



**ULBS**

Universitatea "Lucian Blaga" din Sibiu

Lucian Blaga University of Sibiu  
- Faculty of Social Sciences  
and Humanities  
- Department of International  
Relations, Political Science and  
Security Studies

# **STUDIA SECURITATIS**

**Security Studies Magazine**

**Two Issues / Year**

**Volume XI  
No. 2 / 2017  
ISSN: 1843-1925**

## **INTERNATIONAL AFFILIATION:**

**CEEOL:**

<http://www.ceeol.com/>

**EBSCO:**

<http://www.ebscohost.com/>

**ERIHPLUS:**

<https://dbh.nsd.uib.no/publiseringskanaler/erihplus/>

**INDEX COPERNICUS:**

<http://www.indexcopernicus.com/>

**ULRICH'S PERIODICAL DIRECTORY:**

<http://ulrichsweb.serialssolutions.com/>

**INFOBASE INDEX:**

<http://www.infobaseindex.com/>

**SOCIONET.RU:**

<http://socionet.ru/>

**RESEARCHBIB:**

<http://www.researchbib.com/>

**MIAR:**

<http://miar.ub.edu>

**GLOBAL IMPACT & QUALITY FACTOR:**

<http://globalimpactfactor.com/>

# BOARD

## EDITORIAL BOARD:

**CHIEF-EDITOR:** Eugen Străuțiu

**CO-EDITORS:** Cristian Troncotă, Gabriel Șerban, Nicoleta Munteanu, Marius Șpechea, Vlad VasIU, Emilia Tomescu, Iuliana Neagoș

**Editorial Secretary:** Grațian Lupu

## SCIENTIFIC BOARD:

**Corvin Lupu (Founder "Studia Securitatis")**

Marc Chesnel (Académie des Belles-Lettres Sciences et Arts de la Rochelle)

Siegmar Schmidt (Universität Koblenz-Landau)

Liubiša Despotović (Institute for Political Studies, Belgrade)

Gheorghe Bichicean (Romanian-German University of Sibiu)

Alexandr Dughin (Lomonosov University of Moscow)

Valeriu Moșneaga (State University of Moldova, Chișinău)

Antonio Nadal (University of Malaga)

Dan Dungaciu (Institute of Political Science and International Relations, Romanian Academy, Bucharest)

Tomasz Bałk (University of Information, Technology and Management of Rzeszów)

Teodor Frunzeti (Academy of Romanian Scientist, Bucharest)

Stelian Scăunaș (Lucian Blaga University of Sibiu)

Anzhela Ignatyuk (Taras Shevchenko University, Kyiv)

Mihai Marcel Neag (Nicolae Bălcescu Land Forces Academy of Sibiu)

Forrest Nabors (University of Alaska, Anchorage)

Vitaly Gamurari (Free International University of Moldova, Chisinau)

Vakhtang Maisaia (Sukhishvili University, Tbilisi)

Cristian Barna (Mihai Viteazul National Academy of Intelligence, Bucharest)

Aurelian Lavric (Alexandru cel Bun Military Academy of Chisinau)

Mojtaba Zarvani (State University of Tehran)

### **SCIENTIFIC REVIEWERS:**

Victor Moraru (Academy of Sciences, Chisinau)

Lucian Cioca (Lucian Blaga University of Sibiu)

Andrey Devyatkov (Lomonosov University of Moscow)

Teodor Bodoaşcă (Dimitrie Cantemir University of Târgu Mureş)

Ganna Kharlamova (Taras Sevecenko University of Kyiv)

Mircea Cosma (Alma Mater University of Sibiu)

Leonid Litra (Institute of World Policy, Kyiv)

Diana Benchechi (State University of Moldova, Chisinau)

Gligor Ciortea (Lucian Blaga University of Sibiu)

Victor Saca (State University of Moldova, Chisinau)

Vasile Căruţaşu (Nicolae Bălcescu Land Forces Academy of Sibiu)

Natalia Albu (Institute of Law and Political Research – Academy of Sciences of Moldova)

Vladimir Yastrebceak (Taras Sevcenko University of Tiraspol)

Paul Bruszanowski (Lucian Blaga University of Sibiu)

Dragan Trailović (Institute for Political Studies, Belgrade)

Natalia Putină (State University of Moldova, Chisinau)

Silvia Florea - Book Reviewer (Lucian Blaga University of Sibiu)

**Copyright © 2017-2020, Lucian Blaga University of Sibiu  
Department of International Relations, Political Science and  
Security Studies**

550324 Sibiu, Calea Dumbrăvii 34

Tel. / Fax: +40-0269-422169

Web: <http://reviste.ulbsibiu.ro/studiasecuritatis/>

E-mail: [magazine.studiasecuritatis@ulbsibiu.ro](mailto:magazine.studiasecuritatis@ulbsibiu.ro)

# CONTENTS

## **INTERNATIONAL SECURITY**

<b>Iulian DINULESCU, IS SOCIETY INFLUENCED BY RELIGIOUS FANATICISM OR VICE VERSA?</b> .....	7
<b>Andrei Claudiu DIPȘE, THE IMPORTANCE AND IMPACT OF THE ISLAMIC RESISTENCE MOVEMENT ON MIDDLE EAST SECURITY</b> .....	19
<b>Emanuel Sebastian GEORGESCU, ILLEGAL MIGRATION PHENOMENON - A HARD TEST FOR EUROPEAN SECURITY</b> .....	31
<b>Aleksandr GREBENYUK, Olga VOROBIEVA, Ivan ALESHKOVSKI, METHODOLOGICAL APPROACHES TO ESTIMATING IMPACT OF LABOR MIGRATION ON NATIONAL ECONOMY</b> .....	42
<b>Răzvan MUNTEANU, THE PALESTINE ROLE IN SAUDI ARABIA-IRAN GEOPOLITICAL STRUGGLE</b> .....	60
<b>Silviu NATE, CHINA'S GRAND STRATEGIC ROLE IN A GLOBALIZED WORLD</b> .....	72
<b>Irina Ionela POP, CHINA'S FOREIGN POLICY UNDER XI JINPING'S ADMINISTRATION: FROM PEACEFUL RISE TO GREAT POWER STATUS?</b> .....	83
<b>Vitalie ȘÎLI, TERRORISM: ASPECTS OF RECIDIVISM AND PROFESSIONALIZATION</b> .....	93
<b>Mircea STAN, STRATEGIC FORESIGHT IN INTELLIGENCE</b> .....	100

## **TRANSNISTRIAN CONFLICT**

<b>Andrey DEVYATKOV, BASIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC MODELS ON TWO BANKS OF THE DNIESTER</b> .....	110
<b>Vitalie GAMURARI, TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE IN THE CONTEXT OF THE REGULATION OF THE TRANSNISTRIAN CONFLICT - BETWEEN THE POLITICAL WILL AND THE JURIDICAL SOLUTIONS</b> .....	118
<b>Nicoleta Annemarie MUNTEANU, CONSIDERATIONS ON MASS-MEDIA IN TRANSNISTRIA</b> .....	134
<b>Marius ȘPECHEA, THE SECTORAL WORKING GROUPS - INNOVATION AND EFFICIENCY IN TRANSNISTRIAN SETTLEMENT</b> .....	148
<b>Nicoleta Annemarie MUNTEANU, THE TRANSNISTRIAN CONFLICT FILES - A RESEARCH VOLUME UNDER THE LABORATORY FOR TRANSNISTRIAN CONFLICT ANALYSIS, SIGNED BY PROFESSOR EUGEN STRĂUȚIU</b> .....	156

# INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

---

*Iulian DINULESCU*

*Doctoral School of the*

*“Mihai Viteazul” National Intelligence Academy*

---

## IS SOCIETY INFLUENCED BY RELIGIOUS FANATICISM OR VICE VERSA?

<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>Religious fanaticism deeply influences society, that is, its members, in particular or in common, because this phenomenon is part of the human being itself and can not be controlled by the individual without understanding this phenomenon, its interactions with others or the basis of its religious beliefs. Religious fanaticism was, is and will be specific to both Christianity and Islam, without accusing any of these confessions as exacerbating religious zeal doubled by intolerance towards those of another faith more than the other, and I will address these two religions as a result of the exerted influence on the European space. And the lack of influence of society on some of its members makes some of them withdraw into isolated religious communities that destabilize psychosocial-somatic followers. Religious fanatics will always want to modify the art of society according to their own precepts, considering that they must be acted upon by any means, because later they will be understood and accepted, but by that time they can not properly appreciate the value of the teachings.</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Religious fanaticism; society; religious sentiment; religious members; Christianity; Islam</b>
<b>Contact details of the authors:</b>	E-mail: iuliandinulescu@gmail.com
<b>Institutional affiliation of the authors:</b>	<b>Doctoral School of the “Mihai Viteazul” National Intelligence Academy</b>
<b>Institutions address:</b>	Odăii Road, 20-22, Bucharest, 075100; phone: 037 772 1382; www.animv.ro

---

*Andrei Claudiu DIPȘE*

*Faculty of Letters, North-Baia Mare University Center - Cluj-Napoca Technical University (1)*

*Economic College "Pintea Viteazul"- Cavnic, Maramures County (2)*

---

## THE IMPORTANCE AND IMPACT OF THE ISLAMIC RESISTENCE MOVEMENT ON MIDDLE EAST SECURITY

<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>This study aims to present a photographic perspective concerning the contemporary islamic terrorism from the point of view of international relations. In the last decades, this violent form of religious and military manifestation plays a key role in the international system because the activity of this non-state actors has not only a regional impact but international, as a direct cause of the large geographic zone where fundamentalist ideas are widely spread. Taking in consideration the case of Islamic Resistance Movement (Hamas), this research is focused on presenting and investigating the historical and islamic background of this mouvement, military capacities and impact of this organization on the middle est international relations. Besides that, the article offers real and practical solutions to solve this military and geopolitical crisis that constituted the core of wars in the region.</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Hamas; Islamic Resistance Mouvement; Terrorism; Islamic Fundamentalism</b>
<b>Contact details of the authors:</b>	Email: dipseandrei@gmail.com
<b>Institutional affiliation of the authors:</b>	(1) <b>Doctoral School of Humanities - Faculty of Letters, North-Baia Mare University Center - Cluj-Napoca Technical University</b> (2) <b>Economic College "Pintea Viteazul"- Cavnic, Maramures county</b>
<b>Institutions address:</b>	(1) Faculty of Letters Adress: str. Victoriei, nr. 76, postal code: 430122, Baia Mare, Maramures County, Tel: 0262-218.780 (2) Economic College "Pintea Viteazul", City: Cavnic, Street: 1 Mai, No. 15, Maramures County, Tel: 0262/ 295. 018

---

*Emanuel Sebastian GEORGESCU*  
*"Mihai Viteazul" National Intelligence Academy*

---

## ILLEGAL MIGRATION PHENOMENON A HARD TEST FOR EUROPEAN SECURITY

<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>In 2002, US President George W. Bush included the so-called "Axis of Evil" Libya, Syria, Cuba, along with the countries already titled Iraq, Iran and North Korea. Libya and Syria are currently countries with an impressive migration rate,</i>
------------------	--

	<i>economically and politically destroyed countries where state structures are almost non-existent. The bluff of weapons of mass destruction in Iraq has devastated the country and for the moment it is without any hope of rebirth. These are the countries where the most important tributaries of the migratory stream are shed, where millions of people are fighting for "better." The refugees who had been struggling for so many years to find a way to Western Europe following the Yugoslav War were probably assimilated by the communities, but what would we be able to do now for the displaced of their native places, victims of the interests of the great powers, we have to explore ourselves. We are waiting with great interest explanations and justifications to wrap up in more or less relevant arguments this epic humanitarian crisis.</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Illegal migration; humanitarian crisis; lines of demarcation; globalization; refugees</b>
<b>Contact details of the authors:</b>	E-mail: sebastian.georgescu13@yahoo.com
<b>Institutional affiliation of the authors:</b>	„Mihai Viteazul” National Intelligence Academy
<b>Institutions address:</b>	Șoseaua Odăii 20-22, București 075100, România, (+40) 37 772 1134 <a href="http://animv.ro/en/contact">http://animv.ro/en/contact</a>

---

***Aleksandr GREBENYUK (1)***

*Higher School of Contemporary Social Sciences  
Lomonosov Moscow State University (Moscow, Russia)*

***Olga VOROBIEVA (2)***

*Higher School of Contemporary Social Sciences  
Lomonosov Moscow State University (Moscow, Russia)*

***Ivan ALESHKOVSKI (3)***

*Faculty of Global Studies  
Lomonosov Moscow State University (Moscow, Russia)*

---

**METHODOLOGICAL APPROACHES  
TO ESTIMATING IMPACT OF LABOR MIGRATION  
ON NATIONAL ECONOMY**

<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>This article describes a research on the development of an integrated system for economic and statistical indicators to</i>
------------------	--



	<p><i>estimate the impacts of labor migration on the various aspects of the functioning of national economies: supply and demand of foreign labor force on the national labor market; the level of manpower of the migrant flows and the tendencies of their substitution; the increase in labor productivity and the introduction of new technologies in the branches and sectors in which the labor of migrant workers is used; remittances from migrant workers abroad to family back home in their countries of origin; “shadow” employment of migrant workers; investments into the branches that use migrant labor force; the volume of goods and consumer services produced by migrants; the payment of taxes and other obligatory payments into the budgets of the receiving countries from foreign workers.</i></p> <p><i>The authors offer recommendations for assessing the effects of engagement of foreign labor.</i></p>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Migration; Labor Migration; Migration Indexes; Economic Development</b>
<b>Contact details of the authors:</b>	<p>(1) A.A. Grebenyuk, Ph. D. in Economics, Associate Professor, Higher School of Contemporary Social Sciences, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia; e-mail: gaa-mma@mail.ru</p> <p>(2) O.D. Vorobieva, D.Sc (Economics), Professor, Head of the Research Center for Social and Economic Studies of Population, Moscow Psychological and Social University, Russia; e-mail: 89166130069@mail.ru</p> <p>(3) I.A. Aleshkovski, Ph. D. in Economics, Associate Professor, Faculty of Global Studies, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia; e-mail: aleshkovski@yandex.ru</p>
<b>Institutional affiliation of the authors:</b>	Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia
<b>Institutions address:</b>	Leninskie Gory, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Arts Building, 1- 51

---

**Răzvan MUNTEANU**

*National School of Political Science and Public Administration (1)*

*Chamber of Excellence in International Affairs (2)*

---

## THE PALESTINE ROLE IN SAUDI ARABIA-IRAN GEOPOLITICAL STRUGGLE

<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>This article analyzes the geopolitical rivalry between Saudi</i>
------------------	---

	<p><i>Arabia and Iran in Palestine, an extremely important region for the ambitions of both states of assuming preeminence in the Middle East. Iran, a peripheral regional actor and a Persian Shiite state, approaches the Palestinian cause as a means of legitimizing its policies and regional ambitions, thus becoming one of the main sponsors of Hamas and Palestinian Islamic Jihad (PIJ) groups. This prompted a proxy war since Saudi Arabia has chosen to support the rival group Fatah. The Arab Spring showed the limits of the relation between Iran and Palestinian groups which did not support the Assad regime and the Shiite rebellion in Yemen. However, despite all the tensions with Iran, both Hamas and PIJ maintained links with Tehran showing that military and financial access and support are a foremost strategic consideration. Iran is inclined to support the other non-state actors in Palestine for the maintenance of its power projection capacity. From the other side, Saudi Arabia, in the context of the relations with the US and Western countries, will try to limit the Iranian influence by mediating the Palestinian conflict and, at the same time, trying to marginalize the Iranian allies in the Arab world. The Saudi-Iranian relation functions in a realist paradigm both in the Middle East and in Palestine, with the two countries struggling to reach the coveted hegemon status concurrently with the marginalization of the opponent.</i></p>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Iran; Saudi Arabia; Palestine; geopolitics; Hamas; Fatah; regional hegemony</b>
<b>Contact details of the authors:</b>	E-mail: r.munteanu88@yahoo.com; razvan.munteanu@newsint.ro
<b>Institutional affiliation of the authors:</b>	<b>(1) National School of Political Science and Public Administration</b> <b>(2) Chamber of Excellence in International Affairs</b>
<b>Institutions address:</b>	(1) Expozitiei Bvd, no. 30A, Bucharest, Romania (2) Vespasian Street, no. 17, Bucharest, Romania

---

*Silviu NATE*  
*Lucian Blaga University of Sibiu*  
*Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities*  
*Department of International Relations, Political Science and Security Studies*

---

## CHINA'S GRAND STRATEGIC ROLE IN A GLOBALIZED WORLD

<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>China's need to secure a competitive advantage on the global</i>
------------------	---

	<p>market leads to an intensification of its own efforts and of development projects to meet the challenges of international relations' complex interdependencies. China's economic growth and its level of interaction with other states actors, contribute decisively to position China as an influencer able to support the balance of power's global climate. China's remarkable growth, brings with it a series of new challenges and responsibilities for the global governance issues, but additionally it paves the way for an extended financial infrastructure and security cooperation. China's economic power relies in trade, innovation, securing energy supply and regional political setup to prevent potential consequences of neighborhood instability. China's One Belt, One Road Initiative shows the long-term ambitious project as a visionary milestone for the new geo-economics of Eurasian continental integration. Combined with technological evolution and innovation, viewed in the long run, this project ensures, at least conceptually, the prerequisites for supporting the development trend in China.</p>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>China; development; globalization; interdependence; strategy; BRI</b>
<b>Contact details of the authors:</b>	E-mail: silviu.nate@ulbsibiu.ro
<b>Institutional affiliation of the authors:</b>	<b>“Lucian Blaga” University of Sibiu, Department of International Relations, Political Science and Security Studies</b>
<b>Institutions address:</b>	34 Calea Dumbrăvii, 0269422169 fax, site web <a href="http://www.ulbsibiu.ro/en/">http://www.ulbsibiu.ro/en/</a>

---

*Irina Ionela POP*

*Centre for Geopolitics and Security in Realism Studies, London*

---

**CHINA'S FOREIGN POLICY UNDER XI JINPING'S  
ADMINISTRATION: FROM PEACEFUL RISE TO GREAT POWER  
STATUS?**

<b>Abstract:</b>	<p><i>The rise of China is perhaps the most consequential process for the twenty-first century international politics. China is now the largest trading nation and the second largest economy in the world. Furthermore, China has actively involved in regional and global affairs, increasing its political, diplomatic and cultural influence across the globe, from Southeast and Central Asia to Middle East, Africa, and Europe.</i></p>
------------------	--

	<p><i>In international relations, the concept of “China’s rise” is never clear, usually being defined in broader terms such as national capabilities, political influence, or soft power. However, the word “rise” indicates an expansion of the political power perhaps until the superpower status.</i></p> <p><i>This paper tries to identify the characteristics of China’s foreign policy under Xi Jinping’s Administration and to demonstrate that China’s “peaceful rise” from 2003 is not the same with its rise in 2017. We can say that China’s foreign policy has entered a phase of transition, from peaceful rise to great power status.</i></p>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Peaceful rise; institutional and military reforms; the “new security concept” for Asia; the „new model of great-power relations”; the “new open-door policy”.</b>
<b>Contact details of the authors:</b>	E-mail: irinapop2007@yahoo.com, irina.ionela.pop@cgsrs.org.
<b>Institutional affiliation of the authors:</b>	<b>Centre for Geopolitics and Security in Realism Studies</b>
<b>Institutions address:</b>	20-22 Wenlock Road N1 7GU London, United Kingdom, www.cgsrs.org.

---

*Vitalie SÎLI*

*University of Political and Economical Studies ”Constantin Stere”, Chişinău*

---

## **TERRORISM: ASPECTS OF RECIDIVISM AND PROFESSIONALIZATION**

<b>Abstract:</b>	<p><i>The terrorist phenomenon, inherent in the contemporary world, damages or, in some cases, endangers a wide range of social values, tending to destabilize the entire order of society, directly affecting the state security system.</i></p> <p><i>Nowadays, terrorism represents an extremely complex phenomenon, characterized by a number of certain defining features, and requiring substantial efforts for reducing its extent. Thus, the most effective can be considered those counter-terrorism measures, the implementation of which can strengthen the security system, ensuring, at least, the minimum necessary protection against terrorist attacks.</i></p> <p><i>Terrorism prevention and combating requires multilateral and complex studies of its different sides. In this context, identifying particularities specific strictly to terrorism is a primary task, especially because its definitive eradication does not seem to be</i></p>
------------------	---

	<p>achievable.</p> <p><i>The violent nature of terrorist adherents increasingly emphasizes the need to focus on the terrorist personality. All the more, the tendency of the professionalization of terrorists is more often observed, leading to repeated or multiple attacks, given they are not punished promptly. So, we argue that in order to perceive the essence of the establishment and development of terrorism in society, it is necessary to study all the elements that contribute to the formation and consolidation of the personality traits, as well as the factors that can influence the adherence to the terrorist ideology and the persistence in this kind of crime.</i></p> <p><i>Achieving concrete results in this direction can only have positive effects in the long run, at least, in terms of perceiving genesis, essence, formation and subjective insistence on the application of terrorist methods. In addition, it is possible to obtain a diversification of the theoretical basis and an extension of the visions and perceptions about the complexity and multilateral character of terrorism.</i></p>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>The terrorist phenomenon; terrorist's personality; terrorist; terrorist's features; terrorism threat; terrorist ideology; counter-terrorism activity.</b>
<b>Contact details of the authors:</b>	E-mail: silivitalie@gmail.com
<b>Institutional affiliation of the authors:</b>	<b>University of Political and Economical Studies "Constantin Stere", Chişinău</b>
<b>Institutions address:</b>	200 Ştefan cel Mare și Sfânt street, MD-2004, Chişinău, Republic of Moldova, +(373) 22 74 94 86, e-mail: uspeeconstantinstere@yahoo.com

---

*Mircea STAN*

*"Mihai Viteazul" National Intelligence Academy of Bucharest*

---

## STRATEGIC FORESIGHT IN INTELLIGENCE

<b>Abstract:</b>	<p><i>The present study is intended to be a brief overview of the role and importance of the strategic foresight in the intelligence process. Strategic foresight is one component of prospective studies and refers to a systematic process of comprehensive analysis on future's probabilities for a wider range of actions. Strategic foresight's goal is to create viable strategic alternatives, based on strategic analysis. In Romania,</i></p>
------------------	--

	<i>prospective studies are approached with restraint even if there are challenges to national security, which could be eliminated with them. The same type of studies may provide insights that we lack in the decision making, a proper management to handle the challenges which generate insecurity.</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Intelligence; counterintelligence; security; foresight; prospective studies; strategic planning</b>
<b>Contact details of the authors:</b>	E-mail: stanmircea90@gmail.com
<b>Institutional affiliation of the authors:</b>	<b>“Mihai Viteazul” National Intelligence Academy of Bucharest</b>
<b>Institutions address:</b>	http://animv.ro/, Şoseaua Odăi nr. 20, sector 1, Bucureşti, Fax: 037 772 1134, E-mail: ani@sri.ro

## **TRANSNISTRIAN CONFLICT**

*Andrey DEVYATKOV*

*Institute of Economy (Russian Academy of Sciences), Moscow  
Centre for Post-Soviet Studies*

## **BASIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC MODELS ON TWO BANKS OF THE DNIESTER**

<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>The article tackles the issue of socio-economic development of right and left banks of the Dniester and indicates their differences and similarities in this regard. The key argument is that neither Tiraspol nor Chisinau has been able to gain the sustainability of their financial and economic systems, and it led to their increasing dependency on external assistance after 2008. Such dependency is intertwined with the political system of patron-client relationships in the region. So, the foreign actors have been substantially contributing to (geo)political status quo in the region, also in the Transnistrian conflict settlement. Besides, absence of economic attractiveness of Moldova is hardly a good basis for achieving any progress in the conflict resolution, even if system of foreign assistance for Tiraspol is far from being sufficient and effective.</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Transnistria; dependence; gas; remittances; foreign trade; balance of payments; budget deficit</b>
<b>Contact details of the authors:</b>	E-mail: devyatkovav@gmail.com

<b>Institutional affiliation of the authors:</b>	<b>Centre for Post-Soviet Studies, Institute of Economy (Russian Academy of Sciences)</b>
<b>Institutions address:</b>	Novocheryemushkinskaya, 42a, 117418, Moscow, Russia, Phone: + 7 (499)128-91-39, e-mail: wardom@transecon.ru, website: www.imepieurasia.ru

---

*Vitalie GAMURARI*  
*Free International University of Moldova, Chişinău*

---

**TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE IN THE CONTEXT OF THE  
REGULATION OF THE TRANSNISTRIAN CONFLICT BETWEEN  
THE POLITICAL WILL AND THE JURIDICAL SOLUTIONS**

<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>In the second half of the 20th century, British pragmatism implemented a new concept in the context of solving armed conflicts, societies that clashed with dictatorships and authoritarian regimes, the ultimate goal being the national reconciliation of these societies. South Africa, Northern Ireland, Argentina, Chili, Morocco, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo etc., here are just a few examples from the list of countries that have somehow managed to implement transitional justice. The Republic of Moldova should equally be included in the list provided that there is a "frozen" conflict in its territory and the society remains divided. In this sense, we will try to make a general presentation of the correlation between the political volition and the legal solutions offered by the transitional justice.</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Transitional justice; international humanitarian law; reconciliation; commission for truth; commission of inquiry.</b>
<b>Contact details of the authors:</b>	E-mail: vgamurari@gmail.com
<b>Institutional affiliation of the authors:</b>	<b>Free International University of Moldova, Chişinău</b>
<b>Institutions address:</b>	52 Vlaicu Parcalab street, Chisinau, MD-2012 Republic of Moldova Tel.: (+373 22) 220029; Tel/Fax.: (+373 22) 220028

---

*Nicoleta Annemarie MUNTEANU*  
*Lucian Blaga University of Sibiu*

---

**CONSIDERATIONS ON MASS-MEDIA  
IN TRANSNISTRIA**

<b>Abstract:</b>	<p><i>Freedom of expression represents an important element in any democratic society, mass media playing an important role on monitoring the governance actions or other social and political actors.</i></p> <p><i>The special situation in Transnistria, unrecognized state as the international law demands, leads to the existence of special media features. We analyze the press in Transnistria from two perspectives - quantitative and qualitative, trying to offer information about the number and categories of media institutions, as traditional press and new media. Also, our vision refers to the freedom of expression.</i></p>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Mass-media; Transnistria; freedom of expression; press institutions; TV; radio; newspaper</b>
<b>Contact details of the authors:</b>	E-mail: <a href="mailto:nicoleta.munteanu@ulbsibiu.ro">nicoleta.munteanu@ulbsibiu.ro</a>
<b>Institutional affiliation of the authors:</b>	<b>Lucian Blaga University of Sibiu, Department of International Relations, Political Science and Security Studies</b>
<b>Institutions address:</b>	34 Calea Dumbrăvii, 0269422169 fax, site web <a href="http://www.ulbsibiu.ro/en/">http://www.ulbsibiu.ro/en/</a>

---

*Marius ȘPECHEA*  
*Lucian Blaga University of Sibiu*

---

**THE SECTORAL WORKING GROUPS - INNOVATION AND  
EFFICIENCY IN TRANSNISTRIAN SETTLEMENT**

<b>Abstract:</b>	<p><i>The collapse of the Soviet Union in the early 1990<sup>s</sup> marked the appearance on the international scene of conflict outbreaks in the peripheral areas of the former Union, as is the situation in Transnistria, conflicts which are apparently impossible to resolve. These were immediately defined by experts as frozen conflicts with a geopolitical and strategic stake, frozen for later use as instruments of pressure in the uncertainty created in the</i></p>
------------------	--



	<i>international system. Thus, these conflicts become areas of concern not only for state-owned regional actors, but also for international security and academics with concerns in the field of security studies. With this context in mind, this article aims to analyze and demonstrate the innovative, unique nature of managing unresolved conflicts and peace efforts and confidence building of Sectorial Working Groups to maintain and strengthen mutual trust of stakeholders in the Transnistrian conflict.</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Sectorial working groups; confidence building; Transnistrian conflict; Republic of Moldova</b>
<b>Contact details of the authors:</b>	E-mail: marius.spechea@ulbs.ro
<b>Institutional affiliation of the authors:</b>	<b>Lucian Blaga University of Sibiu</b>
<b>Institutions address:</b>	550324-Sibiu, Calea Dumbrăvii nr. 34, et. II, cam. 10 Tel: 0040/734306434, Fax: 0040/269/422169, E-mail: office@lact.ro

---

*Nicoleta Annemarie MUNTEANU  
Lucian Blaga University of Sibiu*

---

**THE TRANSNISTRIAN CONFLICT FILES – A RESEARCH  
VOLUME UNDER THE LABORATORY FOR TRANSNISTRIAN  
CONFLICT ANALYSIS, SIGNED BY  
PROFESSOR EUGEN STRĂUȚIU**

<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>The volume "The Transnistrian Conflict Files", edited and printed by the Technomedia Publishing House in Sibiu in 2017, represent the research product of the project developed by the Laboratory for the Transnistrian Conflict Analysis (research structure of the "Lucian Blaga" University of Sibiu), during the period 2016-2017, under the name "The Transnistrian Files - solutions for society development on both sides of the Dniester River" (Grant No. ROM / 2016/51), financed by the Romanian Development Cooperation Program (RoAid) and implemented with the support of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) - Regional Bureau for Europe and Central Asia.</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Transnistrian Conflict; The negotiation platforms; The security file; The politic file; The economic file; The human rights file</b>

<b>Contact details of the authors:</b>	E-mail: <a href="mailto:nicoleta.munteanu@ulbsibiu.ro">nicoleta.munteanu@ulbsibiu.ro</a>
<b>Institutional affiliation of the authors:</b>	<b>Lucian Blaga University of Sibiu, Department of International Relations, Political Science and Security Studies</b>
<b>Institutions address:</b>	34 Calea Dumbrăvii, 0269422169 fax, site web <a href="http://www.ulbsibiu.ro/en/">http://www.ulbsibiu.ro/en/</a>