challenging world-),</i>

	<i>human security knows, during recent years, a multitude of approaches. As multi-dimensional concept, human security is analyzed from different scientific fields, inclusively human rights -that constitutes the perspective preferred in this paper-. In the age of globalization, human security, centered on individuals, is confronted with serious and unconventional threats and types of conflicts, inclusively with new technologies developed by states, that are not yet regulated by international, regional and national juridical levels</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Threats, New technologies, Human security, International law, Human rights, New wars</b>
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**CÂTEVA CONSIDERAȚII CU PRIVIRE LA SECURITATEA UMANĂ ÎN SITUAȚII  
DE CONFLICT ARMAT ȘI OBLIGAȚIA STATELOR DE A RESPECTA  
ȘI DE A FACE SĂ FIE RESPECTAT DREPTUL INTERNAȚIONAL UMANITAR**

<b>Title:</b>	<b>SOME CONSIDERATIONS ON HUMAN SECURITY IN SITUATIONS OF ARMED CONFLICT AND THE OBLIGATION OF STATES TO RESPECT AND TO ENSURE RESPECT FOR THE INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>Humanitarian treaties, the most recognized and accepted international treaties (all states have ratified or acceded to these treaties) established, unlike all other international treaties, not only the obligation of states to comply with their provisions, but also requires states to make these provisions to be respected. International humanitarian law, which is not a recent creation of humanity, yet not too old, still is a present concern for the international community, not only as a matter of recognition and development, but rather as a real system working in situations that made it famous - armed conflicts. Considering international humanitarian law as the most important tool to ensure human security in time of war, international institutions, especially the International Committee of the Red Cross, think of new and exciting prospects for the application of humanitarian law, such as, for example, even designing martial video games complying with these provisions. Obviously, all states, by virtue of their obligation to respect and to ensure respect for humanitarian law, can not be unaware of these concerns.</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>International Humanitarian Law, Humanitarian Treaties, Armed</b>

	<b>Conflict, Human Security, Human Rights, Martial Videogames</b>
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**SUBSISTEMELE REGIONALE DIN ORIENTUL MIJLOCIU ÎN  
ABORDĂRILE TEORETICO-METODOLOGICE DIN FEDERAȚIA RUSĂ**

<b>Title:</b>	<b>THE REGIONAL SUBSYSTEMS OF THE MIDDLE EAST WITHIN THE THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL APPROACHES FROM RUSSIAN FEDERATION</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<p><i>The paper focuses on the historiographical analysis of the topic's defining researches, elaborated by scientists from Russia, defining the conceptual-theoretical landmarks of the research concerning the regional subsystems and centers of power in the Middle East, helping to substantiate the researches on Regional Studies. The authors elucidate the arrangements that are ongoing in the Muslim area appeared after the Cold war, determining the character and peculiarities of the international geopolitical conjuncture, regional and subregional factors, which impact on the formation or reconfiguration of the certain subsystems and centers of power, identifying the affinities, interests and their vulnerabilities on the light of the Russian experts' researches</i></p> <p><i>The paper presents a wide-ranging study that elucidated the dynamics of the subsystem reconfigurations of the Middle East: it is elucidated the resizing of the place and role of the countries from the mentioned area as a result of the transformation of the post-Cold war, identifying the determinant factors and their impact. It was elaborated, on horizontal plan, the segmentation of Muslim geopolitical space in the sub-regional systems and sub-regional centers of power as parts of a homogeneous unit, based on affiliation to religion and Islamic civilization.</i></p>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Middle East, Conceptual Frame, Regional Geopolitical Subsystem, Regionalization, Subregional Actor</b>
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