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

***INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS  
THE VII<sup>TH</sup> EDITION***

***SIBIU, 24-26 MAY 2013***

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

**FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES**

**LUCIAN BLAGA UNIVERSITY OF SIBIU**

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# CUPRINS:

Introducere.....	9
------------------	---

## ȘTIINȚE POLITICE (Secțiune)

Dušan DOSTANIĆ, <i>Parliamentarism Versus Democracy - Carl Schmitt's View</i> .....	13
Roxana MARIN, <i>Democratic Elitism at the Local Level and Local Governance in East-Central Europe. A Comparative Assessment on the Elites of Tecuci (Romania), Česká Lípa (the Czech Republic) and Oleśnica (Poland)</i> .....	29
Alina ȚURCANU, <i>Gestionarea crizelor politice în contextul relației putere – opoziție. Cazul Republicii Moldova</i> .....	57
Eugen STRĂUȚIU, <i>Instituția personalității în comunitate. Reguli metodologice pentru întocmirea dicționarilor de personalități</i> .....	62
Vișnja STANČIČ, <i>Democracy and Values of Pluralism</i> .....	67
Vasile TABĂRĂ, <i>Controlul parlamentului asupra administrației publice</i> .....	76
Mona Georgiana HRISTACHI, <i>Diversitate și interculturalitate</i> .....	84
Iosif MOLDOVAN, <i>Considerații asupra procesului de regionalizare în România</i> .....	92
Sorin MITULESCU, <i>Comportamente și valori participative în rândul elevilor de liceu</i> .....	100
Ion BOBOC, <i>Politica educațională europeană și operaționalizarea sa în țările membre UE</i> ....	115
Victor SACA, <i>Relația democrație – democratizare în condițiile Republicii Moldova: general și particular</i> .....	129
Ecaterina CEBAN, <i>Rolul partidelor politice în procesul democratizării societății moldovenești</i> .....	136
Mădălina Virginia ANTONESCU, <i>Sistemul de învățământ superior românesc: între presiunile globaliste și necesitatea prezervării identității naționale</i> .....	149

## RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE (Secțiune)

Rodica BALU, <i>European Communication and a Common European Cultural Policy in the European Union</i> .....	161
Dana MĂRZA, George-Costin OPREA, <i>Globalizare și multiculturalism în Europa – tendințe actuale</i> .....	167
Mladen LIŠANIN, <i>Serbian – Romanian Relations in Regional and European Context</i> .....	180

Oana-Maria PINTRIJEL, <i>Globalizarea și efectele sociale: provocări și amenințări pentru România</i> .....	192
Irina Ionela POP, <i>Geo-economy and Geopolitics: from the European Union – China Economic Relations to Political Cooperation at Global Level</i> .....	202
Claudiu Ionel PASĂRE, <i>Cooperarea economică dintre Federația Rusă și Serbia – motiv de îngrijorare pentru Uniunea Europeană?</i> .....	220
Adriana LUNGU, <i>Diplomația publică în conflictele internaționale</i> .....	227
Mircea-Jan STOEAN, <i>Apa, hrana și energia – riscuri mondiale în 2013</i> .....	237
Cristina-Ionela ANTONACHE, <i>Criza datoriilor suverane – între cedarea și afirmarea suveranității</i> .....	247
Valentin-Stelian BĂDESCU, <i>Scurte considerații referitoare la rolul dreptului în contextul integrării europene și al tendințelor globalizării</i> .....	256
Dănuț-Florin SANDOVICI, <i>Orientul Mijlociu – spațiu de manifestare a contradicțiilor dintre S.U.A. și U.R.S.S. în perioada Războiului Rece</i> .....	268
Olga MIROSHNYCHENKO, <i>Global Economic Crisis and its Effects on Innovation Activity of Ukrainian Enterprises</i> .....	280
Marc CHESNEL, <i>Qu'en est-il de l'Indépendance de la France?</i> .....	290
Olha HONCHAROVA, Nataliia REVUTSKA, <i>Peculiarities of the Competition in Global Outsourcing Services Market</i> .....	296
Răzvan George ȘTEFAN, <i>The Alternative Worlds of the 2030's</i> .....	306
Stelian SCĂUNAȘ, <i>Românii, cetățenia europeană și Spațiul Schengen – o problemă de securitate pentru Europa sau o problemă de securitate a românilor pe fondul unui ideal compromis?</i> .....	312
Rodica PANȚA, <i>Politica externă a Rusiei postsovietice între hard-power și soft-power</i> .....	321
Mădălina Virginia ANTONESCU, <i>Tratatul de la Lisabona și identitatea europeană</i> .....	332

## **STUDII DE SECURITATE (Secțiune)**

Diana BENCHECI, Marcel BENCHECI, <i>Organizațiile internaționale de securitate ca elemente ale sistemului de securitate internațională și de luptă împotriva terorismului</i> .....	341
Mihai SOFONEA, <i>Criza economică și imigrația. Provocări și consecințe pentru securitatea națională a României</i> .....	349
Nataliia SLUSHAIENKO, Oksana BANNA, <i>Environmental Security Aspects of the Power Industry and the Optimization Models</i> .....	357

Olena TRYGUB, <i>Financial Stability as the Key Security Issue in Central and Eastern Europe</i> .....	365
Mircea-Emanuel VOINA, <i>Aspecte privind riscurile și amenințările asimetrice din Regiunea Extinsă a Mării Negre</i> .....	377
Serghei SPRINCEAN, <i>Perspective bioetice asupra problematicii terorismului ca pericol pentru securitatea globală</i> .....	389
Cristian NIȚĂ, <i>Criza economico-financiară și amplificarea mișcărilor radicale de protest – amenințare la adresa securității interne a Uniunii Europene</i> .....	405
Marian ZIDARU, <i>Efectele reformei lui Anatolyi Serdiukov asupra armatei Federației Ruse în perspectiva anilor 2020-2025</i> .....	412
Marius PRICOPI, <i>Noile rigori bugetare în apărarea europeană</i> .....	424
Iuliana UDROIU, <i>Predictibilitate și stabilitate în Regiunea Extinsă a Mării Negre</i> .....	431
Luciana BALTEȘ, Anca BÎRSAN, <i>Rolul structurilor mediatice în promovarea apărării și securității naționale</i> .....	438
Tiberiu TĂNASE, Costel MATEI, <i>Strategia de securitate a Marii Britanii și criza economico-financiară</i> .....	443
Tiberiu TĂNASE, Roxana OPREA, <i>Implicațiile crizei economice globale asupra strategiilor de securitate ale unor state europene</i> .....	453
Corvin LUPU, <i>Organizarea mișcării de rezistență împotriva ocupației militare sovietice a României și a regimului politic impus de aceasta</i> .....	460
Pavel MORARU, <i>Proiecte geopolitice și regionalizarea României</i> .....	482
Alexandru Andrei RUS, <i>Ecologismul vs. dezvoltarea economică</i> .....	489
Veaceslav SODOL, <i>The Church Conflict in the Republic of Moldova and the Security of the Transdnestrian Moldavian Republic</i> .....	501
Ruslana GROSU, <i>Considerente geopolitice privind forța și interdependența în mediul de securitate regională a Orientului Mijlociu</i> .....	508
Valeriu IVAN, <i>Prioritate strategică: securitatea economică</i> .....	519

## **PRIMĂVARA ARABĂ (Panel)**

Ragip GOKCEL, <i>Posibile incidente ale modelului politic turc în evoluția viitoare a statelor arabe</i> .....	533
Alexandra PANAIT, Ștefania NEAGOE, <i>„Inclusive Democracy” în Orientul Mijlociu</i> .....	537
Gheorghe Lencan STOICA, Marin DRĂMNESCU, <i>Populismul – un fenomen constant în lumea arabă</i> .....	547

Nana IAVORSCHI CNEJEVICI, <i>Frații Musulmani și primăvara arabă egipteană</i> .....	555
Eugen LUNGU, <i>Modernizarea politică a țărilor arabe din Africa de Nord și dinamica securității regionale</i> .....	566

# SUMMARY:

Introduction .....	10
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## POLITICAL SCIENCE

Dušan DOSTANIĆ, <i>Parliamentarism Versus Democracy - Carl Schmitt's View</i> .....	13
Roxana MARIN, <i>Democratic Elitism at the Local Level and Local Governance in East-Central Europe. A Comparative Assessment on the Elites of Tecuci (Romania), Česká Lípa (the Czech Republic) and Oleśnica (Poland)</i> .....	29
Alina ȚURCANU, <i>Political Crisis Management in the Context of Power-Opposition Relation. The Case of the Republic of Moldova</i> .....	57
Eugen STRĂUȚIU, <i>The Institution of the Personality in the Community. Methodological Rules for the Dictionaries of Personalities</i> .....	62
Višnja STANČIČ, <i>Democracy and Values of Pluralism</i> .....	67
Vasile TABĂRĂ, <i>Parliamentary Control on the Public Administration</i> .....	76
Mona Georgiana HRISTACHI, <i>Diversity and Interculturality</i> .....	84
Iosif MOLDOVAN, <i>Remarks on Romania's Regionalization Process</i> .....	92
Sorin MITULESCU, <i>Participative Behaviors and Values among High School Students</i> .....	100
Ion BOBOC, <i>European Educational Policy and Its Operationalization in EU Member Countries</i> .....	115
Victor SACA, <i>The Relation between Democracy and Democratization in the Republic of Moldova: General and Specific</i> .....	129
Ecaterina CEBAN, <i>The Role of the Political Parties in the Process of Democratization of the Moldavian Society</i> .....	136
Mădălina Virginia ANTONESCU, <i>The Romanian System of Higher Education: between Global Pressures and the Necessity to preserve National Identity</i> .....	149

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Rodica BALU, <i>European Communication and a Common European Cultural Policy in the European Union</i> .....	161
Dana MĂRZA, George-Costin OPREA, <i>Globalization and Multiculturalism in Europe – Current Trends</i> .....	167
Mladen LIŠANIN, <i>Serbian – Romanian Relations in Regional and European Context</i> .....	180



Oana-Maria PINTRIJEL, <i>Globalization and Social Effects: Challenges and Threats for Romania</i> .....	192
Irina Ionela POP, <i>Geo-economy and Geopolitics: from the European Union – China Economic Relations to Political Cooperation at Global Level</i> .....	202
Claudiu Ionel PASĂRE, <i>Should the Economic Cooperation between Russian Federation and Serbia represent a Concern for the European Union?</i> .....	220
Adriana LUNGU, <i>Public Diplomacy in International Conflicts</i> .....	227
Mircea-Jan STOEAN, <i>Water, Food and Energy – Global Risks 2030</i> .....	237
Cristina-Ionela ANTONACHE, <i>The Crisis of Sovereign Debts between Conceding and Asserting Sovereignty</i> .....	247
Valentin-Stelian BĂDESCU, <i>Brief Considerations about the Role of Law in the Context of European Integration and Globalization Trends</i> .....	256
Dănuț-Florin SANDOVICI, <i>The Middle East – a Battleground of Contradictions between USA and USSR during the Cold War</i> .....	268
Olga MIROSHNYCHENKO, <i>Global Economic Crisis and its Effects on Innovation Activity of Ukrainian Enterprises</i> .....	280
Marc CHESNEL, <i>Qu'en est-il de l'Indépendance de la France?</i> .....	290
Olha HONCHAROVA, Nataliia REVUTSKA, <i>Peculiarities of the Competition in Global Outsourcing Services Market</i> .....	296
Răzvan George ȘTEFAN, <i>The Alternative Worlds of the 2030's</i> .....	306
Stelian SCĂUNAȘ, <i>Romanians, European Citizenship and Schengen Area – a Security Issue for Europe or a Security Issue for Romanians against a Lost Ideal?</i> .....	312
Rodica PANȚA, <i>Post-Soviet Russian Foreign Policy between Hard Power and Soft Power</i> .....	321
Mădălina Virginia ANTONESCU, <i>The Lisbon Treaty and European Identity</i> .....	332

## SECURITY STUDIES

Diana BENCHECI, Marcel BENCHECI, <i>International Security Organizations as Elements of International Security System and Counter-Terrorism</i> .....	341
Mihai SOFONEA, <i>Economic Crisis and Migration. Challenges and Consequences for the Romanian National Security</i> .....	349
Nataliia SLUSHAIENKO, Oksana BANNA, <i>Environmental Security Aspects of the Power Industry and the Optimization Models</i> .....	357
Olena TRYGUB, <i>Financial Stability as the Key Security Issue in Central and Eastern Europe</i> .....	365

Mircea-Emanuel VOINA, <i>Aspects regarding the Asymmetric Risks and Threats from the Wider Black Sea Region</i> .....	377
Serghei SPRINCEAN, <i>Bioethical Perspectives on the Problematic of Terrorism a Threat to Global Security</i> .....	389
Cristian NIȚĂ, <i>Economic and Financial Crisis and Enhancing Radical Protests Movements – Threats to EU Internal Security</i> .....	405
Marian ZIDARU, <i>The Effects of Anatolyi Serdiukov's Reform on the Russian Army Federation in Prospect of the Years 2025-2030</i> .....	412
Marius PRICOPI, <i>New Budgetary Constraints in European Defense</i> .....	424
Iuliana UDROIU, <i>Predictability and Stability in the Wider Black Sea Region</i> .....	431
Luciana BALTEȘ, Anca BÎRSAN, <i>The Role of Media in Promoting Defense and National Security</i> .....	438
Tiberiu TĂNASE, Costel MATEI, <i>National Security Strategy of Great Britain and Economic and Financial Crisis</i> .....	443
Tiberiu TĂNASE, Roxana OPREA, <i>The Impact of the Economic Crisis on Security Strategies on some European States</i> .....	453
Corvin LUPU, <i>The Organization of the Resistance Movement against the Soviet Military Occupation of Romania and against the Political Regime imposed by the Soviet Union</i> .....	460
Pavel MORARU, <i>Geopolitical Projects and the Regionalization of Romania</i> .....	482
Alexandru Andrei RUS, <i>Ecologism vs. Economic Development</i> .....	489
Veaceslav SODOL, <i>The Church Conflict in the Republic of Moldova and the Security of the Transdnestrian Moldavian Republic</i> .....	501
Ruslana GROSU, <i>Geopolitical Considerations on Power and Interdependence in the Regional Security Environment of Middle East</i> .....	508
Valeriu IVAN, <i>Strategic Priority: The Economic Security</i> .....	519

## **ARAB SPRING (PANEL)**

Ragip GOKCEL, <i>Possible Effects of the Turkish Model in the Future Development of Arabic States</i> .....	533
Alexandra PANAIT, Ștefania NEAGOE, <i>„Inclusive Democracy” in the Middle East</i> .....	537
Gheorghe Lencan STOICA, Marin DRĂMNESCU, <i>The Populism – a Constant Phenomenon in the Arab World</i> .....	547
Nana IAVORSCHI CNEJEVICI, <i>Muslim Brotherhood and the Arab Spring in Egypt</i> .....	555
Eugen LUNGU, <i>Political Modernization of the Arab Countries in North Africa and the Dynamics of Regional Security</i> .....	566

**PARLIAMENTARISM VERSUS DEMOCRACY - CARL SCHMITT'S VIEW**

<b>Title:</b>	<b>PARLIAMENTARISM VERSUS DEMOCRACY - CARL SCHMITT'S VIEW</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>In this article the author analyzes Carl Schmitt's understanding of democracy and parliamentarism. Schmitt separates liberalism and parliamentarism from democracy. He further argues that liberalism and democracy are based on different principles and so their mixture leads to a crisis of the modern state. Schmitt also points out that modern parliamentarism has lost its ideological and spiritual foundation. In the first part of the article we analyze Schmitt's understanding of democracy, and in the second part, we move on to his conception of parliamentarism. The purpose of this work is to demonstrate the tension between liberal and democratic ideas through the point of view of the German jurists. In this way we can better understand liberal democracy, its limitations, contradictions and paradoxes.</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Carl Schmitt, democracy, liberalism, parliamentarism, equality, discussion</b>
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**DEMOCRATIC ELITISM AT THE LOCAL LEVEL AND LOCAL GOVERNANCE IN EAST-CENTRAL EUROPE. A COMPARATIVE ASSESSMENT ON THE ELITES OF TECUCI (ROMANIA), ČESKÁ LÍPA (THE CZECH REPUBLIC) AND OLEŚNICA (POLAND)**

<b>Title:</b>	<b>DEMOCRATIC ELITISM AT THE LOCAL LEVEL AND LOCAL GOVERNANCE IN EAST-CENTRAL EUROPE. A COMPARATIVE ASSESSMENT ON THE ELITES OF TECUCI (ROMANIA), ČESKÁ LÍPA (THE CZECH REPUBLIC) AND OLEŚNICA (POLAND)</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>Concerned with the issue of local leadership in East-Central Europe, in small-to-medium towns, the present paper is an attempt at examining the outlook of the local political elites in the "new democracies", with a special emphasis on the level of replication of "democratic elitism" model</i>

	<p><i>at the local level in this part of Europe. Concretely, the paper is an empirical, largely quantitative inquiry into the social-demographical features, the values and the passive representativeness of the members of the Municipal Councils in three towns: Tecuci (Romania), Česká Lípa (the Czech Republic) and Oleśnica (Poland), for the purpose of evaluating the degree of “democratic elitism”, as it is displayed in the local politics of ECE. The paper defines “democratic elitism” both as a theoretical direction in the study of elites, the “third way” between normative and descriptive approaches, but also as a reconciliation between the democratic claims of popular government and the elites’ prerogative to govern. The focus of this predominantly descriptive, exploratory endeavor, resides in those features of the representatives of the local political elites that represent either the basis for “elite group consciousness” and distinctiveness or those traits that make them men and women “of the people”, inclined towards the community. The paper also attempts to evaluate the level of internalization of democratic values among the elites at the local level. Based on quantitative analysis (questionnaire, content analysis of official records, etc.) and participatory observation, the results permit the isolation of three models: (1) predominantly elitistic; (2) democratic elitist and (3) predominantly democratic groups of local elites. The structure of the study is largely the result of the observations drawn from an empirical endeavor conducted among the members of the three Councils in the period December 2010-January 2013.</i></p>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Local elites, Municipal Council, democratic elitism, social mobility, “elite group consciousness”, independence vs. agglutination, fourfold value orientation model, representativeness</b>
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**GESTIONAREA CRIZELOR POLITICE ÎN CONTEXTUL RELAȚIEI PUTERE - OPOZIȚIE. CAZUL REPUBLICII MOLDOVA**

<b>Title:</b>	<b>POLITICAL CRISIS MANAGEMENT IN THE CONTEXT OF POWER-OPPOSITION RELATION. THE CASE OF REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>Human history consists of a long string of crisis and conflicts. Everyone knows something about politics, and many people know a great deal about it. It is an interesting, amusing, and moving spectacle that ranks not too far behind professional sports in the eyes of many. People always talk about</i>

	<p><i>the crisis, but each individual and / or community refers to something else. Usually, the society tried to prevent conflicts and disputes. Crisis causes are complex, and their resolution related to social functioning. Were extremely rare occasions when elites, masses, individuals and nations have reached consensus and certainty. Relationship power - opposition is a fundamental and important for any democratic political system. Moldova is a young state with little tradition of building political institutions and decision-making sovereign nature. Much of procedural and institutional distortions in the relationship between political forces holding political power and in opposition to them, due to the lack of experience in managing a process of political decision-making sovereign nature.</i></p> <p><i>The subject of the relation between government and opposition is one of those important issues to vitality independent Moldovan socio-political system, which currently has not been researched, but the impact on society by virtue requires a deep analysis both in longitude and latitude. That's why it is important to say that cultural dialogue involving decision making of all parties involved in the development, adoption, implementation and control of political decisions.</i></p>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Government, opposition, political crisis, democracy, decision, parties.</b>
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**INSTITUȚIA PERSONALITĂȚII ÎN COMUNITATE. REGULI METODOLOGICE  
PENTRU ÎNTOCMIREA DICȚIONARELOR DE PERSONALITĂȚI**

<b>Title:</b>	<b>THE INSTITUTION OF THE PERSONALITY IN THE  COMMUNITY. METHODOLOGICAL RULES FOR THE  DICTIONARIES OF PERSONALITIES</b>
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<b>Abstract:</b>	<p><i>Although dictionaries of personalities are numerous in the Romanian space, they are still bio-bibliographic records collections brought together by the rule of common sense and in proportion to available sources. A methodology to establish the rules, principles, criteria and standards, was not the concern of the Romanian research.</i></p> <p><i>Vague introduction to the topic of the role of the Romanian historical figures only partially contextualizes methodological need of a dictionary of personalities drawn from the third millennium.</i></p> <p><i>In foreign literature, things are not better. Are extremely scarce and contradictory research that addresses the role of personality in history, to minimize it (Plekhanov's Marxist perspective) to the oversize (Nietzsche's individualist anarchism). These approaches we cannot use, because reference is global historical processes and methods – an amalgam of philosophy, psychology, sociology. The needs of specific communities, benefit are minimal.</i></p> <p><i>This we try to fill the gap, and as an introductory part, suggesting below some essential methodological elements.</i></p>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Dictionar of personalities, bio-bibliographic records, methodological elements, personalities historical role</b>
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## DEMOCRACY AND VALUES OF PLURALISM

<b>Title:</b>	<b>DEMOCRACY AND VALUES OF PLURALISM</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<p><i>In this paper the author is dealing with the assumptions of sustainability of democracy and the values of pluralism. If we start from the fact of the existence of different, even irreconcilable, moral and religious beliefs within contemporary political communities, the question of crucial importance arises: how to create a „public” and loyal citizen in a society of deep doctrinal divisions? The author further discusses plausibility of John Rawls’s solution to this relevant problem: his ideas of political liberalism and overlapping consensus. Liberalism will be examined as a comprehensive doctrine, as well as a political conception. Related to these problems, are also Rawls’s notions of reasonableness and rationality; distinction and complementarity between them will be explicated. Relying on previous research, the author will analyze significance of democratic political culture and liberal political conception for the sustainability of democracy and the values of pluralism. In the final chapter, there will be presented some critical views on Rawls’s conception of sustainable democratic society, and possible answers to them.</i></p>

<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Democracy, value pluralism, public reason, political liberalism, political culture, reasonableness, overlapping consensus</b>
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**CONTROLUL PARLAMENTULUI  
ASUPRA ADMINISTRAȚIEI PUBLICE**

<b>Title:</b>	<b>PARLIAMENTARY CONTROL ON THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>Public administration is the most diversified and comprehensive system of state bodies with multiple implications on the organization, direction, coordination and control of various public and private sectors. Public administration authorities have at their disposal human material and financial resources and accomplish a large range of public services. The ways the resources are used and the services are delivered are set through juridical norms. Any activity of an organized nature implies that it is subject to a control, in order to verify the way it is accomplished. The control provides real, dynamic and preventive information that improve the value of the conclusions and the quality of the decisions.  The guiding lines and objectives of the activity of the executive are set by the political program of government. The Parliament is the supreme representative body of the nation through which national sovereignty is exerted. The government is the public authority that oversees the executive authority of Public administration according to its government program approved by Parliament. Parliament is the one that approves the members of the Government by means of confidence vote, and removes them through a vote of no confidence. Parliamentary control over the government and the other public administration authorities is enshrined in the Constitution.</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Public administration, parliamentary control, public authority, government</b>
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### DIVERSITATE ȘI INTERCULTURALITATE

<b>Title:</b>	<b>DIVERSITY AND INTERCULTURALITY</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>The diversity and interculturality subject is more and more obvious in our days and the intercultural relations raise a lot of contradictory opinions. What I have revealed before represents a motivation for which, in this study, I am interested to approach, from an objective perspective, the subject of the ethnic diversity, in particular the magyar ethnicity from Romania. I will highlight the relations of the ethnicity with the other states, or other regions, and also the historical connections between these. The references will frame the interactions, the state organization and the economic perspective, all the aspects being presented both individually and by comparison.</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Alliances, diversity, economics, ethnicity, interculturality, polity.</b>
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### CONSIDERAȚII ASUPRA PROCESULUI DE REGIONALIZARE ÎN ROMÂNIA

<b>Title:</b>	<b>REMARKS ON ROMANIA'S REGIONALIZATION PROCESS</b>
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<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>As a territorial organization of a EU member state, the regionalization is regarded as a solution in view of solving the economic and social problems. The arguments appealed refer to the cut of distance between the central authorities and citizens as an effect of communication improvement and by developing local government (management) capacity. At the moment the local government proves to be inefficient in terms of an excessive centralism. Concerning Romania, one of the strongest reasons refer to improving structural funds absorption, funds that are vital in supporting private and public investments in order to reduce the disparities between the less and the more developed states of the EU. The appealed arguments often neglect the correct analysis of the budgetary balance in terms of improving public expense and reconsideration of budgetary priorities as a regionalization consequence. The excessive increase risk of some public expenses is unavoidable as a result of the regionalization process, considering Romania's economic boom period (2006-2007), when public expenses with staff within the budgetary system have excessively grown as a result of too numerous employees.</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Local autonomy, central authorities, multi-level government, decentralization, public debate.</b>
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## COMPORTAMENTE ȘI VALORI PARTICIPATIVE ÎN RÂNDUL ELEVILOR DE LICEU

<b>Title:</b>	<b>PARTICIPATIVE BEHAVIORS AND VALUES AMONG HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>How are the school preparing the future citizens? The study –realised by a group of researchers from Institute of Educational Sciences - refers to the results of a survey conducted during October-November 2012 in 14 secondary schools in 8 counties (including Bucharest). We investigated the main factors that could contribute to forming participative skills of students: school curriculum, school environment, behavioral patterns provided by the school. The survey with high school students, together with depth interviews with teachers in schools showed the students' appropriation of participative behavior patterns, their level of citizenship competence, the insufficient contribution of the school in forming participative skills. During the transition period, students' political culture is formed more as an authoritarian one and they don't feel much openness and understandingness</i>

	<i>from the official institutions. The study concludes that schools should be more involved in civic education, both by rethinking the curriculum as well as by adopting participative models in their own institutional practice.</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>School environment, civic education, participative behavior, citizenship competence, participative skills.</b>
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**POLITICA EDUCAȚIONALĂ EUROPEANĂ ȘI OPERAȚIONALIZAREA SA ÎN  
ȚĂRILE MEMBRE UE**

<b>Title:</b>	<b>EUROPEAN EDUCATIONAL POLICY AND ITS OPERATIONALIZATION IN EU MEMBER COUNTRIES</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>The article makes an analysis of the various forms of Europeanization of educational policies in Romania and other EU member countries. In this regard, we start with the definition of concepts, then offer several common examples encountered in European countries: cross-national educational policy networks, promotion of transnational governance on issues of lifelong education and training, recommendations for action convergence lines on educational issues, the best known of which is the Open Coordination Method (OCM), becoming common among member countries simultaneously with the Treaty of Lisbon (2000), following which, we present the primary European "actors", both national and local, regarding the implementation of the OCM. The article also presents several doubts regarding the European influence on national educational policy, especially at the pre-university level, considering, for example, that OCM can be useful through several common educational activities (such as experience exchanges among teachers and among students) without (at the moment) implementing all the converging or recommended elements at the EU level. This is also the main reason behind the tendency to classify this type of sector based on Europeanization (in the educational field) as being the second rate (as opposed to first rate, applicable in the case of economic policies, workforce occupation efforts, social inclusion and pension funding, or specifically for higher education through the "Bologna process").</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Globalization, Europeanization of education policy, educational policy networks, transnational governance, Open Coordination Method</b>
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**RELAȚIA DEMOCRAȚIE-DEMOCRATIZARE ÎN CONDIȚIILE REPUBLICII MOLDOVA: GENERAL ȘI PARTICULAR**

<b>Title:</b>	<b>THE RELATION BETWEEN DEMOCRACY AND DEMOCRATIZATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA: GENERAL AND SPECIFIC</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>The article addressed the key issues of the relation between democracy and democratization in current conditions. The author examines these issues through the general and particular aspects of the democratic process in Moldova. In this context the publication responds to a series of questions related to the meaning of democracy and democratization in the society in the transformation of their aspects of form and content, of democratization as a process correlation and democracy as a phenomenon. Author subjected to analysis and synthesis of some salient features of the relation between democracy - democratization over more than two decades of post-communism in Moldova. Thus this relation is analyzed through two levels: formal and content.</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Democracy, democratization, democratic transformations.</b>
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**ROLUL PARTIDELOR POLITICE ÎN PROCESUL DEMOCRATIZĂRII SOCIETĂȚII MOLDOVENEȘTI**

<b>Title:</b>	<b>THE ROLE OF THE POLITICAL PARTIES IN THE PROCESS OF DEMOCRATIZATION OF THE MOLDAVIAN SOCIETY</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>Today the most countries of the world are democratic and one of the most discussed problems of the political science is the democracy and democratization. The proces of democratization is complex one and it is influenced by many factors and actors, the major of which are the political parties, on which depends the rate of the democratic transformations. The article presents an analysis of the role of the political parties in the proces of democratization of the moldavian society. Being the central actors of the representative democracy, political parties have a direct influence over the proces of democratization, that is why much of debate on democratization of soviet staties, including the Republic of Moldova, is turn to the political parties. The author analyzes the main stages of the appearance and development of the democracy in Moldova and the influence of different political forces on this process. The success of democratic transition in Moldova depends on the productive dialogue between the political forces, their capacity to form a favourable psychological climate of masses for adoption of democratic values. The special focus is given to the manner in which the modern moldavian parties manage the transitional process and minimize its negative effects.</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Political party, party sistem, democratization, tranzition, consolidation of democracy.</b>
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**SISTEMUL DE ÎNVĂȚĂMÂNT SUPERIOR ROMÂNESC: ÎNTRE PRESIUNILE GLOBALISTE ŞI NECESITATEA PREZERVĂRII IDENTITĂȚII NAȚIONALE**

<b>Title:</b>	<b>THE ROMANIAN SYSTEM OF HIGHER EDUCATION: BETWEEN GLOBAL PRESSURES AND THE NECESSITY TO PRESERVE NATIONAL IDENTITY</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>In the present paper, we briefly analyze some strategic documents and visions regarding the future of the Romanian national education, as it is proposed through specific papers as the Green Book of the University Educational System. We believe that, in each strategic direction proposed by Romanian authorities, it should be followed the national interest, as we depicted bellow. The state should adopt measures and policies capable to maintain free character of state superior educational system, based on national culture, identity, symbols and perspective and it should not dissipate into a post-modern vision that can make the nation-state vulnerable</i>

	<i>on medium term. National education is an intrinsic part of the national process of forming, reposting, preserving and consolidating the national identity of a people, therefore, it is a part of a larger concept about “national security”.</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>National education, higher educational system, national interest, university autonomy</b>
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**EUROPEAN COMMUNICATION AND A COMMON EUROPEAN CULTURAL POLICY IN THE EUROPEAN UNION**

<b>Title:</b>	<b>EUROPEAN COMMUNICATION AND A COMMON EUROPEAN CULTURAL POLICY IN THE EUROPEAN UNION</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>Speaking about European communication and cultural diplomacy, it is necessary to understand that they remain complicated notions, difficult to determine. It's governmental activity which attempts to by-pass commercial media images by appealing directly to the people of foreign societies on non-political level. French invention in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, cultural diplomacy “remains rather difficult to apprehend because its application has several objectives” (Comitetul Director pentru Educație, Cadrul European Comun de Referință pentru Limbi, Strasbourg, 2003, pp.15- 16). It would seem that this type of use of culture in international exchanges was established when the importance of shared values were recognized, to reach better communication.</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>European communication, current paradigm, a Common European cultural policy, European Union, a Common European cultural identity.</b>
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**GLOBALIZARE ȘI MULTICULTURALISM  
 ÎN EUROPA - TENDINȚE ACTUALE**

<b>Title:</b>	<b>GLOBALIZATION AND MULTICULTURALISM IN EUROPE – CURRENT TRENDS</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>Globalization brings an unstable social climate for Europe. Political decisions affect the society as whole. Problems that they are still confronting, such as identity, multiculturalism or migration are addressed in this paper from a socio-political perspective. We have also tried to point out the interdependence that exists between globalization and multiculturalism, and their subordinates: migration and cultural identity.</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Globalization, interconnection, modernization, migration, multiculturalism, cultural identity.</b>
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**SERBIAN-ROMANIAN RELATIONS IN REGIONAL AND EUROPEAN CONTEXT**

<b>Title:</b>	<b>SERBIAN-ROMANIAN RELATIONS IN REGIONAL AND EUROPEAN CONTEXT</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>In this paper, the author discusses the problems and perspectives of Serbian-Romanian relations in the context of regional cooperation and European integration process. In the first part of the paper, the author gives a general overview of Serbia and Romania as regional actors and presents their mutual relations in historical perspective, since the nineteenth century and liberation and unification of the countries. In the central part, contemporary relations are examined, with a special accent on the European dimension of the topic and in regard to various areas of relations, such as foreign policy, economy, security and culture. Roles of Serbia and Romania as the actors in sustaining regional stability, regarding various cleavages of interests in different spheres as well as relations to other regional and/or foreign actors will also be more thoroughly discussed in this part of the paper. In the final, concluding part, relying on the previous findings of the research, the author</i>

	<i>will give a critical view on contemporary Serbian-Romanian relations and outline the possible perspectives of their short term and midterm development.</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Serbia, Romania, European Integration, Foreign Relations, Eastern Europe</b>
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**GLOBALIZAREA ȘI EFECTELE SOCIALE: PROVOCĂRI ȘI AMENINȚĂRI  
PENTRU ROMÂNIA**

<b>Title:</b>	<b>GLOBALIZATION AND SOCIAL EFFECTS: CHALLENGES AND THREATS FOR ROMANIA</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>Globalization, as a contemporary world process, delineates between the development of technologies, transports and economy, along with the facet of the imbalances emerged in the society, and also between the universalization problem, whose process wishes to transfer the power from the governments, into a global administration centred on the multinational companies and on the other important economic leaders.</i> <i>The battle of the social threats takes place, first of all, over the integrity and moral bound between people so that, on the background of poverty, social marginalization and the marital conflicts, the family is increasingly dysfunctional, becoming unable to support, in an optimal way, the evolution of the child, as future adult in the society.</i> <i>The globalization of the future will emphasize so much the cleavage of the social categories, that the fight will be focused on the survival, leading also to the problem of the low Planetary resources, taking into account the irrational consumption and the imbalances generated in nature.</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>globalization, development, multinational, clivage, social effects, human relationships, poverty, threats, Romania.</b>
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**GEOECONOMY AND GEOPOLITICS: FROM THE EUROPEAN UNION-CHINA  
ECONOMIC RELATIONS TO POLITICAL COOPERATION AT GLOBAL LEVEL**

<b>Title:</b>	<b>GEOECONOMY AND GEOPOLITICS: FROM THE EUROPEAN UNION-CHINA ECONOMIC RELATIONS TO POLITICAL COOPERATION AT GLOBAL LEVEL</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<p><i>Over the last five years, China has gradually become: the world’s first currency reserve holder; the world’s largest energy user (2010); the world’s largest exporter (2009); the world’s second largest economy (2010), and the world’s second largest recipient of foreign direct investment, with inflows of 106 billions dollar in 2010.</i></p> <p><i>The European Union has recognized the need to update its economic relations with China, making few steps in this direction. Firstly, the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union places foreign direct investment as an area of exclusive EU competence. On the other hand, the new European international investment policy recommends the pursuing of stand-alone investment agreements, in the short to medium term, and mentions China as an important candidate. Finally, from the 2011 European Commission’s public consultation on the future investment relationship with China and up to present, the European Union has been working hard to advance the negotiations towards an EU-China investment agreement as soon as possible.</i></p> <p><i>But how the European Union should negotiate this investment agreement? And how the economic relations can strengthen the political cooperation in a global context?</i></p> <p><i>Through this paper, we try to identify the challenges that the European Union should respond and to find answers regarding: the measures needed to restart the economic relationship, the type of investment agreement that the European Union should choose, and the pillars of a new European Union-China integrated strategy, strong enough to cooperate on the global concerns.</i></p>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>European Union, China, trade, investments, economic crisis, conflict management, energy, environment.</b>
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**COOPERAREA ECONOMICĂ DINTRE FEDERAȚIA RUSĂ ȘI SERBIA – MOTIV  
DE ÎNGRIJORARE PENTRU UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ?**

<b>Title:</b>	<b>SHOULD THE ECONOMIC COOPERATION BETWEEN RUSSIAN FEDERATION AND SERBIA REPRESENT A CONCERN FOR THE EUROPEAN UNION?</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<p><i>Towards the end of Kosovo status negotiations in 2007 and 2008 the Serbian political scene was filled with historically frequent, yet unusually intensive surge of enthusiasm towards Russia, its interests, priorities, and its Western Balkans policy. Praises of the modern day Russia and its internal political model became a common practice, which further led to a greater perception, among Serbian citizens, of Russia being a key political resource that Serbia could seriously rely upon.</i></p> <p><i>Due to its need for Russian support over the Kosovo issue, Serbia established close relations with Russia on political and economic/energy issues, while Russia provided a permanent and strong political support for Serbia. For example, Russian Gazpromneft bought 51% of the monopolistic Serbian oil industry (NIS), and has also concluded contracts for building of the South stream pipeline through the territory of Serbia.</i></p> <p><i>Considering the big turn of Serbian foreign policy towards Moscow since 2008, there is also a need for the analysis of such movements, in the light of Serbia's EU integration efforts.</i></p> <p><i>In this communication we intend to analyze the transformations taking place in economic and political plan between the two countries and also the implications for Serbia's European perspective.</i></p>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Economic cooperation, Russian Federation, Western Balkans, EU, Serbia.</b>
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**DIPLOMAȚIA PUBLICĂ ÎN CONFLICTELE INTERNAȚIONALE**

<b>Title:</b>	<b>PUBLIC DIPLOMACY IN INTERNATIONAL CONFLICTS</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<p><i>The present study aims to promote the valences of public diplomacy as an instrument which could confirm its utility in international conflicts. The</i></p>

	<i>paper is theoretical and is structured into two parts: the first one proposes an incursion in the conceptual section of public diplomacy and the second part focuses on the construction of a possible theoretical model. Vulnerabilities of the proposed model as well as the infliction to concrete situation of international conflicts will be tested in future studies.</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Public diplomacy, national branding, soft power, propaganda, social influence.</b>
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#### APA, HRANA ȘI ENERGIA – RISCURI MONDIALE ÎN 2030

<b>Title:</b>	<b>WATER, FOOD AND ENERGY - GLOBAL RISKS 2030</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>The instability from 2030 will be characterized by conflicts over water, food and energy. World population growth reduces the potential of non-renewable resources, stress aggravates inequalities continental and global economic collapse. Depopulated territories affected by climate change and aging developed areas. Africa, Middle East, China and India are among the vulnerable areas</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Climate change, non-renewable resources, economic collapse, desertification, globalization, water security, food security, energy security</b>
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#### CRIZA DATORIILOR SUVERANE – ÎNTRE CEDAREA ȘI AFIRMAREA SUVERANITĂȚII

<b>Title:</b>	<b>THE CRISIS OF SOVEREIGN DEBTS BETWEEN CONCEDED AND ASSERTING SOVEREIGNTY</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>The paper analyses the main characteristics of the current security environment emphasizing the main vulnerabilities and financial crisis effect - prediction and unpredictability of financial type, the radiant effect of the crisis -, the security risk and its dynamics in the current conditions of the crisis, focusing on updating the security risk elements that entail the new paradigm of this type of risk.</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Crisis of sovereign debts, financial crisis, Euro Zone, public debt</b>
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**SCURTE CONSIDERAȚII REFERITOARE LA ROLUL DREPTULUI ÎN  
CONTEXTUL INTEGRĂRII EUROPENE ȘI AL TENDINȚELOR GLOBALIZĂRII**

<b>Title:</b>	<b>BRIEF CONSIDERATIONS ABOUT THE ROLE OF LAW IN THE CONTEXT OF EUROPEAN INTEGRATION AND GLOBALIZATION TRENDS</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>If a few years ago was unthinkable to talk about constitutional law of the European Union because it was, for some authors, a phrase reserved exclusively nation - states, today we are increasingly clear that we are dealing with new construction of federal, in which Member States ranks federated entities and the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union and the present treaties in force, together with the principles embodied in it (democracy and rule of law, the principle of separation of powers, Member equal to the treaties, the principle of direct effect and primacy of EU law over national legal systems) form all together constitutionality of the block. The constitutionalization of the Union was one long, perfecting it with each change or revising the constituent treaties, although a few times peoples of the Member States rejected the idea of a European constitution as something illegal and liable to undermine the sovereignty, both in expression internal and external.</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Constitutional law of the European Union, European integration, globalization, denationalization law</b>
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**ORIENTUL MIJLOCIU – SPAȚIU DE MANIFESTARE A CONTRADICȚIILOR  
DINTRE SUA ȘI URSS ÎN PERIOADA RĂZBOIULUI RECE**

<b>Title:</b>	<b>THE MIDDLE EAST – A BATTLEGROUND OF CONTRADICTIONS BETWEEN USA AND USSR DURING THE COLD WAR</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<p><i>Understanding the conditions in which the states of the Middle East have been formed, have evolved and then regressed toward dictatorship, until it has reached critical mass that triggered the protest movements known as the "Arab Spring", it is a process related to the role played by the great powers, during the Cold War, in the configuration of the geopolitical architecture of the region.</i></p> <p><i>After gaining their independence in the context of competition during the Cold War, the Middle East states were the subject of constant pressures from the new world superpowers, the USA and the USSR. As the title suggests, this paper tries to demonstrate that the geopolitical, military and economic importance of the Middle East led to the transformation of the region into a battleground between the Soviet Union and the United States. Most doctrines, strategic and security concepts developed by the leaders of the two superpowers had as starting point and as endpoint the concern to impose their own system of values and interests in the Middle East.</i></p> <p><i>Without denying the importance of other parts of the world in the security strategy of the great powers during the Cold War, we can assert that the Middle East situation constantly catalyzed political, diplomatic, economic and security undertakings of political and military leaders from both Washington and Moscow. Not infrequently, they were surprised to discover that the developments in the region were out of their control and their security strategies have been hit by the unpredictable nature of the reactions of local leaders, who perceived in very different ways the threats to their own security. In this framework, domestic political considerations, regional contradictions and hostility to the State of Israel were the decisive factors influencing the policies of those regimes.</i></p>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Middle East, Cold War, USSR, USA, Arab states</b>
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**GLOBAL ECONOMIC CRISIS AND ITS EFFECTS ON INNOVATION ACTIVITY OF UKRAINIAN ENTERPRISES**

<b>Title:</b>	<b>GLOBAL ECONOMIC CRISIS AND ITS EFFECTS ON INNOVATION ACTIVITY OF UKRAINIAN ENTERPRISES</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>The situation with World markets determines key parameters of the national economy. The economic crisis of 2008-2009 had a serious negative impact on innovation activity of Ukrainian enterprises. According to the World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index, Ukraine was ranked 73<sup>rd</sup> place in 2008 among 131 countries (between Brazil and Romania). The country's position had dropped five places compared to 2005. Over the last years Ukraine's international position has deteriorated in indicators of capacity for innovation. Ukraine occupies 71<sup>th</sup> position by "innovation" and 58<sup>nd</sup> position by "capacity for innovation" among 144 countries in the ranking of the World Economic Forum's Global Competitiveness Report of 2012-2013. The strategies, policies and legal regulation of innovation activity in Ukraine have been considered in the article. The paper includes analytical results of innovation activity of Ukrainian enterprises, and comparative analysis of innovation activities Ukraine and other countries. Sources of finance for innovation activities in Ukraine and Government actions aimed at fighting crisis in the innovation sphere are considered.</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Innovation, innovation activity, enterprises, global economic crisis, innovation governance system</b>
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**QU'EN EST-IL DE L'INDÉPENDANCE DE LA FRANCE ?**

<b>Title:</b>	<b>WHAT IS THE INDEPENDENCE OF FRANCE?</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>In an increasingly globalized economy, France cannot but be dependent. As an exporting country, France relies on its trading customers. It is also dependent on the countries subcontracting part of its production. The point tackled here is that France is inevitably dependent on others when it comes to obtaining raw materials. Cattle are fed on imported GMO</i>

	<i>soya, France has to import oil and uranium as well as rare earth metals. France also buys the active principles of some drugs. Some weapons are imported too. Besides, French companies resort to the Cloud for their files.</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Globalization, French economy, dependency, supplies</b>
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### PECULIARITIES OF COMPETITION IN THE GLOBAL OUTSOURCING SERVICES MARKET

<b>Title:</b>	<b>PECULIARITIES OF COMPETITION IN THE GLOBAL OUTSOURCING SERVICES MARKET</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>Recent years the business model of offshore outsourcing was getting popular in the global market. The greatest benefit from offshore outsourcing's development in Eastern Europe is brought by the companies from Poland and Romania. Poland ranks number 7 in the world by the volume of foreign direct investments to outsourcing centers in 2008-2011 and takes the first place by the market share. The second place belongs to Romania. Romanian IT-companies are the most competitive in Eastern European outsourcing market. Ukraine occupies 26<sup>th</sup> place among 38 countries by the aggregate index of outsourcing composed by Sourcing Line. The cost competitiveness index is quite high for Ukraine. The main barriers to the development of offshore outsourcing in Ukraine are the following: 1. Frequent changes in tax laws, differences in methods of accounting and tax accounting concerning the definition of the costs: 2. Opacity of national customs legislation; 3. Low level of development of innovative infrastructure. Increasing Ukraine's Competitiveness in the global outsourcing services market may become the basis for creating new jobs and bringing modern technologies on which they are granted.</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Business model, competition, outsourcing, offshoring, global competitive index.</b>
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### THE ALTERNATIVE WORLDS OF THE 2030'S

<b>Title:</b>	<b>THE ALTERNATIVE WORLDS OF THE 2030'S</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>The international system — as we know it today and as represented by such organizations as the IMF, World Bank, WTO, WHO, OECD, United Nations and NATO — has to reform or the institutions at the core of the system will become marginalized or even obsolete. Moreover, we should expect new institutions to develop that will contribute to a reshaping of the global landscape with profound implications for America and the Western world in geopolitical, security and economic terms. Building a consensus in any of these institutions for global action in areas as diverse as security and trade is now increasingly difficult, with the addition of more players in decision-making and due to the fact that emerging economies often have very different immediate goals and agendas. As this evolution occurs, there are few perspectives we will confront: individual empowerment, demography, diffusion of power, growing nexus among energy, water, and food.</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Megacities and regional groupings, risk of intrastate / interstate conflict, individual empowerment, diffusion of power.</b>
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### ROMÂNII, CETĂȚENIA EUROPEANĂ ȘI SPAȚIUL SCHENGEN – O PROBLEMĂ DE SECURITATE PENTRU EUROPA SAU O PROBLEMĂ DE SECURITATE A ROMÂNILOR PE FONDUL UNUI IDEAL COMPROMIS ?

<b>Title:</b>	<b>ROMANIANS, EUROPEAN CITIZENSHIP AND SCHENGEN AREA – A SECURITY ISSUE FOR EUROPE OR A SECURITY</b>
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	<b>ISSUE FOR ROMANIANS AGAINST A LOST IDEAL?</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>When the war ended, United Europe was not designed as a guarantee of peace and prosperity only for certain European countries, but for the whole European area. Since its creation, the European Community was thought to be a strong, powerful and united Europe, where the living standards ought to be better, due to the unification of production and expanding markets, where all European citizen should have the right to work, without distinction that they are Eastern Europeans or Western Europeans. The recent restrictive attitudes to accept Romania into the Schengen area or to end restrictions on free movement and labor market, initially imposed as a natural post-accession condition, seem to slowly blow Romanians hope of prosperity in the European integration as illustrated in the basic treaties of the European Union. It is more and more legitimate to ask ourselves whether Romanians have become a security issue for the European Union? Or perhaps, as other wonder, Romanians security in the European Union is put under question? We can not definitely answer these questions, but a debate should be launched in order to clarify ourselves what is to be changed so that the ideal of European integration is not shattered.</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>European integration, ideal of European unity, European Communities, European Union, European Treaty, Schengen, EU Charter of Fundamental Rights, European citizenship, the area of freedom, security and justice</b>
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**POLITICA EXTERNĂ A RUSIEI POSTSOVIETICE ÎNTRE HARD POWER ȘI  
SOFT POWER**

<b>Title:</b>	<b>POST-SOVIET RUSSIAN FOREIGN POLICY BETWEEN HARD POWER AND SOFT POWER</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>The primary objective of Russian foreign policy after the Cold War was regaining great power status, a status that would ensure participation in global governance. Foreign policy strategy evolved. If in the 90s of the twentieth century, the Russian Federation was ready to embrace Western norms and values, after 2000 sought to develop an economic and political model and credible alternative to the liberal democratic West. This model appeals to hard power and soft power, but excessive attachment to the first can discredit the second. This contradiction is present in the Russian elite who consider soft power another means of obtaining political objectives.</i>



<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Soft power, hard power, foreign policy, Russian Federation</b>
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### TRATATUL DE LA LISABONA ȘI IDENTITATEA EUROPEANĂ

<b>Title:</b>	<b>THE LISBON TREATY AND EUROPEAN IDENTITY</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>Within the present paper, we analyze briefly the concept of European identity and its relation with national identities of EU member states. We consider that, such it is consecrated by the Lisbon treaty, European identity derives from the member states will to promote and implement the political values forming the content of such identity (democracy, rule of law, and respect for human rights). Without the political will of EU member states to agree and support such identity, EU would remain a simple framework of coordination for the policies of member states. Even if within Lisbon treaty we don't find a special provision consecrated to European identity as such, this multi-faced concept is fundamental for shaping EU as political actor, distinct from member states, and acting coherently on the international political field.</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>European identity, Lisbon treaty, European Union, common cultural space, european cultural patrimony , member states</b>
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**ORGANIZAȚIILE INTERNAȚIONALE DE SECURITATE CA ELEMENTE ALE  
SISTEMULUI DE SECURITATE INTERNAȚIONALĂ ȘI DE LUPTĂ  
ÎMPOTRIVA TERORISMULUI**

<b>Title:</b>	<b>INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ORGANIZATIONS AS ELEMENTS OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY SYSTEM AND COUNTER-TERRORISM</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>At the global level United Nations (UN), North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), the European Union (EU) and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) are partisan institutions of security. The "hierarchy" existence for international security organizations has a strong scientific substrate, which confirms that these organisations are the most important international security organizations.</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>International security system, counter-terrorism, international security organizations</b>
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**CRIZA ECONOMICĂ ȘI IMIGRAȚIA. PROVOCĂRI ȘI CONSECINȚE PENTRU  
SECURITATEA NAȚIONALĂ A ROMÂNIEI**

<b>Title:</b>	<b>ECONOMIC CRISIS AND MIGRATION. CHALLENGES AND CONSEQUENCES FOR THE ROMANIAN NATIONAL SECURITY</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>The paper's aim is to make a short analysis of current policy measures that have been proposed either by the EU or at national level, in order to meet both the global challenges of immigration and implications of the phenomenon in Romania. The consequences of these policies are traced to the individual, sociological, economic and security level in the light of tighter border controls and sharper integration measures proposed to meet the criteria of entering the Schengen area. Is it a priority for crisis management to tackle with the the insecurity issues generated by immigration?</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Economic crisis, security, immigration, Schengen area</b>
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**ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY ASPECTS OF THE POWER INDUSTRY AND THE OPTIMIZATION MODELS**

<b>Title:</b>	<b>ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY ASPECTS OF THE POWER INDUSTRY AND THE OPTIMIZATION MODELS</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>The paper deals with the environmental aspect of power industry development and uses unilateral and bilateral auction, model balancing market and games theory optimization modeling to simulate competitive market introduction to Ukrainian electric power industry. The main goal of the research is to investigate how the transition will influence prices', volumes' dynamics and benefit distribution among market players while also addressing the problem of possible market fluctuations due to price sensitivity.</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Electric power market, environment, competitive market introduction, auctions, games theory.</b>
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**FINANCIAL STABILITY AS THE KEY SECURITY ISSUE IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE**

<b>Title:</b>	<b>FINANCIAL STABILITY AS THE KEY SECURITY ISSUE IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>The extraordinary turmoil of 2007 and 2008 has brought to many important challenges and issues in the world's financial security. Emerging markets, including countries of the Central and Eastern Europe, have generally pulled better than the advanced economies through the consequences of the global financial crisis. Nevertheless to avoid the market shocks, financial instability and the economy meltdown, it's important to determine all sources and channels of the possible financial distress in this region in the future. Financial stability must be the key security issue for countries re-emerged after severe recession in the 1990s. Understanding how financial stability is affected by the distribution of shocks through financial institutions and markets and how such shocks can threaten the provision of credit and other financial services would help in finding the best risk</i>

	<i>management strategy for Central and Eastern Europe.</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Financial stability, economic security, financial system, threats, risks, Central and Eastern Europe (CEE)</b>
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**ASPECTE PRIVIND RISCURILE ȘI AMENINȚĂRILE ASIMETRICE DIN  
REGIUNEA EXTINSĂ A MĂRII NEGRE**

<b>Title:</b>	<b>ASPECTS REGARDING THE ASYMMETRIC RISKS AND THREATS FROM THE WIDER BLACK SEA REGION</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<p><i>Because of its position at the borderline of Europe and Asia, the Black Sea has always been an intersection point between cultures, civilizations and also between the interests of great empires and powerful state actors which often clashed with one another for control of influence, territories and also natural resources. All of these wars influenced the day to day lives of people living near the Black Sea, starting with the conflicts between empires, the Second World War, the Cold War and the „Hot Peace” that came at the end of it. In this way, conflicts and tensions have shaped the culture and behavior of communities and nations living in the wider Black Sea region, fact that eventually led to the creation of an area that allowed the development of asymmetric risks and threats at the end of the Cold War.</i></p> <p><i>The cultural, ethnic and religious diversity of the wider Black Sea region has always given both state and non-state actors the useful conditions to exploit and induce tensions between nations in order to create regional instability to better achieve their objectives. In this way, the frozen conflicts created by the Soviet Union in the Caucasus area and in Transnistria along with the ethnic tensions inside Turkey, became strong sources of asymmetrical risk and threats, especially after the 9/11 terrorist attacks. As these areas struggled to rebuild after the tragedies of armed conflicts and unconventional warfare, the poor and unstable economic and social conditions favored the development of transnational organized crime networks and terrorist organizations which continue to pose a substantial threat to regional stability and even global security.</i></p>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Risks, threats, asymmetric, wider Black Sea area.</b>
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**PERSPECTIVE BIOETICE ASUPRA PROBLEMATICII TERORISMULUI  
CA PERICOL PENTRU SECURITATEA GLOBALĂ**

<b>Title:</b>	<b>BIOETHICAL PERSPECTIVES ON THE PROBLEMATIC OF TERRORISM AS A THREAT TO GLOBAL SECURITY</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>The discipline of Bioethics, founded over 40 years ago by American biologist Van Rensselaer Potter as a “Bridge to the Future” is an appropriate set of theoretical and practical methods and tools for humankind survival in sustainable conditions by solving global problems. Terrorism is one of the most dangerous global phenomena, which affects not only human physical integrity but also social mentality of large groups of resentful people, which had suffered most from the global crisis. Expanding of the phenomenon of terrorism simultaneously with amplification of social effects of bioethization of society and politics, give rise to such new forms of terrorism as suicidal type or bioterrorism, focusing on biological aspects of human welfare as an affront to traditional perception of human life and body, which become a weapon in hands of terrorists to press on decision-making factors. Only a full reconsideration of priorities, methods and strategies for assuring security at personal to global levels, can give a chance to international community to reduce substantially the impact of terrorism on mankind destiny, by achieving a truly sustainable macro-social long-term development, especially of the social categories, which are most vulnerable to social-economic and political consequences of contemporary global crisis.</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Terrorism, global crisis, bioethization, global security, political influence.</b>
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**CRIZA ECONOMICO-FINANCIARĂ ȘI AMPLIFICAREA MIȘCĂRILOR  
RADICALE DE PROTEST - AMENINȚARE LA ADRESA SECURITĂȚII INTERNE  
A UNIUNII EUROPENE**

<b>Title:</b>	<b>ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL CRISIS AND ENHANCING RADICAL PROTEST MOVEMENTS - THREATS TO EU INTERNAL SECURITY</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>With the extending financial-economic crisis in Europe, we are witnessing a diffuse process of propagation, reaffirmation and strengthening of radical movements which are increasingly anomic and transnational. These movements are actively militating on the Internet for a dismantling of the constitutional order as well as for dissolution of the social structure, therefore representing a direct threat to the internal security of the European Union. In this context, the aim of the present paper is to demonstrate the current emergence of a risk that democratic protest mechanisms get altered while catalytic virtual centres emerge. As a consequence, radical movements can grow in importance and relevance by using instruments such as social network.</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Social Networking, radicalization, anomic and transnational movements, virtual catalytic centres, altering of democratic protest mechanisms.</b>
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**EFECTELE REFORMEI LUI ANATOLY SERDIUKOV ASUPRA ARMATEI  
FEDERAȚIEI RUSE ÎN PERSPECTIVA ANILOR 2020-2025**

<b>Title:</b>	<b>THE EFFECTS OF THE ANATOLY SERDIUKOV’S REFORM ON THE RUSSIAN ARMY FEDERATION IN PROSPECT OF THE YEARS 2020-2025</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>Lacking the superpower status of the former Soviet Union, Russia is striving to play an important role in the new international system. While the Medvedev Doctrine represents an important development in terms of redefining the threat posed by NATO and that from terrorism and smaller-scale conflicts (reducing the former and emphasizing the latter), significant issues impacting Russian military reform and modernization still need to deal with, especially the disconnect between the force structure implied by the document’s threat analysis and the actual force structure outlines for the Russian Armed Forces. The Russian Army is searching for a force structure whose nature and form satisfies the requirements of waging modern warfare against potential strategic foes armed with high technology weaponry and insurgent forces employing traditional unconventional warfare tactics in an era of reduced</i>

	<p><i>military budgets. Russian government's efforts seem primarily geared toward rejuvenating the defence industry, and only secondarily toward fulfilling the imminent needs of the armed forces. If these efforts lead to an improved performance of the Russian defence industry, the Russian armed forces could be able to acquire significant numbers of advanced weaponry within the next 10 years. The Russian military forces remain the primary basis for the Russia's status as a great power. Reform of the Russian military is required for two reasons: the armed forces' lack of modern equipment, and its growing internal social problems.</i></p> <p><i>These reforms may provide support for Russian adoption of a more regionally based—and less global—foreign policy, one that is focused more on what Russian diplomats refer to as “Southern” threats than either possible threats from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to the West or the Peoples Republic of China to the East.</i></p> <p><i>In this article we try to answer at questions like: What expectations and capability do today's Russian Army Forces have to achieve on the battlefield their goals? How their modernization can modify the balance of power in this area?</i></p>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Anatoly Serdiukov, Forțe terestre, Forțe Aeriene, Marina Rusă.</b>
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## NOILE RIGORI BUGETARE ÎN APĂRAREA EUROPEANĂ

<b>Title:</b>	<b>THE NEW BUDGETARY CONSTRAINTS IN EUROPEAN DEFENSE</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<p><i>Among the numerous current challenges modelling the European security agenda, at least one had a direct visible impact on the military integration process. We refer to the constant reductions of the European defence budgets, determined by the generalized sense of security that succeeded the collapse of the Soviet Union and accentuated by the global financial crisis and the sovereign debt crisis that followed.</i></p> <p><i>The answer given to this broad challenge by the Europeans consisted in a continuation of the military integration process, as a unique solution in a context of this kind.</i></p>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>European defence, budgetary constraints, defence budget, military integration, military capabilities.</b>
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**PREDICTIBILITATE ȘI STABILITATE ÎN REGIUNEA EXTINSĂ A MĂRII  
NEGRE**

<b>Title:</b>	<b>PREDICTABILITY AND STABILITY IN THE WIDER BLACK SEA REGION</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>The Wider Black Sea Region is in a constant dynamics, but the coordinates of the security processes are not always the most favorable for the local stability and development. The need for predictability is constantly felt and stated by the decision makers in the region. Producing collaborative predictive or even early warning instruments could generate mutual trust, at least, if not cooperation projects within which every country in the region could establish its own security, through cooperation and direct involvement in the regional security.</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Wider Black Sea Region, security, early warning, prediction, stability.</b>
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**ROLUL STRUCTURILOR MEDIATICE ÎN PROMOVAREA APĂRĂRII ȘI  
SECURITĂȚII NAȚIONALE**

<b>Title:</b>	<b>THE ROLE OF MEDIA IN PROMOTING DEFENSE AND NATIONAL SECURITY</b>
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<b>Abstract:</b>	<p><i>Distribution of information is nowadays, important and media networks, communication networks have a crucial role in contemporary development. In terms of security, media communication is important and of interest in terms of its effects. This concerns us because the effects of mass communication is direct, the receiver of the message, in this case, is part of two different environments: civilian and military.</i></p> <p><i>Media visibility achieved through networks or media structures can represent both strength and vulnerability or a risk for the image, credibility and legitimacy of an entity, even in the military system. On one hand, the media provides the public access to information held by the military, and on the other hand, military secrecy hides information which by their content may be compromising. Here, media is meant to expose those who manipulate or hide information, but also tends to exaggerate and manipulate.</i></p> <p><i>Through this paper, we intend to identify the role of the media in promoting the national security, to follow how, changing or manipulating information reflects on the national security.</i></p>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>National security, media, communication networks, military, media communication.</b>
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## STRATEGIA DE SECURITATE A MARII BRITANII ȘI CRIZA ECONOMICO-FINANCIARĂ

<b>Title:</b>	<b>NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL CRISIS</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<p><i>Our contemporary globalized world means in the same time risk and opportunity. During recent years the international environment has shown us an increasing instability and day-to-day more dangers and threats. Thereafter all national and international actors have to adapt their strategies to this new climate, for being prepared to compete successfully with. Defining national current priorities, enhancing national security system, identifying and understanding the threats and making them accessible to the common knowledge - these are the main reason for national strategic documents elaborated inside European Union in 2012 - the case of United Kingdom.</i></p>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Security, defence, military/intelligence institutions, human resources, public knowledge, strategy, budget, objectives</b>

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**IMPLICAȚIILE CRIZEI ECONOMICE GLOBALE ASUPRA STRATEGIILOR DE SECURITATE ALE UNOR STATE EUROPENE**

<b>Title:</b>	<b>THE IMPACT OF THE ECONOMIC CRISIS ON SECURITY STRATEGIES ON SOME EUROPEAN STATES</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>During recent years the international environment has shown an increasing instability and more dangers and threats. All actors have to adapt their strategies to this new climate, in order to be prepared to compete successfully with. In this context, one of the relevant threats for the European security is the global economic crisis. The current economic crisis started as an American financial one and has developed into a global financial crisis. In the context of the emergence and evolution of this crisis, in the European states the resources available for national defense and security forces tend to be limited.</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Intelligence institutions, strategy, threat, budget, objectives, financial crisis, diplomacy, cooperation</b>
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**ORGANIZAREA MIȘCĂRII DE REZISTENȚĂ ÎMPOTRIVA OCUPAȚIEI MILITARE SOVIETICE A ROMÂNIEI ȘI A REGIMULUI POLITIC IMPUS DE ACEASTA**

<b>Title:</b>	<b>THE ORGANIZATION OF THE RESISTANCE MOVEMENT AGAINST THE SOVIET MILITARY OCCUPATION OF ROMANIA AND AGAINST THE POLITICAL REGIME IMPOSED BY THE SOVIET UNION</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>This paper shows the way the German authorities organized the Romanian resistance against the Soviet military occupation and against the political regime imposed by the Soviets in Romania. At the beginning, the members of the movement were Romanian legionnaires released from concentration camps in Germany, Germans from Romania and Romanian military, all airborne in various parts of the country. Afterwards, the movement enlarged with civilian and military fighting man, dissatisfied by the Soviet occupation and bolshevism. After the German defeat, the US and British intelligence recovered the resistance movement in Romania, supporting the chimera of its fight against communism. In this way, this movement was sacrificed for the Western interest to undermine the Soviet establishment.</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Anticommunist resistance, Securitate (Security Department in Romania), Cold War, Western parachuting in communist Romania</b>
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### PROIECTE GEOPOLITICE ȘI REGIONALIZAREA ROMÂNIEI

<b>Title:</b>	<b>GEOPOLITICAL PROJECTS AND THE REGIONALIZATION OF ROMANIA</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>During the existence of the Romanian state, the "Little Union" of 1859, the "Great Union" of 1918 and so far, challenging of its existence has not ceased. In various stages, challenging had an ideological or geopolitical substrate and sounded at times of vulnerability of Romania. Currently, the project of regionalization of Romania is reactivated by promoters of revisionism in the past, that now promotes the idea of disintegration Romania for "silence" in Eastern Europe.</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Geopolitics, Romania, revisionism, regionalization, disintegration</b>
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### ECOLOGISMUL VS. DEZVOLTAREA ECONOMICĂ

<b>Title:</b>	<b>ENNVIRONMENTALISM VS. ECONOMIC GROWTH</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>Today, the environmental issue is more and more present on the agenda of most important actors of the international scene. There are various ecological problems that concern the relation between human and nature, which is supposed to be based on a mutual benefit principle, even though the reality is quite different. In other words, the connection between the environmental capital and the anthropocentric capital has to follow certain directions that are assuring a balance of benefits for each party involved in the growth process, but in reality there are some interests (most of them for economic reason) considered to be a priority over the environmental condition. In a context where the globalization phenomenon is “imposing” the main rules of the world production system, in the same time, globalization is encouraging the principal factors that maintains the great volume of the present production system, such as a culture of consumption; the idea of equality of chances between people and the desire to evolve more and more in order to build a “secure” future; the technological development that creates a global structure compatible with the growing demand of the population and other factors that are mentioned in my paper. Also, in my paper, I talk about the changes that have occurred to the production system in order to manage new challenges defined by the demographic evolution. The modern production system is requiring a big amount of energy provided by the environmental capital but tends to disconsider nature’s interests, an action that can be dangerous to both the environment but also to the society and its structure.</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Ecology movement, consumerist society, consumerist culture, sustainable development</b>
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**THE CURCH CONFLICT IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA AND THE  
SECURITY OF THE TRANSDNIESTERIAN MOLDAVIAN REPUBLIC**

<b>Title:</b>	<b>THE CURCH CONFLICT IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA AND THE SECURITY OF THE TRANSDNIESTERIAN MOLDAVIAN REPUBLIC</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>The renewal of the activity of the Romanian Orthodox Church in the person of the Metropolitan Church of Bessarabia in the Republic of Moldova in 1992 caused the beginning of a deep Church conflict .The Attempts of the Romanian Patriarchate to revive the Orthodox mission on the Transdnestrian lands (which functioned in 1941-1944) are estimated as threats to the security of the region. Such a policy is one of the obstacles on the way of settling of the Transdnestrian conflict. The article deals with current Church situation in the Republic of Moldova and in Transdnestria.</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>The Metropolitan Church of Bessarabia, the Romanian Orthodox Church, the Russian Orthodox Curch, the Transdnestrian conflict.</b>
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**CONSIDERENTE GEOPOLITICE PRIVIND FORȚA ȘI  
INTERDEPENDENȚA ÎN MEDIUL DE SECURITATE REGIONALĂ A  
ORIENTULUI MIJLOCIU**

<b>Title:</b>	<b>GEOPOLITICAL CONSIDERATIONS ON POWER AND INTERDEPENDENCE IN THE REGIONAL SECURITY ENVIRONMENT OF MIDDLE EAST</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>The increased interest of the international community on the current political situation and socio-economic processes in the Middle East was caused by bloody riots that swept several Arab countries. The role of this sub-region is determined by the oil resources and the import of products / technologies from advanced industrialized countries, mainly in the military field.</i> <i>In the context of modern threats on the security of the state, one of the essential steps in the political environment is the conceptual approach on national security of the Middle Eastern, because of the regional conflicts,</i>

	<p><i>especially between Arabs and Israel, which has kept an extremely acute character during many years.</i></p> <p><i>The security environment of the Middle East is an integral part of the international security system. This is determined by its value due to the largest deposits of "black gold" in the world. The politicians remain guided by goals and objectives, whose development in this part of the world provide a political weight and growth. The representatives of the scientific community continue the debates on the legality of the many criteria of the "space expansion and geographical identification" of this region.</i></p> <p><i>The interdependence between the states of the Middle East is no different of the same phenomenon from other regions. It is necessary to note the complexity of this process, which has many facets. This research will be focused on the economic, political and military aspects.</i></p>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Power, interdependence, regional security environment, regional sub-system, geopolitical space, great and middle powers, oil policy, international system</b>
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### PRIORITATE STRATEGICĂ: SECURITATEA ECONOMICĂ

<b>Title:</b>	<b>STRATEGIC PRIORITY: THE ECONOMIC SECURITY</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<p><i>The end of the ideological war marked the undisputed victory of capitalism and its adoption by the majority of states from what the former Soviet bloc and its sphere of influence have meant. The entire planet accepts this equilibrium – probably unstable – and the geo-economic context governing economic relations: Liberalism. Even China, which apparently maintains the Communist political system, has rapidly adapted its needs to the market economy, becoming one of the most important competitors on the global market.</i></p> <p><i>But what happened with the enormous potential for conflict? Referring to a principle of physics, it can be asserted that nothing is lost, everything is transformed. What changed is the nature of conflicts and, in a way, of the belligerents. The battles are no longer fought to conquer territories or to obtain autonomy or independence; conflict have become mainly economic, focusing on resources and markets. The main battles among villages, through companies and non-government organizations, are, first and foremost, economic in nature.</i></p> <p><i>The challenge of the moment seems to be the downturn of dominant values</i></p>

	<p><i>of the globalized future and of states and supranational entities which function as vectors of influence. Or, at least for the time being, there is no vector more adequate than economy to shape people's behaviour from different societies. Globalization does not point towards ethical values, does not have its own path but will be the result of human actions. At the present moment we can say, by paraphrasing Heidegger, that it is the instinctive will to power, hidden under the mask of the desire for exchange. Information is the means by which the aims of international economic competitions are reached. To survive, each actor must protect its own information patrimony and, at the same time, strive to know that of its competitors.</i></p> <p><i>Some states are aware of this confrontation and in order to overcome new challenges, they have conceived, apply and reap the benefit of genuine doctrines of economic war.</i></p>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Security risks, economic security, economic growth, national interests, component of national security.</b>
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**POSSIBLE INCIDENTE ALE MODELULUI POLITIC TURC ÎN EVOLUŢIA VIITOARE A STATELOR ARABE**

<b>Title:</b>	<b>POSSIBLE EFFECTS OF THE TURKISH MODEL IN THE FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF ARABIC STATES</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<p><i>Turkey's relations with 'The Middle East and North Africa' are based on profound historical roots. After the decline of the Ottoman Empire, these areas left the Ottoman sovereignty and came under the control of; the British Empire (Iraq, Palestine and Egypt), France (Syria, Tunis and Algeria) and Italy (the today Libya). The socio-cultural consequences of the connections established over hundreds of years of Ottoman administration and the natural religious ties, made Turkey an intrinsic part of this zone. Although this vision helped the perception of Turkey as a part of this area, the policy of westernization followed by the formation of the Turkish Republic in 1923 resulted in diminishing interests in the Middle East. Meanwhile, the Turkish society faced economic problems as a result of the war. The government couldn't develop an active foreign policy due to the state of affairs of the population and the regime's attempts to impose a new ideology. In the recent years, the Turkish Republic has expressed the desire to become an active role-player in the area, aiming, through an open diplomacy, to ensure peace within the region, make economic and</i></p>

	<i>political gains but also to contribute to its stability and its welfare. To what extent can this form a 'model' for the countries going through the Arab Spring?</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Arab Spring, multidimensional politics, Middle East, Turkish political model</b>
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### „INCLUSIVE DEMOCRACY” ÎN ORIENTUL MIJLOCIU

<b>Title:</b>	<b>INCLUSIVE DEMOCRACY IN THE MIDDLE EAST</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>The purpose of this paper is twofold. Our main purpose is to familiarize the reader with the project of Inclusive Democracy (ID) - a project that claims to be the proper and only viable answer to our world's current multidimensional crisis. Secondly, we attempt to examine the Arab Spring and the current social movements through an ID lense. By means of analysing the conveniences and vices of liberal democratic theories, our aim is to determine whether the ID project manages to answer the contemporary criticism of the representative model and by doing so, could be implemented as a viable alternative in the outcome of the Arab Spring.</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Inclusive Democracy, Direct Democracy, Social Movements, Arab Spring, Middle East, Democratization, Crisis of Representation, Multidimensional Crisis.</b>
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## POPULISMUL - UN FENOMEN CONSTANT ÎN LUMEA ARABĂ

<b>Title:</b>	<b>THE POPULISM - A CONSTANT PHENOMENON IN THE ARAB WORLD</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<p><i>Populism, as a kind of manifestation accompanies all forms of government and all political regimes always but it has a more profound impact on democratic organizing.</i></p> <p><i>It is obvious that populism is ever present both in speech and in attitude in the political landscape of Europe in general.</i></p> <p><i>It appears, takes shape and grows ever stronger in areas where faces a lack of representative democracy solutions with partial failures, giving people illusion. which not develop responses within their power to understand and adapt.</i></p> <p><i>Populism is manifested more as a very general and powerful ideological structure impregnated emotional, persistent, recurrent and resistant to counterarguments and parasitize, affects other ideological forms clearly articulated, well defined and with clear functional consistency, minimizing their importance and effects</i></p>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Populism, Arab Spring, democracy, Islam</b>
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## FRAȚII MUSULMANI ȘI PRIMĂVARA ARABĂ EGIPTEANĂ

<b>Title:</b>	<b>MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD AND THE ARAB SPRING IN EGYPT</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<p><i>Muslim Brotherhood was founded in 1929 and is the oldest and most influential organisation of Sunni Islam. The organization's role has been controversial in its 80 years of existence, alternating the charity missions with the participation in political life and the use of violent means to achieve a political program. The Arab Spring was an opportunity to show that the Muslim Brotherhood is an organisation which has achieved a high level of political maturity in Egypt's political life. The victory in the general elections and presidential elections in Egypt represents a new starting point for this organisation at the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century</i></p>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Muslim Brotherhood, Arab Spring, Islam, political Islam, democracy</b>
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**MODERNIZAREA POLITICĂ A ȚĂRILOR ARABE DIN AFRICA DE  
NORD ȘI DINAMICA SECURITĂȚII REGIONALE**

<b>Title:</b>	<b>POLITICAL MODERNIZATION OF THE ARAB COUNTRIES IN NORTH AFRICA AND THE DYNAMICS OF REGIONAL SECURITY</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>Arab Spring is for Egypt, Tunisia and Libya, the countries of North Africa that have changed autocratic regimes, the beginning of the process for political modernization. Marking a new historical stage for the three North African Arab countries – the beginning of the democratization process – the Arab Spring will have consequences also in terms of regional security. The specialists in Security Studies believe that we shall witness the development of new security relations in North Africa.</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Arab Spring, political modernization, North Africa, arab countries, security, autocratic regimes, democratization.</b>
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