

STIINTE POLITICE	
1. Victor SACA	RELATIA PUTERE – OPOZITIE ÎN CONTEXTUL CÂMPULUI POLITIC DIN REPUBLICA MOLDOVA RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN POWER AND OPPOSITION IN THE CONTEXT OF MOLDOVAN POLITICAL FIELD
Abstract	<p>The article discusses the problems of the modern political field, including the transition to a democratic society that acts as a medium of political phenomena, political power, political institutions and organizations. This field occupies an important place with respect to the relationships between the government and the opposition forces. Resulting from their nature and consequences these kinds of relationships are entirely dependent on the ability of the political field, on its physical and functional state. Based on the realities of the political field in the Republic of Moldova, as well as on the kinds of relationships between government and opposition, the author concluded on a number of features: first, the mechanism of interaction between the political field and the activities of the government on one hand, and the evolution of the opposition, which took place in the Republic of Moldova during the last 18 years on the other hand, lead to many contradictions objects.</p> <p>Secondly, if in the countries with a consolidated democracy, the power and the opposition are in a natural relationship for the benefit and progress of all socio-political fields, in the case of Moldova, these forces interact to be mutually exclusive and are directed to undermine the ability of the field.</p> <p>Third, the relationship between the government and the opposition in the Republic of Moldova is relevantly different, if it is to compare it with the existent situation in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe. The latter solved the problems of transition to democracy and joined the European Union.</p> <p>Fourth, the instability of the Moldovan political field has grown even more after the events that took place on the 7th of April, 2009, as well as the defeat of the Communist Party of Moldova in the repeated of July 2009. After these elections, the former communist rule became the opposition, and the former came to power, forming the Alliance for European integration.</p>
Keywords	political field, opposition forces, parliamentary elections, democratic opposition
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2. Aurelia PERU – BALAN	RELATIILE PUBLICE ÎN SISTEMUL COMUNICĂRII POLITICE: DEOSEBIRI SI AFINITATI CU PROPAGANDA SI PUBLICITATEA POLITICA PUBLIC RELATIONS IN THE SYSTEM OF THE POLITICAL COMMUNICATION: DIFFERENCES AND AFFINITIES WITH PROPAGANDA AND POLITICAL ADVERTISING
Abstract	<p>L'étude se propose d'identifier les ressemblances et les différences entre les trois composantes de la communication politique - le PR politique, la Propagande et la Publicité. Dans ce sens on a fait référence aux théoriciens des phénomènes évoqués - les savants américains, français, russes, roumains. Ainsi, une catégorie de savants insistent sur le fait qu'il y a plus de ressemblances que de différences, voilà pourquoi, il est difficile de délimiter le PR de la Propagande. L'abréviation PR, elle-même, représente les premières lettres du terme „PR-opagande”. Les autres considèrent que la propagande s'attribue aux régimes totalitaires, terme devenu écoeurant avec la démocratisation du champ politique en Europe de l'Est. Les européens commencent à préférer le PR ou le marketing politique.</p> <p>Les savants russes sont d'avis que ces trois paradigmes de la communication</p>

	politique se différencie en fonction de la stratégie communicationnelle utilisée: la propagande – la stratégie de la conviction; le PR- stratégie de la confiance; la publicité- stratégie du désir. Une autre opinion – le PR est une sorte de propagande, plus précisément, celle de la confiance, et la propagande -de la compétition utilisée par prépondérance dans les campagnes électorales - avec la publicité. Dans le milieu postsoviétique on maintient encore le stéréotype: les partis dictatoriaux font de la propagande, ceux démocratiques - du PR. Dans l'espace politique autochtone le PCRM reste le modèle du management communicationnel intermédiaire entre le PR et la propagande.
Keywords	Public relations, political communication
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3. Delia STEFENEL	POLITICI ALE MIGRATIEI ÎN CONTEXTUL GLOBALIZĂRII. STUDIU DE CAZ ASUPRA MIGRANȚILOR ROMĂNI DIN GRECIA POLITICS OF MIGRATION IN GLOBALIZATION CONTEXT. STUDY CASE ON ROMANIAN MIGRANTS FROM GREECE
Abstract	Achieving a synoptic analysis on the relation of the challenge of migration politics and existing reality in the last two decades in Greek space is an expectant and arduous issue, at same the time. In literature corpus about the southetner model of migration, although we benefit of the plethora of empiric resources achieved by the public Greek institution, as well by the academical one, minimal inquiries are available in the South-European area about the way the certain politics of the host country, in our case, Greece, determine the adaptation and the cultural melting-pot of Romanian migrants. Therefore, the purpose of this paper is a descriptive one, in order to define the most important phases of the diachronic path of legislative frame regarding the migration in Greece, followed by a summary presentation of the results of a qualificative pilot study, accomplished on a limited group of Romanians with a migration experience of ten years at least, living in Greek metropolis.
Keywords	migration, migration politics, pilot study
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SECURITATE NATIONALA, SECURITATE REGIONALA	
4. Mojtaba ZARVANI	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION IN THE QURANIC VERSES AND ISLAMIC TRADITIONS
Abstract	A review of the Qur-an and Islamic traditions shows that Islam has attached a great significance to the environment as the container of life and a ground for the perfection of human. Many rules of Islam have been laid down based on this very foundation. Islam values the responsibility of human towards environment and believes that the nature is the deposit of God under the control of human. For this very reason, certain rights have been considered for the nature and it obliges human to meet those rights. In the Islamic jurisprudence, human become acquainted with these rights including the rights of animals and other natural cases.
Keywords	Islam, Environment, Nature, Responsibility
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5. Biljana Ratkovic NJEHOVAN, Drago NJEHOVAN	<p style="text-align: center;">PARTICIPAREA POLITICA SI NON-POLITICA A MINORITATILOR ETNICE LA VIATA SOCIALA SI POLITICA DIN SERBIA. STUDIU DE CAZ: POPULATIA ROMANA</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ETHNIC MINORITIES' POLITICAL AND NON-POLITICAL PARTICIPATION IN THE POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LIFE IN SERBIA, WITH A FOCUS ON THE ROMANIAN POPULATION</p>
Abstract	<p>The concepts are discussed of political and non-political participation of ethnic/national minorities in the political and social life of contemporary Serbia. An overview is given of the institutional framework (constitutional and legal) that allows for the participation of minorities, starting from the level of local self-government, regional (provincial) to central bodies (National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia, Ministry of Human and Minority Rights, Council for Minorities).</p> <p>Special consideration is given to the institute of national minority's national council, which was introduced in 2002 and takes care of the culture, education, information and the official use of language and script. A list of cultural and other institutions dealing with traditional and modern creativity of Romanian population in Vojvodina is enclosed.</p>
Keywords	participation, political life, minorities, minority parties, National Minority Council, Romanians, Serbia
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6. Ernesto Pinto Bazarco RITTLER	<p style="text-align: center;">RELATIILE INTERNATIONALE MODERNE CA BAZA A UNEI POLITICI DE SECURITATE</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MODERN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AS FUNDAMENT OF A SECURITY POLICY</p>
Abstract	<p>The following text summarizes the book, which describes as its main purpose the new order and denomination that rules countries. One the subjects mentioned in this new law talks about the efficiency of the countries supported by the capacity of satisfaction of the habitants and the relations capacity within the national system. In addition the text talks about the importance of maintaining peace and avoiding any conflict that could affect each nation and government.</p> <p>Wars, armed conflicts and its repercussion can be prevented, if the population in every nation knows about the consequences, the pain and also about the high costs of those conflicts. The educational system and principally the universities have in this matter a high responsibility. In this case university means universal, a higher level of acting and also acting across any kind of borders to archive peace. So education concurs in a direct way to development peace and stability, its benefits being enduring through displacement to future generations. After an armed conflict, the peace accords are the main elements for the way peace will be built, as well for the specific way a country will be governed. Increasingly, armed conflicts close up with peace accords, the educations aspects being included.</p> <p>The responsibilities come to government and other certain domains economic actors, in order to assure, permanent, a quality education, able to promote peace. Actors from educational field, together with diplomats should be a part of negotiation process, in order to achieve issues as: financial aspects, methods to sustain the peace building process and.</p>
Keywords	international relations, democracy, universities, role, new country classification, effective and efficient financial crisis,

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7. Vitalie VARZARI	REPUBLICA MOLDOVA ÎN CONTEXTUL SISTEMULUI DE SECURITATE EURO-ATLANTIC THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA IN THE CONTEXT OF THE EURO-ATLANTIC SECURITY SYSTEM
Abstract	<p>The central aims of the present article are to research, on the one hand, the main vulnerabilities and threats Moldova is confronting with, and on the other, to examine NATO role in strengthening regional security in the Eastern Europe area by means of the cooperation between Allies and Partner countries in the fields of mutual interest. In this context the NATO – Moldova relation and the role of the Partnership for Peace Program and Individual Action Plan of the Partnership Moldova – NATO is investigated, furthermore the contributions of these frames in enhancing national security of the Republic of Moldova are researched.</p> <p>The last NATO enlargement has reshaped the security environment in the Eastern Europe. After the enlargement to the East in 2004 the Alliance has come in direct touch with an extremely instable region from all points of view: political, military, economic, social and economic. This is because in the area one can find weak states that are dominated from the political, economic and cultural points of view by Moscow; entities affected by the prolonged transition, entities that – some of them – have separatist movements and unrecognized “mini-states” on their territory. From this point of view, The Republic of Moldova, Georgian and Azerbaijani cases are talkative examples.</p>
Keywords	NATO, vulnerability, security, Partnership for Peace, Individual Partnership Action Plan
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8. Cristian TUDOR	DIRECTIILE STRATEGICE ALE PARTENERIATELOR NATO ÎN ORIENTUL MIJLOCIU STRATEGIC PERSPECTIVES OF NATO PARTNERSHIPS IN THE MIDDLE EAST
Abstract	<p>The global security and international stability continue to be vulnerable in front of various many-sided extensive and durable sources of conflict, crisis and regional disorder. Amongst other elements, security today means the increasing transnational character of threats, urgency to manage globalization, containment of extremism, fundamentalism and state failure, geostrategic competition, energy security and growing insurgency phenomena. In the current evolving security equations, the International Community feels compelled to act, both reactively and proactively, in order to tackle existing and developing threats. Security through partnerships still stands for an important core element of NATO’s considered necessary out-reach policy towards Middle East states. This account will try to analyze NATO’s Mediterranean Dialogue and Istanbul Cooperation Initiative as an important component of the Alliance’s modernized approach to build trust and bridge gaps between the West and the Islamic-perceived space, as represented by the Middle East, through increased military and security cooperation in various formats.</p> <p>The paper will examine the conceptual framework of the current state of cooperation of the Allied initiatives, pointing out various challenges to the future NATO’s role in the Middle East. The study will argue that the Alliance role in the upcoming years will be defined by the emergence of a stronger and ambitious</p>

	European Union, but also by the intractable character of the conflicts stemming from the region.
Keywords	NATO. Orientul Mijlociu (Middle East). Securitate (Security). Parteneriate (Partnerships). Dialogul Mediteranean (Mediterranean Initiative). Initiativa de Cooperare de la Istanbul (Istanbul Cooperation Initiative).
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9. Adina – Elena NUHAIU	NECESITATEA REGLEMENTARII SECURITATII NATIONALE. STUDIU COMPARATIV AL IMPLEMENTARII ACESTEIA ÎN STATELE DEMOCRATICE THE REQUIREMENTS TO SETTLEMENT THE NATIONAL SECURITY.COMPARATIVE STUDY OF ITS IMPLEMENTATION IN DEMOCRATIC STATES
Abstract	We try to emphasize the imperious necessity of setting clear legal rules, with no abuse and no loophole to everything that means national security in a state - nation, rectum Romania. We will make brief references to framework laws, the base of this vast subject and we will continue to documents defining science security as it should be imposed on national security benchmark areas and the institutions responsible for ensuring her application, with models or examples. We present the national security legislation, involving authorized institutions from our country and abroad, commenting on the new laws to come. We use examples from United States of America, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Germany, Russia and Israel.
Keywords	National laws, global security, international law application
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10. Cristian TUDOR	COORDONATELE STRATEGICE ALE VIITORULUI ORIENT MIJLOCIU STRATEGIC DETAILS OF THE FUTURE OF MIDDLE EAST
Abstract	Two of the foundational texts in the field, E.H. Carr’s, The Twenty Years’ Crisis and Hans Morgenthau’s Politics Among Nations were works of theory in three central respects. Each developed a broiad framework of analysis which distilled the essence of international politicis from disparated events; each sought to provide future analysts wiht the theoretical tools for understanding general patterns underlying seemingly unique episode; and each reflected on the form of political action which were most appropriate in a realm in which the struggle for power was pre-eminent. Both thinkers were motivated by the desire to correct what they saw as deep misunderstanding about international relations lying at the heart of the liberal project – among them the belief that the struggle for power could be tamed by international law and the idea that pursuit of self-interest could be replased by the shared objective of promotion security for all.
Keywords	Orientul Mijlociu (Middle East). Securitate (Security). Conflict (Conflicts). Instabilitate (Instability). Prognoza (Forecast).
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11. Gabriela NESTIAN₁, A.M.	EVALUAREA RISCULUI SECURITATII UMANE DIN PERSPECTIVA ENERGETICA EVALUATION OF HUMAN SECURITY RISKS IN THE POINT OF VIEW OF
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Gonçalves-COELHO₂	ENERGY RESOURCES
Abstract	Human Security has several components that depend on several factors, one of which being the substantial amount of energy required to carry on many of the current human activities. The required energy is currently obtained from fossil fuels - coal, oil and natural gas, from nuclear fusion, and from the so-called renewable energies, such as hydropower, wind power and solar power. After a brief discussion about the deficit in the balance between the existing resources and the consumption of the most important forms of energy, the present work presents some tendencies for the future, in order to improve the human security.
Keywords	securitate umana, sustenabilitate, energie
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12. Francisc TOBA	CUNOASTEREA SI SECURITATEA CETATEANULUI KNOWLEDGE AND CITIZEN SECURITY
Abstract	The labyrinth of complexities that confronts the Intelligence Community in its efforts to provide accurate and timely intelligence in support of Romanian foreign policy and national security interests. An analysis of the collection processes and the obstacles that must be overcome if accurate and meaningful information is to be obtained. There is the need for strategic vision and clarity in setting priorities, as well as constraints imposed by the executive branch and the complexities associated with translating priorities into collection programs. The focus then shifts to the obstacles that confront those tasked to analyze collected information, examining such issues as the impact of people, technology, and budgets on the overall analytical effort. The complex processes for identifying, prioritizing, and communicating requirements to the intelligence community are further complicated by a lack of strategic vision on the part of Romanian policy makers.
Keywords	Security, citizen
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NOUL CONCEPT STRATEGIC NATO	
13. Dan IONESCU, Aurel STANESCU	NOUL CONCEPT STRATEGIC NATO SI VIZIUNEA ROMÂNIEI ROMANIAN VISION AND NATO'S STRATEGIC CONCEPT
Abstract	Romania is ready to come up with a solid conceptual contribution to the activity of the Group of Experts the Secretary general entrusted with the drafting of the first project of the New Strategic Concept, group coordinated by the former Secretary of State of the United States of America, Madeleine Albright. In the framework of NSC outlining process Romania will plead in favor of an unequivocal reaffirmation of the collective defence and of Article 5 as NATO's main responsibilities, for the updating and consolidation of the Alliance's fundamental tasks contained by the current Strategic Concept adopted in 1999 (security, dissuasion, consultation, crisis management and partnerships) to which the reaction to the new challenge types is to be added, with accent on energy insecurity and missile technologies proliferation. Romania would like to see the final form of the New Strategic Concept also include some other important elements, as the consolidation of NATO interest and development of cooperation with partners in the immediate neighborhood of

	the Alliance and of Romania, from West Balkans and the extended Black Sea zone, including South Caucasus and Central Asia, as well as the consolidation of NATO partnerships network and continuation of the Alliance's open door policy, which brought an important contribution to the consolidation of stability and security in Europe.
Keywords	NATO strategic concept, Article 5, West Balkan, Black Sea zone, stability and security
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14. Otto MILIK, Marius AMBROZIE	NOUL CONCEPT STRATEGIC AL NATO SI EXPLORAREA VIITORULUI POSIBIL/PROBABIL NATO STRATEGIC CONCEPT AND THE MULTIPLES FUTURE EXPLORATION
Abstract	The NATO's new strategic concept is a result and evolution of terms from the organization setting up until nowadays. All the concepts are based on the future and concerne most of the risk factors at a time. This study starts by presenting the notion of strategic concept with the main events in time which generated changes in terms of security. The new strategic concept is based on the cooperation of the NATO with other generating security organization as European Union which is a key partner for NATO in terms of strategy.
Keywords	concept, strategy, defence, drivers, project, security
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15. Elena SERBANESCU₁, Simona COHEN₂	NOUL CONCEPT STRATEGIC NATO SI PARTENERIATUL NATO-UE The NATO'S STRATEGIC CONCEPT AND THE PARTNERSHIP NATO-EU
Abstract	Close cooperation between NATO and the European Union is an important element in the development of an international “Comprehensive Approach” to crisis management and operations, which requires the effective application of both military and civilian means. NATO seeks a strong NATO-EU partnership not only on the ground, where both organizations have deployed assets such as in Kosovo and Afghanistan, but also in their strategic dialogue at the political headquarters level in Brussels. It is important to avoid unnecessary duplication of effort, to ensure transparency and to respect the autonomy of the two organizations. Institutionalized relations between NATO and the European Union were launched in 2001, building on steps taken during the 1990s to promote greater European responsibility in defence matters. The political principles underlying the relationship were set out in the December 2002 NATO-EU Declaration on ESDP.
Keywords	NATO, EU, strategic partnership, ESDP
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16. Ion PĂLSOIU, Alina Stefania CONSTANTIN	STRATEGIA SECOLULUI 21: EUROPA MILITARIZATA, GLOBALIZAREA NATO THE STRATEGY OF XXI TH CENTURY: MILITARIZED EUROPE, NATO GLOBALISATION
Abstract	NATO is crafting its updated Strategic Concept to replace that last formulated in 1999, the year of the military bloc's expansion into Eastern Europe and its first full-fledged war, the 78-day bombing campaign against Yugoslavia. Madeleine Albright, arguably the individual most publicly identified with orchestrating both NATO's absorption of three former Warsaw Pact members, including her native Czech Republic, and in launching Operation Allied Force, co-chairs NATO's Group of Experts with Jeroen van der Veer, CEO of Royal Dutch Shell until June of 2009. Extending Article 5 protection, hitherto limited to full member states, to Israel was being advocated with the inescapable implication that a coalition of most of the world's most powerful military nations, led by the self-designated world's sole military superpower, would retaliate against Iran if it responded to an Israeli first strike attack. As the U.S. stations hundreds of nuclear warheads at NATO bases in Europe, including in Iran's neighbour Turkey, invoking NATO's war clause could provoke a nuclear conflagration.
Keywords	NATO Strategic concept, Article 5, Israel, Iran, Turkey
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17. Olimpiodor ANTONESCU, Sorin CHIPER	PROVOCARI ALE NOULUI CONCEPT STRATEGIC AL NATO THE CHALLENGES FOR THE NEW NATO'S STRATEGIC CONCEPT
Abstract	NATO engages dynamically with countries and organizations that are outside the Euro-Atlantic region, which it has been doing de facto for the past 20 years. There is also a proposal to incorporate NATO forces into the larger UN military structure, allowing NATO to conduct operations all over the world, possibly in partnership with other countries (Russia, China). But any potential partnership will clearly be tilted toward NATO leadership. There has been speculation that Albright's recommendations would move NATO in that very direction ever since her team of a dozen military and civilian experts from the private and public sectors began its work last summer. The only question was to what extent NATO's transformation into a global military and political organization (in spite of its Charter) would be institutionalized. The answer, we now know, is: to a large extent.
Keywords	NATO strategic concept, Euro-Atlantic region, partnership, NATO's transformation
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18. Stefan POP,	NOUL CONCEPT STRATEGIC NATO – ÎNTRE APARAREA COLECTIVA SI
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Mihaela PANA	OPERATIILE ÎN AFARA-GRANITELOR NATO'S NEW STRATEGIC CONCEPT – BETWEEN COLLECTIVE DEFENCE AND OUT-OF-BORDERS OPERATIONS
Abstract	The purpose and role of NATO needs to be redefined, keeping in mind the right balance between collective defense and out-of-area operations, between regional and global orientation, as well as between collective or territorial defense and the need to be effective at strategic distance. NATO's transformation with regard to the military, concerns the right balance between homeland protection and defense versus the expeditionary-oriented military capabilities. It is of particular importance to develop a better common understanding among allies about the role of the military power and the legitimacy of use the military force. Lessons learned from last decade of NATO-led operations need to be assessed among Allies and reflected in the New Strategic Concept. One of them is that diplomacy needs a military backbone, and the "ultimate means" must always be demonstrably available.
Keywords	NATO strategic concept, collective defense, out-of-area, the use of military force
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19. Bogdan POPESCU, Alexandru STROE	TENDINTE ÎN FORMULAREA NOULUI CONCEPT STRATEGIC NATO TRENDS/DIRECTIONS FOR SETTING A NEW NATO STRATEGIC CONCEPT
Abstract	NATO is fundamentally a security alliance and comes out with a new strategic concept once every ten years. The New strategic concept should confirm the strong relationship between security and development and draw the necessary conclusions for the planning and deployment of NATO forces. As both Alliance and the strategic environment have changed very much it requires a new concept that takes into account the current security environment changes. Thus, the new Alliance strategic concept will refer to transatlantic relations, the balance between national defense and strategic planning for expeditionary operations, eliminating excessive bureaucracy as having spearheaded by a refined formula of consensus for decisions, a form of balanced participation in operations interest of NATO members, collective response to the actions of "cyberwar" and how to involve the safety of energy infrastructure of European interest.
Keywords	NATO, strategic concept, alliance.
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20. Stelian RADULESCU, Iolanda ÎMPUSCATU	PRELIMINARIILE NOULUI CONCEPT STRATEGIC NATO NATO'S NEW STRATEGIC CONCEPT – PROPOSALS AND DIRECTIONS OF EVOLUTIONS
Abstract	Under the new concept, NATO's primary objectives would be to improve the global non-proliferation regime, cut nuclear arsenals, fight terrorism, build a missile-defense shield in Europe, and combat maritime piracy and cyber-attacks. Other objectives include ensuring energy security, preventing global warming and protecting water sources and other natural resources. NATO has been trying to justify its existence in a world that has changed

	<p>dramatically over the past 20 years. With the disintegration of the Warsaw Pact, NATO's opponent and reason for existing, most Warsaw Pact members became NATO members. Now, without its communist counterpart, NATO is finding it difficult to come up with a political rationale for the existence of its colossal war machine.</p> <p>Russia certainly remained a threat to Europe during the turmoil of the 1990s, but a threat that required an international police force, at most. NATO could not accept such a downgraded status</p>
Keywords	NATO, strategic concept, alliance, Russia
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21. Oana GHERGHE, Stefan VALENTIN	<p>ETAPELE ABORDARII NOULUI CONCEPT STRATEGIC NATO THE SCHEDULES FOR APPROACHING A NEW NATO STRATEGIC CONCEPT</p>
Abstract	<p>Without NATO in the future, the prospects for international stability and peace would be far more uncertain than they are. The Alliance is not alone in its commitment to these objectives, but its combination of military capability and political solidarity make it both singularly valuable and irreplaceable.</p> <p>NATO is fundamentally a security alliance. The new Strategic Concept must therefore strengthen the security of member states and establish policies that continue to deter potential adversaries and reassure member nations.</p> <p>Under the new concept, NATO's primary objectives would be to improve the global non-proliferation regime, cut nuclear arsenals, fight terrorism, build a missile-defense shield in Europe, and combat maritime piracy and cyber-attacks. Other objectives include ensuring energy security, preventing global warming and protecting water sources and other natural resources. These do not sound like the objectives of a military alliance.</p> <p>The concept also proposes creating a NATO liaison department at the UN. In addition, NATO would assume responsibility for providing military support for the UN's civilian operations.</p>
Keywords	NATO strategic concept, security alliance, UN
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22. Ion PANAIT, Remus TARANU	<p>TRECEREA DE LA DEFENSIV LA FORTA EXPEDITIONARA ÎN NOUL CONCEPT STRATEGIC FROM COMMON DEFENSE TO EXPEDITIONARY FORCE</p>
Abstract	<p>In this dynamic and volatile security environment, the Alliance must be prepared to respond to threats that arise beyond NATO's territory, taking into account the urgency of those threats, the availability of other security options, and the likely consequences of acting or of failing to act. NATO is merely a defensive alliance, but, today, it cannot afford to be a passive one.</p> <p>NATO needs to be redefined, switching from defensive still to expeditionary force, keeping in mind the right balance between collective defense and out-of-area operations, between homeland protection and defense and the expeditionary-oriented military capabilities.</p>
Keywords	Expeditionary Force, Rapid Decisive Operations, welfare state, systems approach

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23. Paul DUTA, Constantin MARIA	APARAREA COLECTIVA SI NOUL CONCEPT STRATEGIC THE COLLECTIVE DEFENSE AND NATO'S STRATEGIC CONCEPT
Abstract	Former U.S. Secretary of State Madeleine Albright will lead a committee of experts to reflect the new "strategic concept" that would set NATO missions, said Monday NATO Secretary General, Andres Fogh Rasmussen was quoted by AFP. "NATO needs a new strategic concept. I called a group of 12 experts to have the widest possible consultation within NATO and beyond" it, Rasmussen said in a press conference hours after investing was based.
Keywords	NATO strategic concept, Committee of experts, transformation, global role
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RECENZII	
24. Bogdan GHEORGHITA	IDENTITATEA SOCIOCULTURALA A TINERILOR
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25. Dan Alexandru FLOREA	DIN ACTIVITATEA ASOCIA?IEI CENTRUL PENTRU DIALOG ?I COOPERARE
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