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# INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

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## INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE CONTEXT OF CONTESTED STATEHOOD IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA AND THE REPUBLIC OF GEORGIA

<b>Title:</b>	<b>INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE CONTEXT OF CONTESTED STATEHOOD IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA AND THE REPUBLIC OF GEORGIA</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>An understanding of the processes that contribute to the negotiation of authority in the context of contested statehood requires particular attention to the interplay between domestic and exogenous dynamics. Towards this end, this paper seeks to address potential theoretical explanations that link specific types of external actors to the domestic objectives of opposing parties and the nature of their interactions. It addresses the various roles of International Organizations in conflict resolution in Moldova and Georgia towards a critical assessment of their policies in settings of contested statehood. Furthermore, it seeks to identify the distinctive influencing mechanisms directed towards the opportunity structures of domestic elites in a bid to alter the strategies of primary actors engaged in negotiations over political settlements. Ultimately the purpose of this paper is to provide a comparative analysis of the external dimension of enduring state contestation in the Republic of Moldova and Georgia in light of various and dynamic patterns of international engagement.</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>International Organizations; Republic of Moldova; Georgia; conflict resolution; contested statehood</b>
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## KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT AND STRATEGIC SECURITY

<b>Title:</b>	<b>KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT AND STRATEGIC SECURITY</b>
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<b>Abstract:</b>	<p><i>Contemporary perspective on the security concept reflects the unprecedented complexity of natural and comprehensive security environment. Multiple interactions triggered by economic technological, and social globalization materialize in many influences on developments in every sphere of human activity and thus of the societal balance.</i></p> <p><i>It is becoming increasingly clear that sectoral approaches stage, with reflection in models of action and of robust, hierarchical but rigid, specific to the twentieth century organization, have exhausted its resources development. The reasons to that end are numerous: the speed of transformation of the security environment has risen to a level that cannot be accompanied by a rapid adaptation of relevant structures, the volume and variety of information can no longer be managed by hierarchical systems, and risks and threats have various forms of manifestation.</i></p> <p><i>In these circumstances, from the suite of advanced solutions and various centres of reflection emerge almost axiomatically the theme of interdisciplinary cooperation. Among the reasons which led to the strengthening of this option would be the following: harnessing the expertise gained at various governmental, academic, business level and exploiting all available resources of knowledge; exploring themes on the security agenda from different angles that together provide a multidimensional picture; launching alternatives and advancing integrated decision ways , subjecting the judgments and solutions to multiple criticism views capable of identifying the necessary needs.</i></p>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Security; adaptation; intelligence; knowledge; management</b>
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## **RE-THEORISING DIPLOMACY THROUGH CHRONOPOLITICS: SPEED, TECHNOLOGY AND THE MEDIATION OF ESTRANGEMENT\***

<b>Title:</b>	<b>RE-THEORISING DIPLOMACY THROUGH CHRONOPOLITICS: SPEED, TECHNOLOGY AND THE MEDIATION OF ESTRANGEMENT</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>A poststructural investigation of contemporaneous International Relations,</i>

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\* An earlier version of this paper has been presented during a workshop on “Digital diplomacy: perspectives and impact”, hosted by the National University of Political Studies and Public Administration, Bucharest, on December 8, 2015.

	<p><i>allows in Edkins' assessment, for "[p]rocesses of humanitarian intervention, development, securitization, diplomacy, democratization" to be researched through the "mechanisms of normalization, technologization, and depoliticization seen in the practices of International Relations").</i></p> <p><i>Theorist James Der Derian has envisioned a genealogy of diplomacy – which he regards in his seminal work "On Diplomacy", as "mediation of western estrangement", beginning with "mytho-diplomacy" dating from biblical times and passing through the "proto-diplomacy" of city-states, arriving to the phase of "diplomacy" between states, moving on to "anti-diplomacy", "neo-diplomacy" and the contemporaneous phase of "techno-diplomacy" which mediates between people and states. The estrangement – Der Derian posits in an article published in "Review of International Studies" – is seen "as a ubiquitous spiritual, religious, or social process which has been active in history", and which has "required a mediation". This study analyses aspects pertaining to the concept of diplomacy, especially in its techno-political and anti-diplomatic iterations through a chronopolitical framework, where chronopolitics is according to Wallis, descriptive "of the relation of time-perspectives to political decision-making". The study further examines Der Derian's theory of estrangement as well as the politics of time and references the theorization of speed as developed by French philosopher Paul Virilio, and referred to by Der Derian.</i></p>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Chronopolitics; diplomacy; foreign policy; James Der Derian; poststructuralism; technopolitics</b>
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**FROM THE SCHUMAN DECLARATION TO BREXIT.  
DEADLOCK PERIODS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF  
THE EUROPEAN CONSTRUCTION**

<b>Title:</b>	<b>FROM THE SCHUMAN DECLARATION TO BREXIT. DEADLOCK PERIODS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE EUROPEAN CONSTRUCTION</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>Although the birth of the current European construction can be considered the Schuman Declaration, the idea of the "Union of Europe" was not a new project on the table of European politicians. Until then, this project</i>



	<i>has been the subject of analysis of several scholars. With more or less political shades, works of Pierre Dubois<sup>1</sup>, of King George of Bohemia<sup>2</sup> and his Ambassador, Antoine Marini, of Jean-Jacques Rousseau<sup>3</sup>, Jeremy Bentham<sup>4</sup>, or Immanuel Kant<sup>5</sup>, argued in one form or another the idea of a united Europe. In order to pass from the idea to the political shape and institutional framework, it was necessary for Europe to go through the experience of two major conflagrations. This process was not easy and overcame many difficult times since the official release until today. Some of these were even concluded by real compromises. This article proposes an analysis of those difficult times, focusing on the role of Britain in initiating / developing them.</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>European Union; impasses; vulnerabilities; Brexit; unit; collapse.</b>
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## THE EVOLUTION OF GEOPOLITICAL ARCHITECTURE OF EASTERN EUROPEAN SPACE. SOME CONSIDERATIONS

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<sup>1</sup> Pierre Dubois (1250-1320), was a French jurist. He was the first to propose the formation of a Union of European States, in his treatise "*La République chrétienne*".

<sup>2</sup> George Podiebrad (1420-1471), proposed the creation of an European confederation, based on the principles of non-aggression and mutual assistance between Member States. It would have been equipped with common institutions such as the Assembly of European Court of Justice, a federal budget and a joint federal army.

<sup>3</sup> In his essay, *Lasting peace through federalization of Europe* (1756), available at <http://perpetualpeaceproject.org/resources/rousseau.php> (28/08/2016).

<sup>4</sup> English philosopher (1748-1832), in his *Plan for Universal Perpetual Peace*, available at <https://www.laits.utexas.edu/poltheory/bentham/pil/pil.e04.html> (28/08/2016).

<sup>5</sup> In his *Zum Ewigen Frieden (Toward Eternal Peace)* argued that the rule of law should be the foundation of a federal building and the settlement of any dispute in Europe.

<b>Title:</b>	<b>THE EVOLUTION OF GEOPOLITICAL ARCHITECTURE OF EASTERN EUROPEAN SPACE. SOME CONSIDERATIONS</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>Analysing the geopolitical architecture of Eastern European space, we mention that this part of the globe was formed as a result of geopolitical actors' relationships – as centres of power. The geopolitical architecture depends on sharing the influence in a certain space from the perspective of geopolitical actors' interests. Carefully watching the ongoing transformations in Eastern European space, we see that the content of geopolitics, which is focused on the ability of states to divide geographical space, has changed rapidly. In literature there are multiple views on delimitation of Eastern European space. Appealing to the category of Eastern European space, till today there is no international definition on its conceptualization. This article is a first attempt to keep under review the evolution of forming new geopolitical architecture of Eastern European space</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Geopolitical architecture; Eastern European space; geopolitical space; national interest; geopolitical actor.</b>
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## ***NATIONAL SECURITY***

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## **CYBER SPACE, ROMANIA AND THE NEW THREATS**

<b>Title:</b>	<b>CYBER SPACE, ROMANIA AND THE NEW THREATS</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>Our lives became increasingly dependent on computers and computer networks, it was also inevitable not to appear criminal activities; Therefore, the cyber security has become a major challenge for any state. The growing importance of cyber security in our societies also creates the need for new tools to manage cyber vulnerabilities, especially if we consider the exponential growth in Internet users worldwide. The last year figures show an increase with 70% of the number of cybernetic attacks. Romania suffers from the lack of specialized cyber security legislation. Good or bad it would be able to determine a national rule that would determine in return a coherent and sustained action of all public or private institutions in Romania.</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Cyberspace; vulnerability; cyber security, cyber espionage; cyber crime</b>

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## THE ROMANIAN STUDENT MOVEMENT OF 1956 AND THE INTERNATIONAL CONTEXT

<b>Title:</b>	<b>THE ROMANIAN STUDENT MOVEMENT OF 1956 AND THE INTERNATIONAL CONTEXT</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>The Romanian student protests of 1956 took place during a tumultuous period for the Eastern Bloc. In June 1956, Khrushchev's denunciation of Stalin was already leaked to the international press and by the end of the month protests were starting in Poland. Khrushchev's report cannot be considered a definitive cause of the protests, but it encouraged a form of opposition to the Soviet Union that somehow combined liberal and national ideals. The Polish protests were followed by the best-known event of 1956: the Hungarian revolution. At the same time, the Romanian student protests did not achieve the same level of success, even if they followed the same outline. This paper aims to identify the links to the prior events of 1956, the fundamental differences that caused the different outcomes and the impact of the protests in Romania. The most obvious connections are related to the Hungarian revolution, as it also began as a student movement. The Romanian authorities also formulated their strategy of preventing protests, taking into account the international context.</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Student movements; the communist regime; 1956; de-Stalinization; Hungarian Revolution</b>
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# HUMAN SECURITY

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## THE PERCEPTIONS OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AMONG UKRAINIAN LABOUR MIGRANTS

<b>Title:</b>	<b>THE PERCEPTIONS OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AMONG UKRAINIAN LABOUR MIGRANTS</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>The article analyzes the perception of social justice among Ukrainian labour migrants. The results from the research data gathered in 2014-2015 are presented, where two main perception discourses: “to everyone according to their merits” and “from everybody according to their obligations, for everybody according to their rights” are discussed. The findings show that the perceptions of the social justice among the Ukrainian labour migrants tend to be of the hybrid nature. They form and transform mostly through communication. Moreover, it is suggested that the processes of formation and transformation of the perceptions of the social justice should be analyzed through the concept of trust.</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Communication; social justice; trust; Ukrainian labour migrants.</b>
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## THE POSITIVE ROLE OF THE MIDDLE CLASS AND OF NATIONALISM IN HUMAN SECURITY

<b>Title:</b>	<b>THE POSITIVE ROLE OF THE MIDDLE CLASS AND OF NATIONALISM IN HUMAN SECURITY</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>Despite all the acknowledgements of the scientific research in the field of security and despite all the inventions that make life a little bit easier for us humans, the security level of everyday life in the world, the human security, is lower day by day. The present paper tries to identify some causes of</i>

	<i>these facts. So, among these are the deterioration of the educational system, the struggle to fight against nationalism, the loss of the identity, the loss of the self-consciousness and the loss of the influence that the middle class once had. In this sense, the representatives of the political power, at least in the Western world, are not willing to provide a transparent, open speech that can lead to revealing the real causes of the low level of security and of poverty. Instead, they talk about this abstract vague enemy called terrorism.</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Human security; Nationalism; Feminism; Causes of conflicts; Middle Class; Educational system</b>
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## **THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL AND GLOBAL PUBLIC HEALTH. WHAT IS THE STORY?**

<b>Title:</b>	<b>THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL AND GLOBAL PUBLIC HEALTH. WHAT IS THE STORY?</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>Traditional approaches to study of health concern the mental, physical and social well-being of the individual and of populations, how the body works and how it can be repaired if damaged. International Relations studies were dominated, for a long time by concerns about war, peace and security of states. Health issues that cross national borders are not a new phenomenon and have determined international commitment and collective responses since the 18<sup>th</sup> Century. By the late 20<sup>th</sup> Century, territorial space becomes irrelevant in what concerns the infectious diseases spreading. Health requires new understandings of the geography of disease, of the risk factors and of the policy needed. Following health crises, especially the explosion of HIV/AIDS pandemic in the 1980s, in the broader context of globalization the boundaries between these two academic fields begin to fade. Moreover, the world responded to its worst pandemic until now, at the highest security level, the United Nations Security Council, emphasizing that in our interconnected world, the highest attainable health status of the world population needs more than medicine and medical organizations.</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Health security; global public health; emerging infectious diseases; HIV/AIDS; international relations; international security.</b>

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## THEORETICAL COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF "A GOOD" AND "A SERVICE" AS BASE ECONOMIC THEORY’S CATEGORIES

<b>Title:</b>	<b>THEORETICAL COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF "A GOOD" AND "A SERVICE" AS BASE ECONOMIC THEORY’S CATEGORIES</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>The paper deals about major differences in two base economic theory’s categories “a good” and “a service”. Based on the analysis of leading economic research author has made some conclusions about labor role in services, differences between services and other goods, consumer service value. The author concludes that substantial difference between the services from other goods is in its societies, their special organizing feature, because the services in contrast to other goods are not made only for the meeting some specific subject’s needs, but for the reproduction of the society.</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Service; Good; Productive; Unproductive; Intangible; Information</b>
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## NICOLAE IORGA ABOUT THE HOHENZOLLERNS

<b>Title:</b>	<b>NICOLAE IORGA ABOUT THE HOHENZOLLERNS</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>An archive document dating from 1938 reports a speech by the scholar Nicolae Iorga, held in the plenum of the Romanian Academy, on the Hebrew origins of the royal family of Hohenzollern and on the psychiatric diseases of the princes of this family, every four generations. The author shows the need for further research pertaining to that speech of Nicolae Iorga.</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Nicolae Iorga; King Charles II; the Hohenzollern family; the Hebrews; mental illness</b>
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