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University
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EUROPEANIZATION OF CONFLICT RESOLUTION IN THE EASTERN NEIGHBOURHOOD THROUGH THE APPLICATION OF EU INSTRUMENTS

Title:	EUROPEANIZATION OF CONFLICT RESOLUTION IN THE EASTERN NEIGHBOURHOOD THROUGH THE APPLICATION OF EU INSTRUMENTS
Abstract:	<i>While much has been written about the European Union, most of the scholarly work is related to the developments only at the Union level. To address this deficit, this article is eminently concerned with the European Union's relationship in its near Eastern Peripheries. The research places its emphasis on the EU's Common Security and Defence Policy and studies its efforts in fostering Europeanization of conflict resolution, as one of the crucial aspects of EU foreign policy setting. In order to arrive at a general understanding of the domestic impact of the European external conflict resolution pattern, the article foremost applies legal scrutiny of the EU's involvement in peaceful resolving the secessionist Georgian-Abkhaz conflict via scrutinizing the EU-brokered instruments (EUMM) deployed in the region. The article also discusses the existing challenges posing to the EU's engagement in the conflict as well as the Union's potential of becoming more efficient in overall dispute resolution scheme.</i>
Keywords:	Europeanization; Conflict resolution; Security; EU's Common Security and Defence Policy; Georgian-Abkhaz conflict
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THE CHINA – CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES FRAMEWORK OF COOPERATION: A WIN-WIN FORMULA WITH EUROPEAN CAVEATS AND CHINESE CHARACTERISTICS*

Title:	THE CHINA – CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES FRAMEWORK OF COOPERATION: A WIN-WIN FORMULA WITH EUROPEAN CAVEATS AND CHINESE CHARACTERISTICS
Abstract:	<i>China is a key partner of the European Union in its efforts to overcome the crisis and identify new markets and investors. Central and Eastern European countries are an indispensable part of the European market and a bridge connecting Europe and Asia. Initiated by the Chinese authorities, the cooperation platform between China and sixteen central and Eastern European countries (also referred to in the diplomatic and media circles as the “16+1” cooperation format) is a relatively new concept, with an imaginative format and an impressive potential of interactions. The article sheds light on some of the reasons that led to the creation of the format and the reaction of Brussels towards the new framework of cooperation.</i>
Keywords:	China – CEEC cooperation; Chinese diplomacy in the XXI century; EU member states; bilateral relation;; multilateral framework
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NOI CONSIDERAȚII DESPRE RELAȚIILE SINO-EUROPENE, DIN PERSPECTIVA JOCULUI DE PUTERE GLOBAL

Title:	NEW CONSIDERATIONS ON THE SINO-EUROPEAN RELATIONS, FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF THE GLOBAL BALANCE OF POWER
Abstract:	<i>Before the fall of the Berlin Wall and the disappearance of the Iron Curtain which separated ideologically the western world from the eastern European side of the continent, the closeness between the United States and China in the '70s was seen as one of the greatest diplomatic successes</i>

	<p><i>of modern history, contributing both to counterbalancing the hegemony of the Soviet Union in Asia and to protecting America's foreign policy from isolation. Today, the preservation of a strong Europe must be seen as a balancing factor in the definition of rules at macro-regional level, being situated among the classical models of governing and cooperation within the international system. The European Union remains the most important global stability factor, the most important ambassador of the respect of fundamental human rights and also of the principle of state sovereignty, the most important contributor to the development aid, the world's biggest market with a knowledge-based economy and knowledge transfer. The development of a "Europa brand" in a global competition not just in commercial, scientific, cultural or artistic terms, but also in terms of international political order is imperiously necessary.</i></p> <p><i>In the context of its lack of real power (in terms of military capacities) and also of a reduced interest of the member states to concretely support a common foreign and security policy, for now the EU keeps its qualities of "lien", in a register dominated by major hostile ambitions. Like in some vendetta of the revisionist powers, the theory of traditional geopolitical rivalries returning to the stage (East-West, USA-Russia, Western world - Arab world, liberal democracy vs. Communist societies) seems to be the leitmotif of the year of 2014. Let us resume: the Ukrainian crisis representing a spontaneous inflammation of international relations in a revived Cold War atmosphere, and culminating with the occupation of Crimea by the Russian forces, aggressive strategic movements between China and Japan on the other side of the world and a permanent centre of conflicts in the Middle East. We are witnessing a whole series of aggressions and territorial claims, but especially a restructuring of the strategic alliances between states and of the global problems: the world order imposed by liberal democracies, considered as the best route to stability and prosperity (free trade, promotion of human rights in absolute terms, more importance given to climate changes, the rule of law and the consecration of international right as a global governing axiom) is contested and the dispute reaches a critical point.</i></p> <p><i>Many observers ask themselves whether China's internationalization policy is more than a reply to the dominance exercised all this time by the United States with different methods of action. The attempt to impose a new global order is especially carried out around the "Chinese model", built on the theory of the "win-win" relationship and promoting "equality and mutual benefit". But first we need to clarify one aspect: does China wish to reform the international system, the older regulatory institutions or to replace them?</i></p>
Keywords:	International System; Diplomacy; Foreign Policy; China; European Union; Strategic Partnership; European Affairs; United States; Russia; Asia-Pacific
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STATELE FRAGILE – UN PRODUS AL LUMII GLOBALIZATE

Title:	FAILED STATES – A PRODUCT OF THE GLOBALIZED WORLD
Abstract:	<i>The boundary of weakness, failure or collapse of a state and the triggering of a violent conflict is fragile. International organizations have at their disposal a number of instruments, such as sanctions and embargoes, which may result in a change of attitude of the rulers who have political will to provide goods or multilateral humanitarian relief funds when the government does not have the ability to provide the same type. Some experts in international relations state that, in this context, states are considered fragile, failed or collapsed, if they fail to meet the expectations of big international players, state or nonstate. Therefore, the state is currently subject to a double pressure: internal - to meet the basic needs of its citizens and institutions - and external - to cope with the changes taking place internationally. Globalization is known as one of the main factors eroding sovereignty, global markets, transnational networks, the international and cosmopolitan values significantly reducing the role and scope control / states. In this context, some theorists might say that, at the moment, the safe limit of this process is already reached.</i>
Keywords:	State; Globalization; Collapse; Societal security; Failed state; International Law
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EU-WESTERN BALKANS – BETWEEN THE ITINERANT AND MORE INCLUSIVE ECONOMIC DIPLOMACY AND THE DWELLINGS OF PREFERENTIAL FREE TRADE AGREEMENTS. EXPLORING THE ECONOMY-SECURITY NEXUS*

Title:	EU-WESTERN BALKANS – BETWEEN THE ITINERANT AND MORE INCLUSIVE ECONOMIC DIPLOMACY AND THE DWELLINGS OF PREFERENTIAL FREE TRADE AGREEMENTS
Abstract:	<i>EU has been undertaking a vivid economic diplomacy based on the coupling of trade relations, with the objectification of institutional reform in the countries, pertaining to the Western Balkan region. However, as we will show across this article, EU's approach has been creating abnormalities in development, as far as the regional countries are concerned, by not accounting the specificities of their domestic surroundings and by separating the different acknowledgements from the wider picture. The article is divided into three parts: the first one introduces the outfit of economic diplomacy through the reflection of the Preferential Trade Agreements and the second one recommends the view under which EU-Western Balkans Preferential Free Trade Agreements discharge the conspicuous likeness of Europeanisation. The third part introduces a privy conspectus of how the nexus economy and security is limned in the case of the approach of the European Union towards the Western Balkans. Last but not least, the closing arguments will rely upon the cursory appreciation of how the EU-Western Balkan connection can be intercepted in the future.</i>
Keywords:	Economic diplomacy; preferential trade agreements; EU-Western Balkans Preferential Free Trade Agreements; EU trade partners, trade deficit
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ROMANIA TOWARD IRAN – A TRANSVERSAL APPROACH TO A REVISED NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGY

Title:	ROMANIA TOWARD IRAN – A TRANSVERSAL APPROACH TO A REVISED NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGY
Abstract:	<i>The unremittingly unstable and dynamic international environment biased the new political forces of change in Romania to consider revising the National Security Strategy and to subsequently approach new actors and paradigms in comparison to the ones that inspired the Romanian National Security Strategy in 2007.</i>

	<i>The present study interlocks several elements from the current Romanian National Security Strategy with a transversal approach to the regional and extra-regional evolving contexts, and it aims to bring several lucrative guidelines regarding the relation with Iran. For this purpose, several aspects of continuity and also critical elements in Romania's National Security Strategy 2007 are highlighted, accompanied by a layout of the volatile security environment, energy prospects, economic opportunities and Iran's stances in these regards. The analysis is eventually framed by several remarks and recommendations for the bilateral relation Iran-Romania and multilateral formulas, from the current status to conceivable adjustments, or even to a reconsideration of paradigm.</i>
Keywords:	Romania's National Security Strategy; Iran, nuclear deal; cooperation; energy projects
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CRIZA FINANCIARĂ DIN GRECIA

Title:	THE FINANCIAL CRISIS IN GREECE
Abstract:	<p><i>Greece is unable to pay its 323 billion Euro debt, that represents 177% of its 2014 GDP. Under these circumstances it was unable to pay 1,6 billion to the International Monetary Fund until June 30 2015. Failure to pay means that the country is considered to be technically bankrupt.</i></p> <p><i>Greece's international creditors want this country to make progresses in consolidating its economic capabilities by increasing its' budget, cutting expenditures and gathering more money, so that it has enough money to cover its debt and support economic growth.</i></p> <p><i>The fact that the negotiations were prolonged until a solution was reached is a sign that the problems that Greece is facing has no economic solution and a political compromise is necessary in order to keep this country in the Euro Zone.</i></p> <p><i>As the crisis and the negotiations developed, the majority of the prognoses considered that Greece was going to remain in the Euro Zone, and that the negotiations will go on for as long as it will be needed, until a compromise would be met. Their arguments (that proved right) was the creditors desire to avoid any risks and the fact that most of Greek politicians and population are unwilling to give up Euro.</i></p> <p><i>Regardless of the evolutions and the decisions taken, the probability that the</i></p>

	<i>Greek authorities will stick to the agreed plan is low. This is why there is a great probability that the Greek problem will go on and emerge periodically on the EU agenda.</i>
Keywords:	Greece; finances; economy; crisis; Euro Zone
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ÎNCEPUTURILE ORGANIZĂRII ȘI ACTIVITĂȚII CEKA-O.G.P.U.-N.K.V.D. ÎN RUSIA SOVIETICĂ

Title:	THE BEGINNING OF THE CHEKA-O.G.P.U.-N.K.V.D.'S ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITY IN THE SOVIET RUSSIA
Abstract:	<i>The Bolsheviks succeeded rapidly to control a large part from Russia after they took over power there (November 7, 1917). However, in December 1917, already the internal situation in Russia became complicated, because the citizens began to oppose the new authority. In order to consolidate the regime and to remove the opposition, the Nation Commissary Council had decided to set up the The Extraordinary Committee of the whole Russia for the Fight with the Couter-revolutionary and Sabotage, in December 20, 1917. It was known as CheKa and was led by Felix Dzerjinski. The mission of CheKa was of information, counter-information and repression. The name of CheKa was changed several times in G.P.U., O.G.P.U., N.K.G.B., having the same missions. The most important was the repression, CheKa being the “shield and sword” of the Communist Party. According to the official statistics (which offers only the minimal data), there were 4.308.487 persons convicted for anti-Soviet actions and 835.194 from those persons were convicted to death.</i>
Keywords:	CeKa; G.P.U.-O.G.P.U.; N.K.V.D.; N.K.G.B.; U.R.S.S.; Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic; contra-information; repression.
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THE GREEK CRISIS. A NEW, YET OLD UNFORTUNATE EUROPEAN STORY

Title:	THE GREEK CRISIS. A NEW, YET OLD UNFORTUNATE EUROPEAN STORY
Abstract:	<i>Despite the best efforts of the International Monetary Fund, the financial crisis in Europe seems full of suspense. Greece, effectively bankrupt and with a European gun to its head, committed itself initially to years of austerity when it signed, back in the days, a financial bailout deal with the European Union and the International Monetary Fund. The new Greek government, led by the leftist Syriza party, wants to relax austerity measures to ease financial pressure on the public, but its lenders insist that it must cut spending and adhere to austerity measures. As discussions drag on, time is running out. Against this backdrop of pressing repayments, more and more advised voices believe that Greece would still have to default.</i>
Keywords:	Greece; European Union; eurozone; financial crisis; bailout; debt
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ABORDĂRI POLITICO-JURIDICE ALE CONCEPTULUI DE NEUTRALITATE ÎN STUDIILE ȘTIINȚIFICE DIN REPUBLICA MOLDOVA

Title:	POLITICAL AND LEGAL APPROACHES OF THE NEUTRALITY CONCEPT IN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH FROM THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA
Abstract:	<i>The article includes the scientific research and approaches of experts from the Republic of Moldova on the topic of neutrality. The institution of neutrality in its complexity has evolved differently depending on historical period, the state, which declares statute of neutrality, the states, which</i>

	<p><i>guarantee this statute and certain geopolitical realities. The terms of neutrality and neutrality status constitute the topic of research and legally substantiated much later than it had been applied. A modest contribution of researchers from the Republic of Moldova in elucidation of the concept of neutrality until 1994 is clearly for itself, a vicissitude that has been exceeded.</i></p> <p><i>In the Republic of Moldova, the research on the concept of neutrality has evolved and become distinctive and complex one, depending on the aspect under which it was approached, political and security situation in the region, but likewise depending on political affiliation of the experts and representatives' affinities for pro-Russian and pro-Western orientation.</i></p> <p><i>The objective of this study is to elucidate, in chronological order, the directions of scientific and methodological elaborations on neutrality topic in general, but also as a case study, including the Republic of Moldova. The main ideas of this research were based on the intention to prove the multitude of forms of approaching the concept of neutrality in general and permanent neutrality, in particular, and to emphasize the directions both domestic and foreign policies, in certain geopolitical and socio-economic circumstances at certain stages, some of them characterized by an apparent stability, but as well in crucial moments for the Republic of Moldova. The article represents a review of scientific approaches, without critical or appreciative analysis on certain ideas and arguments.</i></p> <p><i>Therefore, the synoptic view on scientific papers on neutrality (as a concept, institution, statute etc.), realized by scientists from the Republic of Moldova, is sufficient at the moment. The approaching of this complex term, in the light of general and particular aspects, will remain in focus of research and an actively debated topic in academic and analytical environments of the Republic of Moldova and from abroad.</i></p>
Keywords:	Neutrality; the Republic of Moldova; statute of permanent neutrality; national security; geopolitics
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ECONOMIC MECHANISM OF ENSURING MILITARY SECURITY AT THE MICRO-ECONOMIC LEVEL: THE EXPERIENCE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Title:	ECONOMIC MECHANISM OF ENSURING MILITARY SECURITY AT THE MICRO-ECONOMIC LEVEL: THE EXPERIENCE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Abstract:	<i>In modern conditions we witness the growing problems of security in the world. This applies to all countries without exception, including those in Europe. This situation leads to the need to take active measures in the field of national security. One of its most important components is the military security. It is based on the development of economic opportunities. Therefore, it requires the development and improvement of the economic mechanism ensuring the military security. In an article on the materials of the Russian Federation, which analyzed the main changes of this mechanism in recent years the authors identified problems in the field of economic support for the military security of the country (Russia). They also debated the prospects of development in this area and they proposed a set of organizational, technical and economic measures implemented in the institutional environment of the Russian Federation.</i>
Keywords:	National security; military organization of the state; economic growth; state policy.
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NATO PUBLIC INFORMATION POLICY. INSTITUTIONAL ARCHITECTURE *

Title:	NATO PUBLIC INFORMATION POLICY. INSTITUTIONAL ARCHITECTURE *
Abstract:	<i>In a democracy, the military have the responsibility and must be accountable to the public and state powers to fulfill their mission. Therefore, NATO military public information is one of the highest responsibility and priority of NATO command. Commanders and staffs must look average as an important means of communication with the</i>

	<p><i>public and non-member countries, Armed Forces personnel and their families, as well as the influence of specific groups such as parliamentarians and opinion groups. NATO public information is one of the most transparent and vital links related forces connected with the people and the domestic public they represent.</i></p> <p><i>The application of NATO's political strategy in the field of public information provides mitigation to global security, the security of NATO and of the member countries, the current allied forces in theaters of operations, the military organizations of the member states, and other government organizations and NGOs engaged in processes of crisis prevention and conflict management.</i></p> <p><i>The objectives of NATO public information policy is to provide information for the citizens of member's states and partner countries, and other audiences when the situation requires.</i></p> <p><i>NATO's structures focused on this matter are mainly divided in military and civil ones, each one having special goals in order to achieve the public support for NATO's activities.</i></p>
Keywords:	NATO; Public information; Strategy; Diplomacy; Public policy; National security; Defence policy
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VALENȚELE UNOR METODE CONEXE DE ANALIZĂ DE INTELLIGENCE PENTRU ANALIZA DE RISC*

Title:	THE VALENCES OF SOME RELATED METHODS OF INTELLIGENCE ANALYSIS FOR RISK ANALYSIS
Abstract:	<i>Given the interdisciplinary nature of the risk analysis methods, its expanded applicability in various fields and the complexity of causes and risk factors, we propose for evaluation a number of analytical methods used in intelligence analysis which can prove to be useful in risk analysis and assessment: scenario analysis, SWOT analysis, the analysis of competing hypotheses and Red Team analysis.</i>
Keywords:	Interdisciplinary; risk analysis methods; intelligence analysis; SWOT
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THE UTILITY OF A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE DEVELOPMENT ON THE TWO BANKS OF THE DNIESTR. SOME METHODOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS*

Title:	THE UTILITY OF A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE DEVELOPMENT ON THE TWO BANKS OF THE DNIESTR. SOME METHODOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS
Abstract:	<i>When the consequences of this secession are analysed, the overwhelming majority of the experts prefer the geopolitical paradigm. How much are the development politics influenced beyond the security problem? Aren't the chances of development, regarding investing finances and other types of energies in security, affected? Did the Tiraspol regime succeed to offer more wealth to the population from the date of assuming the administrative authority? How much of the local wealth is funded by the local work and how much of it depends on external help (which can be conjunctural)? Is the development of the Western area of the Dniestr River affected by the secession of the east? Which are the implemented politics and which are the desired response politics?</i>
Keywords:	Transnistrian Conflict; Development; Comparative analysis; Economy; Politics; Civil Society; Mass-media; Human Rights
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ASPECTE PRIVIND REPATRIERIEREA PRIMILOR ROMÂNI PLECAȚI ÎN AMERICA

Title:	ASPECTS REGARDING THE REPATRIATION OF THE FIRST ROMANIANS FROM AMERICA
Abstract:	<i>The emigration of the Romanians to America was determined by a number of reasons: economic, demographic, political and the "attractive force" exerted by the economic conditions from America.</i> <i>The process of assimilation was a difficult one because it was a process of modification of the characteristics of the immigrant to accord with prevalent American types, psychology and customs.</i> <i>Many of them left Romania with the idea of saving some money and returning back home. There were some reasons that made them change their plans and return home with, or without that amount of money.</i>
Keywords:	Repatriation; Romanian emigrants, America; first Romanian emigrants
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IS CONSCIENCE A CIVIL RIGHT? - FIGHTERS FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AND HUMAN DIGNITY

Title:	IS CONSCIENCE A CIVIL RIGHT? - FIGHTERS FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AND HUMAN DIGNITY
Abstract:	<i>Fighters for human rights and human dignity are extremely courageous people. In fact they are real people who understand compassion and suffering, who value ethics and environment, who promote non violence as</i>

	<i>they believe in the value of life. For them human rights are real and should be respected. They decide, at the cost of their life, to become the protectors of those without protection.</i>
Keywords:	Conscience; civil rights; human rights, dignity; leadership; human life
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