

<b>1. Teodor Frunzeti</b>	VULNERABILITATI ÎN SISTEMUL GLOBAL ACTUAL VULNERABILITIES WITHIN THE GLOBAL SYSTEM
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>The global socio-economic processes, the existent resources, the status of environment and the security behavior of a diverse array of strategic actors characterize the dynamics of the current security environment. Risks and threats address the premises for the global system's vulnerabilities while the relationship between power balances or ratios, interests and goals shape a variety of global trends.</p> <p>The dominant integration tendency determined the prioritization of the international processes for either states, security complexes or the international security system as such. Additionally, the current availability of raw materials and resources and the increasing consumption pose another relevant type of vulnerabilities. Availability and equal distribution of food and water, environment degradation, demographic issues and good governance generate an unattended level of complexity of the international system, while an ignorance or ineffectiveness in addressing such challenges would constitute a major vulnerability.</p> <p>Facing globalization, the human action needs to leverage and balance the major gap between rapid scientific development and gradual and slow transformation of the political, economic and social institutions. The same challenge defines different intellectual patterns, ideologies and religious beliefs. Moreover, another measure of success will be the effective capability to successfully manage changes at local, national, regional and global changes.</p>
<b>Keywords</b>	vulnerabilities, globalization, global system, foreign investment, human development, international security system
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<b>2. Stelian Scaunas Alexandra Scaunas</b>	REFORMA UNIUNII EUROPENE – ÎNTRE CONSOLIDAREA IDEII DE UNITATE EUROPEANA, ESECUL CONSTITUTIEI PENTRU EUROPA SI RESPINGEREA DE CATRE IRLANDA A TRATATULUI DE LA LISABONA THE REFORM OF THE EU. THE IDEA OF EUROPEAN UNITY, THE FAILURE OF THE EUROPEAN CONSTITUTION AND THE REJECTION BY IRELAND OF TREATY OF LISBON
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>The Reform Treaty was signed in October 2007, in Lisbon, and it is now following the process of ratification. The purpose of the present study is to bring forth some of the innovations brought by this Treaty. The crisis created by the failure of the European Union reform through the European Constitution Draft has brought forth in the past few years the constant effort of revival more debates on the future of Europe. As a result of the concern of the leaders of states and governments in the European Union, particularly the effort made by the German Chancellor, Angela Merkel, this crisis has been surpassed in the summer of 2007. Following an Intergovernmental Conference, drawing up a Treaty amending the existing Treaties and not replacing them, the preoccupations in the European Union's reform has been reopened.</p>
<b>Keywords</b>	Reform, Lisabona, Constitution
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<b>3. Cristina Gresanu</b>	COMITETUL REPREZENTANTILOR PERMANENTI (COREPER). REPREZENTAREA PERMANENTA A ROMÂNIEI PE LÂNGA UE THE COMMITTEE OF PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVES. THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATION OF ROMANIA IN EU
<b>Abstract</b>	The Committee of Permanent Representatives (Coreper) originated as an interactive diplomatic forum to prepare meetings of the Council of Ministers. It is responsible for preparing the work of the Council and for carrying out the tasks assigned to it by the Council. In essence, Coreper holds responsibility for the performance of Council as a whole. It quickly and quietly evolved into a locus of continuous negotiation and de facto decision-making, gaining the reputation as “the place to do the deal”. Most importantly, as this paper will show, Coreper is a place where the ambassadors integrate interests in a collective decision-making system with its own organizational culture, norms, rationality and style of discourse. It is also important to say that Coreper is the site in EU where national interests and European solutions interact.
<b>Keywords</b>	Council of Ministers, The Committee of Permanent Representatives, negotiation, decision-making
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<b>4. Paula Diana Urdas</b>	TENDINTE DE REGIONALIZARE ÎN CADRUL UNIUNII EUROPENE. STUDIU DE CAZ: SITUATIA BASCA DIN NORDUL SPANIEI TENDENCIES OF REGIONALIZATION INSIDE THE EUROPEAN UNION. THE BASQUE SITUATION IN THE NORTH OF SPAIN
<b>Abstract</b>	Tendencies nowadays in Europe and globally, can be grouped in phenomena like mondialization, regionalization or globalization. Regionalization represents mainly a process in transition, of creating new economic and commercial regional groups that come together in almost all countries over the world. Regionalization was not meant to be reduced at fragmentizing the world's system, on the contrary, it was meant to create complementary regions inside an opened system. Another important element of the international system that has to be analyzed is represented by ensuring security worldwide. Even if dissensions inside the European Union existed in time and they still exist today, I would like to present the situation nowadays in the North of Spain, country that had to confront with conflicts in the Basque region, and in which the administration tried to maintain the balance and to negotiate with different leaders of the Basque community, ETA members who promoted and fought for the independence of the region. This problem still exists, though progresses have been made and the atmosphere seems more relaxed and detached in present day.
<b>Keywords</b>	Spain, separatist movements, regionalization,
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<b>5. Dana Alexandru</b>	FORUMUL DEMOCRAT AL GERMANILOR DIN ROMÂNIA ÎNTRE ACTIVITATEA POLITICA SI CEA NEGUVERNAMENTALA POLITICAL AND NONGOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITY OF THE GERMAN
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	DEMOCRATIC FORUM IN ROMANIA
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>As a rule, political scientists place the non-governmental organizations into the category of political pressure groups. As non-political parties, associations can aim their political way at satisfying their own claims, by „lobby”- activities, that is, by imposing pressure on parties, Members of Parliament, on civil servants generally, in order for them to promote the required legislation.</p> <p>From its foundation, the initiators of the FDGR conceived the organization as a dual one, with non-governmental objectives, but also with clearly political objectives, comprised in the statement „representation in the bodies of power and of state administration” and in the invocation of the decree regarding the foundation and functioning of political parties.</p> <p>The political preoccupation of the organization is emphasized only at the turn of electoral cycles, the objectives being limited to winning the positions of mayor and of local or district counselors in some constituencies in Transylvania. In this aspect, FDGR works exactly as a political party: launches candidates into the electoral campaign, promotes its own program, presents electoral lists, uses the classical electoral means and methods, receives state subventions in order to back up its electoral campaign.</p>
<b>Keywords</b>	pressure group, non-governmental organization, political party, national minorities
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<b>6. Sabina Ionescu</b>	DEMOCRATIE ÎN AFRICA – O SOLUTIE PENTRU LUME SAU PENTRU OAMENI? DEMOCRACY IN AFRICA – A SOLUTION FOR THE WORLD OR FOR THE PEOPLE?
<b>Abstract</b>	In Africa there are very many states with major political problems. The political solutions create important advantages for multinational companies. The great resources of this continent are nowadays, exploited by foreign countries, especially the great powers.
<b>Keywords</b>	Africa, African politics, democratization, decolonization, neocolonialism, African culture
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<b>7. Adrian Parlog</b>	SECURITATEA EUROPEANA ÎN ERA POST BIPOLARA: UNIUNEA EUROPEANA SI „STRATEGIA SOLANA” THE EUROPEAN SECURITY IN THE POST COMMUNIST ERA: THE E.U. AND THE SOLANA STRATEGY
<b>Abstract</b>	NATO continues to provide the European Security but the greater powers of the continent are struggling to create the European Armed Forces in order to sustain it's economical growth and trade at a global level.
<b>Keywords</b>	Europe, European politics, European Security, the Solana strategy
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<b>8. Adrian Dobre Veronica Ciortea</b>	INTERDEPENDENTA SECURITATE UMANA – SECURITATE NATIONALA THE HUMAN-NATIONAL SECURITY RELATION
<b>Abstract</b>	Commission on Human Security defines human security as the protection of "the vital core of all human lives in ways that enhance human freedoms and fulfillment". Human security means protecting fundamental freedoms. It means protecting people from critical and pervasive threats and situations. It means using processes that build on people's strengths and aspirations. It means creating political, social, environmental, economic, military and cultural systems that, when combined, give people the building blocks for survival, livelihood and dignity. State power and state security would be established and expanded to sustain order and peace. But in the 21st century, both the challenges to security and its protectors have become more complex. The state remains the fundamental purveyor of security. Yet it often fails to fulfill its security obligations—and at times has even become a source of threat to its own people. That is why attention must now shift from the security of the state to the security of the people—to human security
<b>Keywords</b>	Human security, national security, national state, human rights
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<b>9. Mihai Neag</b>	EFECTE ALE MANIPULARII INFORMATIONALE ASUPRA ACTIUNII MILITARE THE EFFECTS OF INTELLIGENCE MANIPULATION UPON MILITARY ACTIONS
<b>Abstract</b>	The manipulation generally involves the influence factors that may or may not try to influence the social representations of a so called target. The manipulating techniques and strategies are based on the control gaining against subjects' behavior, thinking and feelings, in certain social situations and along a certain period of time, in order to register different advantages.
<b>Keywords</b>	Intelligence, manipulation, military actions
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<b>10. Pavel Moraru</b>	UN EXPOZEU AL SERVICIILOR DE INFORMATII SI SIGURANTA ROMÂNESTI ASUPRA SPIONAJULUI SOVIETIC ÎN BASARABIA INTERBELICA THE ROMANIAN INTELLIGENCE ABOUT THE SOVIET ESPIONAGE IN BESSARABIA DURING THE INTERWAR PERIOD
<b>Abstract</b>	During the interwar period the soviets tried to destabilize the political and social establishment in Bessarabia in order to get this Romanian province back. Finally, the Soviet Union occupied Bessarabia in late June, 1940.
<b>Keywords</b>	Bessarabia, soviet espionage, intelligence;
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<b>11. Muhammad</b>	JOURNALIST IN CONFLICT AREA
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<b>Tahir Khan</b>	
<b>Abstract</b>	Journalists in conflict areas expose themselves to a various kind of threats in order to provide information, which is often used as a method of manipulation by the politically controlled media.
<b>Keywords</b>	Communication, conflict areas, journalism
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