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NOȚIUNI DE POLITICĂ INTERNĂ ȘI INTERNAȚIONALĂ: ABORDĂRI ACTUALIZATE

STABILITATEA POLITICĂ – EVOLUȚII ÎN ABORDĂRILE TEORETICE

Victor STEPANIUC, *doctor în istorie, IRIM*

Rezumat

Fiecare guvernare, regim politic, ca exponent al intereselor imediate ale puterii urmărește să asigure cel mai larg posibil sprijin social pentru existența sa. Programele radicaliste de renovare a societății ori inacțiunile, teama de schimbări profunde face ca reformele necesare, modificările, progresul social și economic să întârzie și, astfel, radicalismul ori stagnarea se transformă în premise pentru tulburări sociale și instabilitate politică. Pe parcursul istoriei, mai mulți gânditori, savanți și oameni de stat au abordat sub aspect teoretic și aplicativ problema guvernării stabile și eficiente, a sistemului politic ideal, a stabilității politice. Problema stabilității politice a regimului este una dintre pietrele de temelie ale științelor politice. Asigurarea stabilității politice, văzută din prisma științelor politice contemporane, are ca fundament legitimitatea puterii politice, siguranța, eficiența structurilor de putere, normele și valorile constante ale culturii politice, respectul pentru procedurile democratice, ordinea în relațiile politice.

Cuvinte-cheie: *sistem politic, guvernare, stabilitate dinamică, perioadă de tranziție, reformare, premise, legitimitate, putere politică, eficiență, interese sociale, scopuri politice, progres social, stabilitatea instituțiilor.*

THE POLITICAL STABILITY – DEVELOPMENTS ÎN THEORETIC APPROACHES

Abstract

Each government, political regime as an exponent of immediate interests of the governance, seeks to ensure the largest possible social support for its surviving. The radicalist programs of society renovation, inactivity or the fear of profound changes leads to the fact that the most necessary reforms, the social and economic progress are delayed, thus the radicalism or the stagnation become premises to social protests and political instability. Throughout history many thinkers, scientists and statesmen theoretically and practically approached the problem of a stable and efficient government, of an ideal political system, of political stability. The political stability of a governance is a cornerstone of the political science. The ensurance of the political stability, seen from the perspective of contemporary political science, is based on the legitimacy of the political power, the safety and the efficiency of the government structure, the constant norms and values of the political culture, the respect for democratic procedures and correctness in political relations. Key words:

Keywords: *political system; governance; dynamic stability; transition period; reformation, premises; legitimacy; political power; efficiency; social interests; political purposes; social progress; stability of the institutions*

Introduction. The political stability is a state of balance of the political system and society, that allows its efficient functionality and development under internal and external pressure, while maintaining the ability to control the change processes. The term “political stability” appeared in western political science and is used to analyze the evolution of the political system and identification of the mechanisms of its operation. Various authors invoked decisive arguments, that the state of political stability can not be understood as something fixed, static, unchanging.

Political stability is perceived as a qualitative state of social development, dominated by a system of connections, relationships, goals, values and



means of achieving the objectives of the progress of society. Meanwhile stability requires the political actors' ability to resist risks and neutralize the internal and external social and economic disruption and political life. In this sense, stability is an important factor for the development of public life support system. Since antiquity Plato and Aristotle, in their fundamental work, having as example flowering and decay of ancient Greek states, meditated on an ideal governance-effective, sustainable and stable[1, p.67-76].

Throughout the centuries, and particularly in the modern era, statesmen and scholars have proposed different concepts about political system, ideal state statutes and the importance of their stability in the name of major social purposes. It is important to mention that political science speaks contradictory and elusive about the major social goals of a stable and efficient political system. The guarantee of the political stability, seen throughout the contemporary political science, is founded on the legitimacy of political power, the safety, effectiveness of the power structures, the constant norms and values of the political culture, the respect for democratic procedures, the correctness in political relations. Samuel Huntington, the famous American scholar, who has made a significant contribution in studying the problem of political system's stability, affirmed: "The difference between order and anarchy is more fundamental than the difference between democracy and dictatorship..." "The order, of course, can exist without freedom, but freedom can not be secured without order"[2, p.28].

Indeed, modernization is rarely accompanied by secure stabilization of the existing political structures. Weakening legitimacy and political instability are typical phenomena of any transition period. According to this author, modernity needs stability, but modernization generates instability. To ensure stability during transitions and modernizations should be applied the restriction of the political participation of the masses, which can undermine the viability of institutions. The paradox is that the mass discontent, the lack of a vertically and horizontally mobilized society negatively influences the political process. In turn social frustration level often increases due to intensified social mobilization and worsening economic situation. The urbanization, increased literacy, education and media influence, which are the determinants of social mobilization, boosts mass aspirations and expectations, facilitates political activism.

In the absence of strong and efficient political institutions, such participation can make possible instability and violence [2, p.47].

However, the stability does not necessarily mean the lack of changes and reforms. Unquestionably, a minimum level of stability is crucial for the success of reform and reformers. Thus, it must be emphasized not only the level or degree of stability-instability, but also various types of political stability that exist in the theoretical and practical aspects. Theoretically stability exists in absolute, static and dynamic form[3, p.219].

Absolute stability of political systems is considered a theoretical abstraction and practically doesn't exist. If the absolute stability is based on a high level of welfare, a large force of tradition, leveling of inequalities using tough, dictatorial means of the power system, its destabilization under the influence of external and internal factors it is just a matter of time.

Static stability is characterized by creating and maintaining the socio-economic and political structures, the social, economical and political relationships and processes, in permanent stagnation. This is based on the inviolability of public structures and traditions, slow development, the need to maintain a conservative ideology. Nevertheless, the degree of viability of the political system in terms of this kind of stability is extremely limited. In case these efforts to upgrade don't coincide in time, don't take into account the objective way of the progressive development, is not supported by a broad social basis of interests, ignore geopolitical opportunities and the reaction of the world community, the assumptions of destroying the political system and the revolutionary transformation of society appear.

Dynamic political stability is a state of the social-political environment which is characteristic of many prosper Western countries. In this states, especially in contemporary times, had developed "open" societies. The socio-economic and political changes held an evolutionary character and were an important factor of social and political stability. It is worth mentioning, that political elites in Western countries, usually were capable, especially after the World War II, to implement internal and external models and elements of transformations to use democratic mechanisms to maintain the stability of the political system.

The famous sociologist D.Easton proposed a systemic analysis of the contemporary political system. Many decades he has been concerned about the problem of stability of the political system in a constantly changing environment. It defines the political system as an interaction through which the government distributes material and spiritual values of the society, and on this basis, it acts to prevent conflicts and tensions between members of society[4, p.197]. The main tools that help state power to face tensions in the political system, in Easton's vision, are the policy of adaptation, self-preservation



vation, reformation efforts, changing and modeling objectives. And this is possible only because of the capacity of authorities to respond to impulses from the society. These actions are important where authorities are trying to maintain a minimum level of support for the political system. Moreover, to achieve its stability it must be found a new base of support. The interactive connection, the communication with wider circles of society, the feedback - are effective mechanisms to approach and prevent crisis situations.

Dynamic political systems have the necessary degree of self-preservation and political stability, which is called dynamic political stability. These are possible only where the balance in society and the consensus between the interests of different groups in society are insured, procedures are respected and all the mechanisms of democracy and rule of law are functional. Many theorists who made complex research about this problem, had determined that the most important elements - components of stability are legitimacy and effectiveness of governance or political system.

The power legitimacy. Stability is a consequence of the legitimacy of power. The legitimacy of power in a society contribute to increasing the efficiency of governance, reinforces the degree of authority of power to the citizens. The way the government exercises its powers, fulfill their election promises, depends the legitimacy of the political regime. Legitimacy is also influenced by other factors which have fewer tangents with effectiveness of government policies. These factors are: the political culture of the society, dominant traditions, value system, cultural influences, geopolitical, external etc. The issue of the legitimacy of political power was abborded mainly in the works of Max Weber, but continues to provoke debates and conceptual divergence between political scientists, sociologists even in prezent times. As for Weber, legitimacy acts as a guarantor of stability in the structures of existing society, procedures, decisions of officials “regardless of the specific content of their actions”[5, p.10-12].

According to his theory legitimacy can be of three basic types rational, traditional and charismatic. In approaching this topic have identified two main positions. Acording to first of them based on Weber’s arguments, legitimacy is not necessarily sufficient, but an important condition for the stability of the political regime. This view is shared by renowned scientists as T. Parsons , S. Lipset and others[6, p.351-352]. Parsons - a famous sociologist and theorist took over and developed many of the Weber’s traditions. This follower of Weberian theory about legitimacy introduced the concept of “economic efficiency” of the government.

Another point of view on the topic of political stability is promoted by some researchers of contemporary political systems. They believe that legitimacy is essential, but not necessary to maintain for a long time the regime stability. Polish researcher A. Przeworski, who has studied the history of regimes and transformations in Eastern European countries affirms that an important fact for the stability of states of any regime, is not legitimacy of a particular system of domination, but lack of viable alternatives. “[7, p.51-52].

So, the fundamental problem of legitimacy not always affect regime stability. Therefore, many contemporary researchers have another vision of the important components of political stability.

Power Efficiency. American scientist S.Lipset, who paid great attention to study legitimacy of democratic governance in modern societies, completed Weberian theory of legitimacy arguing that the stability of any political system is determined and depends entirely of two parameters - legitimacy and effectiveness. Thus the concept of power efficiency was put into service by S. Lipset. Legitimacy, in Lipset's view is based on the sistem's capacity to develop and supports the masses belief that the operation of the existing political instrument is the best and and is the most efficient.[8].

One of the main conditions for political stability can be considered economic stability, growth of welfare. The close relationship between economic efficiency and political stability is evident: socio - economic factors affect political situation. It is known that economic crises, production decline, deteriorating living standards often led to revolution and violence and caused the destruction of the political system. In such conditions the legitimacy of the political regime and governance could be accomplished in two ways: either by succession, respecting the established rules, or by effectiveness of the governance, who in the name of solving urgent problems for society, can afford even abandoning traditional rules. It is to mention that the charismatic leader in the history of many countries with undemocratic regimes have withstood time and conferred legitimacy and political stability to their regimes because they have demonstrated a high efficiency of government. This legitimacy can not exist for a long time with significant economic and political changes.

Based on these arguments, Lipset has divided political systems into four groups:

- 1 – legal, but inefficient
- 2 - systems without legitimacy and effectiveness



3 - political systems with legitimacy and effectiveness

4 - efficient systems, but illegitimate.

This classification assumes the existence of relatively stable governance, without legitimizing and justifying the purpose, but capable for a certain period to address effectively the socio - economic problems the society is facing with. This phenomenon has been defined by some researchers as unstable equilibrium. Examples of government that worked in terms of unstable equilibrium can be found in many contemporary states, all over the world, in Russian history, CIS countries, including Republic of Moldova.

Russian scientist Tigancov bring more arguments that post-communist regimes in recent decades have lost legitimacy because of government inefficiency and thus discredited ideas of reforms and improvements of that societies, maintaining them in a situation of chronic political instability, which can cause centrifugal tendencies and even disintegration of the state[9, p.80-85]. A good alternative is the high efficiency of the political system and the governance in general, contributing to cementing political legitimacy and therefore has a positive impact on the inflow of investment into the country and its external economic relations. Contemporary Political Analyses show - the main reason for the stability-instability of democratic systems and political systems in democratic transition lies in the connection and dependence between legitimacy and efficiency.

Thus, we conclude that the political stability of power consists of two main components - the legitimacy and efficiency, which means the ability of authorities to use its resources to address and resolve major socio-economic goals and urgently important for every citizen. The government effectiveness can not be seen only as economic efficiency but is the ability to control the situation in society and both have a contribute to the quick modernization of the country with the involvement of major segments of society in the process of reformation and development.

Social interests and political stability. The history of prosperous countries, especially in the twentieth century has shown us that progress has submitted more in the societies which have traditionally focussed on the value of the order and good organization in the public interest of the majority. In states where radical and confrontational tendencies in society dominated in time, was not ensured political stability and in consequence, no real progress was made toward the society.

In the way of reformation, modernization of society is of primordial

importance to identify appropriate goals and means of achieving them. Or reforms, promoted by political elites in government or opposition, without considering the social and economic realities, the cultural and psychological preconditions, will fail, causing instability and socio-economic degradation.

The order and political stability is influenced by the dynamic of the interests of different social political, economic, groups. In society there must be areas of coordination of the interests and positions, uniform rules of conduct that would be strictly adhered to by all political actors. Political order must be maintained on the basis of consensus of different political forces about the fundamental common interests of society and the need for co-operation in the name of their protection. Regarding the regulatory approaches of the dynamics of social interests of society, in view of several authors, they can be aggressive (conflictual) and consensual. The first type is based on the possibility of removing certain interest groups. In this case, to achieve the purpose the violence is to be used. The consensual type of social relations regulation, relies on the recognition of the diversity of social interests and the need to agree on fundamental issues of development. As a foundation of consensus should serve not the interests of groups, including the ones in power, but general principles, democratic, ethical and moral values, characteristic to society, that deserve to be shared by all participants in the political life. Or the most dangerous for a political system and for political order in general, is the loss of confidence in the political and moral values of society, in people's ideals.

The twentieth century has clearly demonstrated that political stability in contemporary political systems, as a rule, is achieved in two ways: by dictatorship or democracy development. Stability achieved through violence and repression turns into a temporary illusion, as it is performed without the participation of the masses and the opposition. Political stability based on democracy is more predictable, because it is acquired involving large sections of society, through the development and acceptance of civil society initiatives. Stability consists of the attitude of the population toward existing political power, the possibilities of political regime to consider and harmonize the interests of different groups, the position and state of elites, the nature of relations in society. Analyzing social stability, some researchers have paid a special attention to the social structure of the interests and to the importance of political culture in order to maintain the stability of society[10].

Russian scientist Galkin accentuates on social maneuver, contraelites



integration, political opposition in the political system, the overcoming of political conflicts, including the threat of force. Important elements of contemporary society are considered social groups connecting individuals by social political, national, religious, cultural criteria. Groups expressed different and conflicting interests.

Therefore, stability in society can only exist when the interests of different groups will coincide, tending to be identical. These interests may be conflicting, in some segments even in confronting. But the balance of interests and, consequently, the stability between social groups are possible when the coincidence of interests is achieved. Any democratic political power must stimulate the concentration of adverse interests in order to develop a balanced policy of development. As an example should serve those states where these procedures are set both institutionally and legally. The coincidence of interests between different groups in society reveals the presence of a consensus, denoting a “concurrence of a large number of people in any society on the most important aspects of its social order expressed in actions.” Consensus does not imply an agreement given by each citizen in relation to a particular matter, a specific unity or unanimous opinions. This concerns in particular the mutual concessions, tolerance of opponent opinion, when personal ambitions are sacrificed in the name of common cause.

Consensus becomes a stabilizing factor in a society only when the total agreement is reflected on the whole political system and democratic institutions serve as a mechanism of balancing the opposite interests. When studying this subject, some contemporary political experts accept to analyze the concept of legitimacy in terms of phenomenon of support of political system and fundamental values by the population in the first place. Such conclusions, in the opinion of Mr. Turliuc, a Romanian political expert, are justified as „the insufficient legitimacy of regimes often blocks the possibility of obtaining a high yield therefore the governments can no longer count on the society support for implementing their programs”[11, p.109]. It is obvious that the strategies and programs of ruling elites fail to achieve their aims when wide public interests are not protected, the goals are not understood and accepted and when there are significant disagreements concerning the prospects of social development in the ruling circles.

An interesting view of mission and fundamental goals of basic actors – subject and object of political power demonstrates researcher L. Rosca. It is well known throughout the course of history that person, acting in double capacity, is a subject and object of political power. Thus, if „all efforts of

power subject and object are directed to something good and to wellbeing of all society members”, such a political power is „efficient, legal, legitime, rational, realistic”[12].

Political Culture – Antipode of Confrontation. Nowadays, an important regulator of political life in a democratic society is the system of moral standards, principles, values and privileges. The most important of them are honesty, responsibility, integrity. The political behavior basing on the standards of morality means respect and responsibility in the competitive activity of political parties. Exclusion of extremist demagogy and obscure, unfair actions in relationship with ideological opponents allows them to find ways of cooperation for the benefit of national reconciliation in society. In this context, we should not ignore the regulating function of morality in politics. Moral regulation should have as its objective a close cooperation of all social factors for public interest, including coordination of private and public interests.

The high level of civilization in the political struggle demonstrates a rich and well-developed political culture of political class and society. It is particularly manifested by willingness and ability of political actors to coordinate the private and common interests. Political culture is an antipode of confrontation which is based on intolerance towards political opponents. A true political culture means that the actors do not accept amoral and violent methods in their political struggle, do not deepen the contradictions and seek and find interaction for consolidating the society.

When highlighting the role of political culture for establishment of political systems, scientists G. Almond and S. Verba draw attention to the models of political culture of two relatively stable and prosperous democracies i.e. Great Britain and the United States of America. They define the political culture of these nations as civic political culture. In the opinion of these reputed scientists, the civic political culture is a mixed political culture. Many citizens are active in politics within this political culture and they show a balanced conduct with the features of parochial political culture and political culture of subordination [13, p.122-134].

A true democracy is based on the civic political culture. The formation of this civic culture becomes a high-priority task of young contemporary democracies. Following the way of reforms and acting for maintaining the dynamic stability of political system, any government should also focus on the level and quality of political culture of political class and society in general. Stability of Institutions As it is demonstrated by T. Parsons, an American scientist, the system is stable or relatively balanced when the



relationship between the structure and processes occurring therein and between this system and environment are of such a nature that the structural features and relationships remain unchanged [14, p.464].

Generally, the maintenance of balance in the dynamic systems always depends on the permanent process of change, “neutralization” caused by internal and external (exogenous and endogenous) factors, which may lead to modifications in the structure in case of radicalism. It is possible to state that the political system becomes unstable due to deep economic, social, ethnic, regional and ideological splits and breaks in society. Political instability can be overcome with the help of political institutions as well. Some authors have tried to highlight the connection between the forms of governing, regimes and political stability, using the method of comparative political analysis[15].

The role of public institutions in maintaining the political stability is great. However, these are public and political institutions that often cause political instability. It is well known that legislators, political leaders in parliament can use their position for causing public discontent with government. When lawmakers are independent or dominate the executive power, the political process of governing the country, managing the problems and conflicts makes it difficult for the government to respond promptly to urgent challenges which the society faces. In case of parliamentary system, the chaos may be caused by instability of parliamentary majority and struggles between multiparty factions which destabilize and disorganize the activity of executive power to a large extent. From this perspective, a strong and efficient management means limitation of competences of legislative power and consolidation of executive power.

When referring to the prototype of British political system, many political experts state that the parliamentary model ensures political stability, moreover when there is a strong party which is able to provide the parliamentary majority and long-lasting trust in a certain government. It is worth mentioning that the political life in countries with a multiparty political system and unstable legislative majority has been characterized by frequent changes in government and permanent political crises in the last decades. For instance, the present-day political system in Italy as well as that of the French Third and Fourth Republic can be considered parliamentary systems which have generated instability. At present some researchers emphasize the successful experience of the American presidential republic as an alternative to the instability caused by the parliamentary political system.

The researchers highlight especially the character of the American people, the role of social, economic and cultural factors[16, p.20].

At the same time this approach in our view is incomplete if you do not consider the impact of the constitutional structure and especially a unique combination which demonstrated the viability and provided the stability of the American political system more than two centuries - a strong Congress and a strong President. American contribution to the stability of political institutions is enormous. To ensure stability and prevent the abuse of power House of Representatives can not take action without the consent of the Senate and the President of the U.S. Finally, there was created a system of damping the American society pressure over state institutions by implementing a specific Senators, President and judges elections. Also American society through democratic election mechanisms actively participate in strengthening the independence and efficiency of the power separation and strengthening the state institutions.

Political stability is endangered in case of increasing discontent against the country's political and official institutions. Strong and effective political institutions can prevent and solve problems, causing masses discontent and in consequence - political instability. Weak political institutions are less able to prevent crises. In these conditions the role of political leaders, civil society, the state leaders, legislators increase, in order to promote political stability, to stimulate the effectiveness of state institutions, to overcome the institutional and socio-political crisis using democratic and constitutional means.

Conclusions. Theoretical approaches to the problem of political stability are different, but they are not always conclusive and applicable in conditions of contemporary society in transition. A special attention deserves to be given to studying the phenomenon of an effective political system in conditions when its effectiveness tends towards political stability by all means in the detriment of social and economic interests of the majority population. The problems of functioning political institutions worth a more complex research in states in transition to multiparty democracy western type in conditions when the traditional political culture is dominating in this societies. The approaches about the stability of the contemporary political systems can not ignore other factors that influence the political sta-



bility of the state, such as geopolitical interests in the region, the multiethnic and multiconfessional structure of the population, existing non-existing middle class and social-oriented mixed economy.

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stepaniucolleg@yahoo.com

PROBLEMA TRANSFORMĂRII VALORILOR IDEOLOGICE ÎN RUSIA POSTCOMUNISTĂ

Vladimir GUTOROV, *doctor habilitat în științe politice,*
Universitatea de Stat din Sankt-Petersburg, Federația Rusă

Rezumat

În articol sunt analizate tendințele principale ale Rusiei în contextual crizei ideologice generale, care caracterizează lumea contemporană. Autorul demonstrează că diferite interpretări ale noilor cotituri și schimbări în structura multiplelor ideologii rusești contemporane conduc la previziunile făcute la sfârșitul anilor '90. Cel mai serios pericol nu rezidă în schimbarea unei ideologii tradiționale cu alta, dar în radicalizarea absolută a discursului ideologic.

Cuvinte-cheie: *discursul politic, ideologia politică, sindromul colonial, criza ideologică, ordinea conservatoare, capitalismul de stat, socialismul, semi-feudalismul și pseudocapitalismul.*

ON THE PROBLEM OF TRANSFORMATION OF IDEOLOGICAL VALUES IN POST - COMMUNIST RUSSIA

Abstract

The article analyzes the main trends in the ideological transformations of the modern Russia in context of the general ideological crisis which is characteristics of contemporary world. The author argues that the different interpretations of new turns and changes in the structure of the various Russian modern ideologies stem, one way or another, from the prognoses made already in the end of 1990s. The



serious danger appears not in the perspective of substitution of one traditional ideology by another but in absolute radicalization of ideological discourse.

Keywords: *political discourse, political ideology, colonial syndrome, ideological crisis, conservative order, state capitalism, socialism, semi-feudalism and pseudo-capitalism.*

Introduction. In the beginning of XXI century Russia comes again into collision with systemic crisis which is very similar to the one promoting the Soviet Union's ruin. In his *Perestroika* book M. Gorbachev outlined the main symptoms of the later. To the end of 1970s, he pointed out, the country began to lose momentum. Stagnation "and other phenomena alien to socialism" began to appear. The economic growth rate declined. The economic gap between the Soviet Union and "the world's advanced nations" began to widen still more. Moreover, declining growth rates and economic stagnation "were bound to affect other aspects of the life of Soviet society." In consequence "a gradual erosion of the ideological and moral values of our people began." The situation was indeed serious. "Problems snowballed faster than they were solved" [1, c. 18-29, 23-24; cf: 2, c. 1].

One can easily perceive now that "a gradual erosion" of the late Soviet ideology has transformed into the full ideological collapse. It is quite clear also the modern Russian ideological crisis could not arise unexpectedly having its own economic, cultural and political causes. The Soviet Union was one of the authoritarian states involved in a 'third wave' of democratization. As S. Huntington explicitly noted, the existence of a wave of democratization does not imply that *all* authoritarian states democratized, or will, only that a general trend in that direction is discernible. Moreover, there is no guarantee that these states will not fall victim to a reverse wave, in which some democratizing states fail to consolidate their new regime and revert to authoritarianism. According to Huntington, a democracy can be considered consolidated "if the party or group that takes power in the initial election at the time of transition loses a subsequent election and turns over power to those election winners, and if those election winners then peacefully turn over power to the winners of a later election" [3, c. 266-267; see also: 4, c. 14]. Based on the criteria of this 'two-turnover test' "Russian democracy has not yet even crossed the first hurdle towards consolidation" [4, c. 14]. Both the elections of 2008 and 2012 testify to this too evident truth.

The above mentioned deficiency of democratic consolidation side by

side with the deepening economic crisis form the ‘natural base’ for unprecedented cultural fractures which in their turn give rise to development of quite whimsical ‘curved curls’ in the modern Russian ideological discourse combining elements of liberal and conservative order, state capitalism, socialism, semi-feudalism and pseudo-capitalism. “In different situations social relationships could be dominated by any one of these social systems, and it is not surprising that the result was an enormous amount of contradictory consciousness, confusion and disorientation” [5, c. 193]. It is not strange, for example, that the close intertwining of property and power, “the absolute predominance of private over public interests, not just in ordinary people’s lives, but more especially in the attitudes and behavior of ‘public’ officials, from bureaucrats to politicians”, are often interpreted by both western and Russian scholars as the “main features of feudalism in contemporary Russia” [5, c. 200] resulting not only from “the complete and utter failure of modernity” but also from the vain attempts of representing the catastrophic consequences of domestic liberal experiments of 1990s as a new step toward ‘postmodern order’ which was characteristic of Soviet Union, and even pre-revolutionary Russia [5, c. 193-194, 196-197].

In XXIth century the origin of all these psychological and ideological aberrations were found to be connected with new socio-cultural split in Russian society divided on two quite steady and unequal groups confessing absolutely different values and belonging to antagonistic cultures: the narrow, pro-western, cosmopolitical, and private property-oriented ‘oil-and-gas culture’, from the one hand, and the ‘reservation culture’ including the majority of the Russian people, from the other hand [6, c. 8]. The protagonists of the former which are identified with new post-communist power serve the interests of domestic oligarchs by getting rid of any care about the people’s needs. The quite natural reaction of the great majority of population is full indifference combined with resentment and contempt. The inevitable result of these dramatic contradictions was the formation of political and ideological trends reproducing the old ‘colonial topos’ in the principally new historical and social conditions of post-capitalist world.

In the modern political science the thesis itself the colonial state to be a natural source of illiberal and authoritarian tradition which is very close to fascist and organic ideologies in Western Europe or Japan in the inter-war period is broadly acknowledged [see: 7; 8]. “To use Oakshott’s terminology, the colonial state was constituted as a form of enterprise organiza-



tion: a purposive and end-oriented association. It had its main purpose the provision of security and order in the colonial economy and polity. The post-colonial state has been trapped within these inherited notions of authority and 'stateness' which prioritize the production of public 'order' and thereby naturally lead to a deep suspicion of pluralist politics" [9, c. 88].

The other aspect of persistence of colonial topos promoting dissemination of 'Asian values' in post-communist Russia consists in corporative structure of the Russian economy and politics. As K. Jayasuriya notes, "First, it needs to be acknowledged at the outset that the affinities between Asian values and East Asian economic structures are located in the symbiotic relationship between the state and a range of economic enterprises and groups, especially where economic structures are characterized by cartel-like arrangements between economic enterprises and the state. These arrangements – often labeled as corporatist – require not only a high degree of state intervention and direction but also their incorporation into the policy-making process. Corporatist structures also extend beyond the economic sphere to include a variety of other groups and actors in society. The ideology of Asian values provides a fertile soil for the enrichment of corporatist arrangements in East Asia" [9, c. 88]. The pernicious influence of Russian corporatist groups on political and social life is too notorious and needs no special discussion. Nevertheless, it is important to stress that in both Western Europe and USA the world crisis of 2008-2009 has not only intensified the meaning of ideology of neoliberalism which played so fatal a role in destruction of our industry and transformation of Russia into colonial appendage of the 'golden billion's countries' but did not even diminish the positions of global corporations, especially in financial sector [10, Part I]. One cannot regard, therefore, the new Russian 'reactionary modernism' represented in the ideology of the pro-Putin party 'Edinaja Rossiya' as only the next paroxysm of 'Asiatic values' gaining the upper hand over the withering western choice. It reflects the general ideological trend which is very characteristic of the epoch of globalization.

The various interpretations of new turns and changes in the Russian ideological discourse stem, one way or another, from the different prognoses made already in the end of 1990s. It is evident now that our domestic liberal intellectuals are as always inclined to explain the full ruin of the Russian neoconservative experiment by commonplace reiteration of the Milton Friedman's arguments – "Because we live in a largely free society,

we tend to forget how limited is the span of time and the part of the globe for which there has ever been anything like political freedom: the typical state of mankind is tyranny, servitude, and misery” etc. [11, c. 9]. The more experienced scholars tend to interpret the failure of liberal reforms and even the reproduction of the ‘feudal matrix’ by traditional adherence of new elites to bureaucratic methods of political government by not separating the Russian experience from general tendencies of the world transformation processes [12, c. 865-882; 13]. As J. Lester has justly remarked: “Failure to ‘complete’ the project of modernity is universal, and had the Soviets indeed simply copied the western experience, it would have amounted to a convergence of failure, not success. If the main failure of western modernity has been the absolutization of monetary mechanisms, the main failure of Soviet modernity was its absolutization of the bureaucratic state. Both deficiencies lead to a harmful ‘colonization of the lifeworld’, and hence to a weakening of the democratic domain, but in the Soviet case the deficiency proved far more (self-) destructive over the course of time. The point remains, however, that the Soviets experimented with a clear-cut alternative route to modernity and did not take some kind of ‘misdirected detour’ away from the normative telos of the west” [5, c. 194].

It seems that one of the main results of failure of the Russian liberal experiment was the formation of full ideological vacuum. Today nobody could answer the most crucial question – what kind of ideology will replace the routinized formula of the official neoliberalism? The serious danger appears not in the perspective of substitution of one traditional ideology by another but in absolute radicalization of ideological discourse. As the experience of many post-communist states testifies, it would be very hard then to avoid the victory of extreme form of nationalism coming to occupy the ideological vacuum formed by the demise of the former ideological myths and opening the way to a new dictatorship [see: 14, c. 171-188].

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gut-50@mail.ru

DIMENSIUNEA GEOPOLITICĂ ÎN ASIGURAREA SECURITĂȚII NAȚIONALE ȘI INTERNAȚIONALE

Nicolai AFANAS, *IRIM*

Diana CERNEAVSCHI, *IRIM*

Rezumat

Cercetarea dată își propune să analizeze impactul la nivel național și global al factorului geopolitic în asigurarea securității naționale și internaționale. Definirea și conceptualizarea noțiunilor de geopolitică și geostrategie ne va permite să apreciem influența geopoliticii asupra securității. Omiterea sau neglijarea factorului geopolitic nu duce la dispariția intereselor sau acțiunilor de această natură, deoarece influența acestui factor are un caracter obiectiv, indiferent de opinia liderilor politici sau a societății în ansamblu. Acceptarea și cunoașterea factorilor de influență asupra securității naționale și internaționale permite gestionarea și extragerea de beneficii maxime pentru statele naționale. Autorii analizează implicațiile locației geografice, climei, resurselor disponibile, ariei teritoriale, resurselor umane, precum și regimul guvernamental și caracteristicile naționale care stau la baza securității naționale, pentru a prognoza și recomanda acțiuni de politică externă statelor naționale.

În procesul asigurării securității naționale și internaționale, autoritățile publice, instituțiile de profil, precum și persoanele implicate direct și indirect urmează a identifica, analiza și aprecia toți factorii care influențează securitatea. Omiterea sau ignorarea unuia din factori nu duce la dispariția acestuia. Factorul de influență inclusiv cel geopolitic are un caracter obiectiv existând în afara voinței liderilor politici sau a societății per ansamblu. Acceptarea și cunoașterea factorilor de influență asupra securității naționale și internaționale permite gestionarea acestora și extragerea beneficiilor maxime pentru statul național. Geopolitica ca domeniu de cercetare reprezintă analiza relațiilor dintre așezarea geografică și succesul construcției statale. Statul și structurile statale fiind actorii principali în geopolitică, interacțiunea dintre aceștia formează relațiile internaționale. Geografia unui stat



este capabilă să sporească sau să diminueze capacitatea statului în relațiile internaționale. Amplasarea geografică, clima, resursele disponibile, mărimea teritoriului, resursele umane, forma de guvernare și caracteristicile naționale, formează baza puterii statului, iar ca urmare și predispunerea acestuia în politica mondială. Cunoscând aceste caracteristici, putem presupune și planifica acțiunile de politică internă și externă a statului, evident luând în calcul factorul subiectiv, adică opinia, predispunerea și frustrările liderului politic al epocii.

Pentru Republica Moldova, conflictele și tensiunile dintre cele două mari puteri sunt o oportunitate, atât timp cât acestea sunt axate pe mega problema lor comună, statul poate consolida situația în ceea ce privește relațiile sale internaționale. Republica Moldova se află la confluența a trei regiuni politico-geografice: Europa de Sud-Est, de Est și Centrală. Ca urmare, statul moldovenesc își asumă statutul de stat-tampon de pe continentul european între două structuri concurente în domeniul politico-militar și economico-financiar; managementul politic și diplomatic abil al statului va permite obținerea rezultatelor palpabile.

Cuvinte-cheie: securitate, geopolitică, confruntare, interes național, expansiune, interdependență, sisteme de securitate, regionalizare, alternative de securitate.

GEOPOLITICAL DIMENSION IN THE NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ENSURING

Abstract

His research aims to globally analyze the impact of the geopolitical factor on the process of national and international security. Defining and conceptualizing the geopolitics and geo-strategy will allow us to appreciate the pragmatic geopolitical influence on security. The omission or the neglecting of this factor does not lead to its disappearance; the influence factors including geopolitical influence have an objective character existing regardless of political leaders' will or whole society's will. The acceptance and knowledge of the influence factors up on national and international security allows their management and extraction of maximum benefits for the national state. We'll analyze the implications of the geographic location, climate, available resources, the territorial area, human resources, the type of government and national characteristics which form the basis of the national security and state power, and therefore its propensity in the international politics.

Conflicts and tension between the two great powers is an opportunity to

Moldova, as long as they are focused upon their common mega problem, the state may strengthen the situation concerning its international relations. Moldova is located at the confluence of three politico-geographical regions: Central, Eastern and South-Eastern Europe. As a result, the Moldovan State assumes the status of a buffer state on the European continent between two structures competing in the politico-military, and economic and financial field; political and diplomatic skilful management of Moldovan institutions will have tangible effects.

Keywords: security, geopolitical, confrontation, national interest, expansion, interdependence, security system, regionalization, alternative security.

Introduction. In the process of ensuring the national and international security of the public authorities, specialized institutions as well as people involved directly or indirectly will identify, analyse and appreciate all the factors that influence security. The omission or passing-by of one of the factors don't result in its disappearance. The geopolitical factor has an objective character that acts out of the political leaders or of the overall society's will. The acceptance and knowledge of the influential factors upon the national and international security make possible their management and maximum profit getting for the national state. Geopolitics as a field research consists in analysing the relations links between the geographical position and the success of the state building[11, p.7-9]. The Government and its governmental institutions as the main actors in geopolitics, through interworking they make up international relationships. The geography of a state is capable to increase or to decrease the government capacity within the international relationships. The geographical position, climate, available resources, area, human resources, form of government and national characteristics create the bases of government power and as a result it is willing to involve in the world policy[6, p.184]. As a matter of fact we could suppose and plan the intern and foreign policy of the state, but that means we take into account the subjective factors- the opinion, predisposition and political leader's frustrations.

The geographical position of a state has an objective character as it is impossible to change it regardless of the national or international policy tendencies. At the same time by enlarging the territory that could be acted using coercive or diplomatic methods the government could change its geography. Consequently the states in geopolitics will be seen as floating structures that come into sight, develop and disappear. The foster empires that made up the international policy, nowadays have successor states that can't influence



the regional policy even. The international political geography is always changing, the clashes and interactions between states result in governments appearance or disappearance. Throughout history the neighbouring regions of the states were a part of more governments so now have problems in the national identification and as a result secessionist tendencies within their inner policy. The border of a state has an objective character but not flexible, it changes in behalf or to the injury of the government. The territorial development of a state depends on the development of another one. In the XXth century it was meant to set borders by introducing the rules of the international law, it consisted the main tool of ceasing wars emergence. Accordingly at present these facts have a lifelong character ensured by international regulatory documents signed and adopted by the whole international community.

Napoleon stated that to know the geography of country means to know its foreign policy either because geography is the basic factor when the allies are to be selected during the wartime and the partners during peacetime. Hence we sum-up that the geography could be perceived as a starting point of defining the foreign policy priorities of a state. It is worth mentioning that the geographical contiguity is a factor that predispose the governments to alliance that has common features and enemies as well as conflicting factors, or the neighbouring countries have territories that are acknowledged as possession defended by arms. The historical past and historical assertion as the social perception is a factor that diminishes the opportunities to move toward two neighbouring countries. Depending on the international policy course and up-to-date elite interests partners or enemies of a state are set up through the agency of education and mass-media sources. That is why in most of the situations the allies and partners are placed far from the state borders so the geographical factor decrease in importance.

Applied materials and methods Some authors identify the geopolitics as being a political geography, the others separate these two concepts. There are a lot of definitions and explanations of the geopolitics as a political phenomenon, hence according to S. Cohen the geopolitics is the study of the link between international policy of power and specific features of the geography. The geographical features are analysed as the main factor in the influential policy of the government, as a result some states intend to use the hard or soft methods in their external policy. S. Gray considered the geopolitics as being global geographical links, the alliances or hostile blocks making up that are based on the states geographical origin. The american political scientist S.

Cohen divided the planet into four zones on the geopolitics perspective, as follows: maritime external that depends on the commercial fleet and harbours; Continental nucleus known as Hinterland; Foltering center (coastal sector); Independent zones on the geopolitical point of view[3, p.52]. The West values are the market, liberal democracy, the individualism that lies on the fact that nowadays society was one of the people who use to run afloat on long distance. But the East values are the collectivism, traditionalism and synod because it is in the continental nucleus as being less mobile with a sedentary way of leaving. The West explores its values where it integrates the occidental civilizational elements in their societies so in such a way they accomplish the phenomenon of occidental values universality.

The relation between a policy of power practice and geographical environment being explained by geographical interests and geopolitical as well that a government has in one of its region or territory. According to P. Gallois opinion the study of relations between a policy of power behaviour on the international level and geographical framework where it acts represents the geopolitics. To apply the geography in the international bargains on behalf of national leaders, H. Kissinger considered that geopolitics could be perceived as a balance of power between the states and the control of huge powers over specific geographical zones[14, p.51]. The rate of pressure to characterize the relations between states is geopolitics, consequently the decisional process within the aimed institutions has to be analyzed in terms of geopolitical factor. The decisions are taken under the invisible pressure of the geopolitics on the strength of the decisional factors. On the two-sided plan the index of pressure lies in the territorial area, number of population, economic potential and the state of being. A. Golopentia stated that thinking and geopolitical acts are the basis of the state that would not be mandatory directly depended on the amount and somebody's potential. The author is born in a state with a diminished potential. He promoted the idea that the middle powers can and have to build equations with the big powers to take geopolitical benefits from the international policy. The evolution of the forces relevance on the planetary level and confinement of the influence spheres or control acted by the huge powers over the vital zones of the planet generate a new explanation of the term geopolitics[14, p.57]. The geopolitics has an internal dimension that includes the demographical study, social integration, ethnic groups relation, the existence and national minorities status, socio-economical differences on the national level, to know



and fair appreciation of these factors don't allow the appreciation of a state preparation to a possible conflict or a crisis situation.

Achieved results and discussions The geopolitics as a science is the total amount of knowledge about the situation of the global policy, it sets some concepts, theories and methods from the natural sciences and applies them in political sciences. It represents us and explains us the political map of the world, the changes during the time and space when it analyses the transformations in terms of geography interdependence on politics. According to these definitions and interpretations we establish the directions of research of geopolitics as a science and political phenomenon as well as the study of external policy of the world states through the impact over another state or region. The geopolitics allows us to suppose the state potential development, region on the strength of geographical features and spatial transformations in a historical flashback. The futurological analysis of the huge powers and the strategical regions of the globe afford the supposition of the opportunities on geopolitical evolution. Irregular and unsymmetrical development of the world states offer the possibility to suppose that the states today which have an important role in the international policy will first of all change into regional powers but then in subregional powers.

The results and conclusions of the studies in the geopolitical area should act as a background in strategies and conceptions of internal or external policy making up. The small powers have to take into account the evolution of huge powers relations, identifying the best moment for measures in their external policy. At the same time the existence of a tendency in the world policy should be determinant in the global acts inclusion in case of small states. The supremacy is recognized not declared, a powerful state is that whose state was accepted by all other states, the superpower takes the state risks and the advantages on its turn. The state of power isn't a result of the state declarations or unilateral deeds but it is the achievement of acts able to stabilize or change the regional or world policy. The state of power breeds a range of benefits as well as responsibilities in case a humanitarian or natural disaster erases wherever in the international communitarian world when it will wait for a complete involvement of the huge states. The conflict or the situation of pressure between two big powers is an opportunity for the neighbour states while the huge powers direct their attention to the main problems from these countries so these lose the connection of the interests and acts of the bordering small powers.

Borders setting between the states is a historical, diplomatic and judicial conflict where the both parts ask for the contiguous regions. Morphopolicy is a current in the framework of geopolitics that studies the influence on politics. This domain explains the principles of borders creation, evolution and transformation as a part of the national state. As the territory owns aquatic spaces, the borders have an objective character [15, p.46], these borders are easier to defend, and their confinement has a natural objective character. The aquatic borders mostly the sea and the ocean discard the necessity in using diplomatic and judicial fightings for the adjacent territory. As concerns the territorial space, boundaries are transformed into an eternal source of soft and open conflicts. The geopolitical border that could be considered a flexible process from the political point of view allow us to state that the transnistrian conflict to be geostrategic. There is no doubt that the political separatism acting represents the main threat of the social political stability and statehood. The constant neutrality accepted by the moldovan authorities aimed to set a balance between the great powers interests as well as relations regulation within the country. The majority of regional wars started because the borders refusal and the desire to transform them in favour of the state. The psychological, historical or imaginary barriers have a subjective character and are created through the agency of education and mass manipulation. These could be a powerful argument to start a conflagration or may be used on internal political interest to build up the society and to take the political capital for a party or a leader.

The classical interpretation stated by Ratzel and Haushofer that geopolitics is studied as an influence of the environment on policy which is to be credible, but at the same time some modifications have to be introduced as being demanded by the technological- scientific changes. The stress in the geopolitical modern researches is based on the human factor that dictates the tendencies of the internal and world policy. The psychological and sociological dimension of the international relations get an outstanding importance, but two other key factors - the space and time in geopolitics decrease their importance. In these circumstances the geopolitics is a tool by which the leaders explore the geographical position to obtain political dividends on the internal and external plan. At the same time the policy could be used as an argument in the activities or inactivities of external policy of the great powers. The concepts as historical law, history in geopolitics are invoked that don't have an objective character because its result is the sum of interstate or interhuman



agreements. The governments and their leaders need social consolidation and motivate the expenditures made in security and defence against local and foreign enemies. In the ancient times the myths were exceedingly used to start a fight or cease it, the fables and symbols were used as an argument to make peace and set up alliances. Today the arguments of external policy are created on virtual enemies basis, hence fighting with virtual enemies or those you created on your own and control is easier and more efficiently. The propaganda and political message is the mechanism of maintaining the population in a social half-stressful estate concerning the possibility of the constant attack[4, p.10-13]. This general and social situation allow to the opinion shapers and political leaders to manipulate the masses, consequently the aggressive policy or the military attack can be disguised and proved as being a policy of appeasing and defence.

Geostrategy is a geopolitics applied in a specific historical area where a rival existing. This is a mechanism of analysis or thinking as in geopolitics but as a tool of acting to ensure the national security is to maintain the zones of influence. Geostrategy sets the frameworks of acting depending on the favourable factors or existing obstacles[14, p.63]. The presence and zones control mainly those zones rich in natural resources or of military and strategical importance. As the geographical principle considered we could separate the planet into center and nucleus where the center is a society that follows the post-industrial level on the economic point of view, but the political situation is characterized by stability and continuity. The border - those zones where endless changes take place as: the lack of social cohesion, institutional instability and economic and social abasement. The gap between those two represents the line of delimitation between the societies included in the process of globalization and dominant regions. A part of the states are situated in the gray zone that represents a zone of clash between those two worlds, at the same time the double border is an intercivilizational gate.

On the European continent the Median Europe is composed of 18 countries which are situated between the EU, the Baltic Sea and the Black Sea. Three regions were created inside this zone, the Central Europe geographically close to the EU that has a major economic and political social impact, the South-Eastern Europe which recalls the historical past of being in socialist camp and the Eastern Europe under the powerful political- civilizational and social-economical Russian influence. The Republic of Moldova is situated to the junction of these three geopolitical regions[11, p.73], on the military-

strategical perspective our neighbours don't have plans of territorial seizure but at the same time from the cultural-civilizational perspective there is a serious threat concerning the national identity and the national interest accomplishment. The main feature of the internal and external policy of the republic is the everlasting fight between those two existent internationalist currents. Consequently, the moldovan political system has to find mechanisms to balance the conflicting insterests of the big powers from this region.

American people acknowledge themselves as masters of the world, but if the leaders take this idea so identically as well as materially the population doesn't perceive the benefits of this fenomenon. The idea of the holly land and sacre duty when American people have to help everybody no matter where they are and what sort of the issue is promoted in the society. Like this the USA has two major short- term interests- to keep the status of unique and long term world power- to transfor the American power in an institutionalized form of global management[1, p.52-55]. The geopolitical[9, p.34], favourable conditions of the USA because of the existance of the viable geopolitical rivalry either on the continent and close to it geographically allowed the development and sterngthening as a big power. The state power represents the amount of political, economical capacities of the state that acts through the agency of its diplomatic system or difense system as well as through the agency of private companies or of natural persons that identify with the policy and interests of this state. The geopolitical aims accomplshment can be hidden under lofty aims of promoting human rights, democracy or fight with authoritative regimes. But this will be politically stated by the other governments as neo-colonialism, the rest of the big powers will do their best to stop or diminish thsesse deeds. The promotion of the idea about the sacre duty to democratize the rest of the world is a guise under which geopolitical interests are hidden.

The USA retirement from Europe would allow the EU states to develop defencing capacities, the existance of an hegemonic ally predispose the europen states to parasitism in the are of security policies. The building of the security system on he continent where the EU member, candidate and geographically[5, p.152], close states are included, would permit the european authen-tic defense system building. The economic interdependance on the european continent as a factor of diminishig the classical security risks has to be promoted in interdependent relations building in the EU. The are alternative visions concerning the community security from the geostrategical prospec-tive and institutional and bugetary capacities at the same time. The concep-



tual clash between the representatives of political paradigm is focused on three key aspects: the use of power to combat security risk, human rights analysed through the qualified authorities involvement in the main domain in the public life and in the distributive justice in the framework of the social change that is transformed into multi-ethnic, religious and cultural structures. The representatives of these currents that promote the visions and concepts spread in the community institutions so the decisional process is influenced by the visions of the leaders that run the state.

In 2002 in US the National Security Strategy was approved in which was legitimated using force in order to eliminate any threat to the US global hegemony, a permanent right [4, p.4-9]. Assuming the commitment of maintaining the unipolar system presumes the involvement in the internal and external policy of other states. Preemptive warfare, being transformed into a tool of the American diplomacy, that requires enormous financial and human resources, has fast results, but unstable ones and gives a rise in the mistrust and hate towards the US. The rating of a state on the international arena is difficult to create, but it's relatively easy to be lost; unfounded actions of aggression have as a result the forming of a negative image in the public international opinion. States form and develop enemies to consolidate their power, adjust their internal or external policy and US policy is one of the arguments of many states that invoke to support their armament policy. Not identifying the weapons of mass destruction in Iraq defamed the US image all over the world, demonstrating the subjectivism and the incorrectness of the specialized decisions of the American state. For the American citizen the legitimacy of the military interventions is an image component more important than the legislative side of it.

The results of the military interventions in the last decade were not what they were expecting and, internally, they led to the increase of racism and social problems for Muslim citizens. The risk and the terrorist threats have intensified because the activists of the extremist religious groups wanted to fight the intervention from Afghanistan and Iraq. Also, this helped to consolidate them. Up until that moment, they were operating in small, unorganized groups. Externally, this led to the worsening of the partnership relations with the European allies. The European states that refused to get actively involved in the military operations were labeled as „the old Europe”, which assumes it's a conservative space that does not perceive and does not have the capacity to respond to the new security threats. The states

that joined the US in the military operations were characterized as the new Europe. The involved states were many in number, but with a reduced combat capacity, their presence and participation denotes a symbolic character necessary to the US to justify the international character of the mission. Therefore, during the Irak intervention, 84% of the military presence and contingents were american, 15% were british and only 1% was made up from other states. The military intervention was followed by worsening the relations with partners from the arab world. Russia and China felt threatened from a geostrategic and military point of view; extending the zones of presence and interest is perceived as a policy of consolidation of the hegemony, which makes Russia and China to band together to face a common enemy.

The external policy is the instrument of resolving the state problems[7, p.58-60], therefore the hegemony of a state motivates the external policy of other states to unify. Exploiting the external factor is used in solving the internal problems, in the case of smaller states through identifying tributaries and in the case of bigger states through presence. Initiation and maintaining of an armed conflict across borders give the possibility to the political elites to divert attention from the internal problems. The media will focus on their reports on the state of the conflict. Victories in a combat theater will be qualified as general successes of the government and the state. It's a classic imperialist policy that sets as a priority the external policy over the internal policy. This formula is often used by great states around elections or in crisis situations. The american political scientist Huntington argued that the world anarchy can be overcome through recognition of the other states the US supremacy. The beginning of the 90's was characterized through creating a lack of power on a world level resulted from the implosion of the URSS; the other powers were incapable of posing a decent competition to the US. Therefore, the political elites, as well as the intellectual elites started to promote the idea that is needed to recognise the US hegemony as a factor capable of maintaining peace and stability in the world. Interstate violence is possible to be controlled if a higher power exists.

The interstate violence is possible to be controlled just in case of a superpower existence, if that one at that moment could not be of supranational or intergovernmental nature, the compromise is to recognize the role of a leader of a state able and capable to manage the world security. The great fight is for the control of the middle ground – Eurasia, a plateau made up of a group of states incapable to coagulate themselves into an suprastate structure capable of competing with geopolitical enemies. The space in question is



from Lisbon to Vladivostok, with a border of economical and civilizational kind east of the EU. The Heartland represents the zone of a major interest, this opening the possibility of control over Eurasia and Africa. He has, in turn, a key element – Eastern Europe. Aligning this space is hypothetically possible if there was a common enemy, like a state or a group of states, a common spring of insecurity or, theoretically speaking, fighting an off world enemy. The resources available in this space are a development potential but at the same time and element of attraction for the other great powers. Euroasian states are dynamic from a geostrategic point of view, which gives the possibility of being recruited by one supra state structure or another, being placed in a grey area. The base instrument of interventions inside these states are controlling the economy of these states or recruiting the elites.

Conclusions Russia is an important power in this region, its simple presence has an impact on the internal and external policy of the states from the former Soviet Union. Russia was capable to maintain and develop tools and mechanisms of control over the states from her geographic proximity, as the frozen conflict being the most eloquent and powerful instrument of control. The lack of energy resources and their alternatives gives the Russian state the possibility to use its hydrocarbon reserves as a geopolitical instrument in regional conflicts. A factor no less important is the presence of the Russian speaking communities; protecting and sustaining such groups is one of the priorities of Russian external policy. Through the Russian speaking communities the cultural and civilization ties are being developed. We should also mention the religious factor and the belonging to the same church. The plans based on panism are openly vehiculated in the Russian political class that wants in the end the reconstruction of the former empire, its demise that being considered by the leaders in Kremlin as the biggest geopolitical catastrophe of the XX-th century. Without Ukraine, the Russian Federation ceases to be an Eurasian empire [7, p.59-61], so the next big geostrategic fight will be to create the Ukrainian elites and predisposing the society towards a superpower on another.

The Republic of Moldova is placed on a confluence of three geopolitical regions: Central Europe, South-East Europe and Eastern Europe [11, p.76]. The confrontation between the Latin and Slavic identities determines the internal and external policies of the state. As a result, this state is a buffer-state between two political, military and economic structures. The regions inside the RM, under the political and geopolitical pressure, are

separated on borders of a linguistical and ethnical nature. As a result, this factor leads to the destabilization of the society under the conditions of nonexisting social, national and civic cohesion. For the RM the conflicts or the state of tension between two great powers is an opportunity, as long as they are concentrated on the big problem between them, the state can consolidate its situation in its international relations.

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n.afanas@yahoo.fr



PROCESELE INTEGRAȚIONISTE ȘI DEZVOLTAREA SOCIAL-ECONOMICĂ

PERICOLELE SECURITĂȚII NAȚIONALE A REPUBLICII MOLDOVA ÎN SECTORUL ECONOMIC ȘI SURSELE ACESTORA

Vasilii SAKOVICI, *doctor habilitat în științe politice,*
Universitatea Națională Tehnică, Republica Belarus

Rezumat

Spațiul economic mondial dobândește o nouă calitate- se transformă într-un sistem global integrat, în care economia națională va deveni parte a organismului economic unic. Asigurarea securității economice a țării și prioritățile sale devine cel mai important factor în procesul de integrare a Republicii Moldova în economia mondială. În acest articol se sistematizează pericolele, sursele acestora și problemele de securitate națională a Republicii Moldova în sectorul economic în condiții actuale de globalizare și de integrare. Articolul de asemenea oferă direcții de bază pentru a asigura securitatea economică a țării, care în mod justificat este considerată direcția necesară pentru dezvoltarea progresivă a economiei din Moldova.

Cuvinte-cheie: *pericole, securitate economică, acțiuni politice, dobânda economiei naționale, sistem politic, valori naționale.*

THE THREATS AND SOURCES OF THE THREATS FOR NATIONAL SECURITY OF REPUBLIC MOLDOVA IN ECONOMIC SECTOR

Abstract

World economy space acquires new quality – is transformed in an integrates global system, where the national economy become part of the single economic organism. Ensuring Economic security of the country and its priorities become the most important factor in process of integration Republic Moldova to the world economy. In this article is systematized the threats, its sources and problems of National security of the Republic Moldova in economic security in conditions of current processes of globalization and integration, provides basic directions to ensure economy security of the country, within the framework of which now you can justifiably make the necessary direction to progressive development of Moldavian economy.

Keywords: *threats, economy security, sources, political action, national economy interest, political system, national values, economic interest of personality, economic interest of society, economic interest of state.,*

Introduction. The threats of economy security of the Republic Moldova – is phenomena and process, apparent or potential action, which complicate or make impossible realization of National economy interests and create risks for social, economic and political systems, also national values, life of the nation and the individual, affect the economic interests of personality, society and state.

The Republic of Moldova, as an independent and sovereign state in modern conditions of globalization process, is under the influence of internal and external calls and threats.

As a party to the international organization, regional associations, Moldova in its development faced with the global challenges characteristic for the others participants of globalizing world – *with global financial and economic crisis, the negative impact, of globalization process on the economy of Moldova, dependence on gas supplies and oil products from Russia and internal threats, typical for Moldova: the Transnistrian conflict, the low level of competitiveness of National economy, the poverty of the population and migration, the demographic problem, comprehensive*



corruption, political instability, energy dependence, and the continued deindustrialization of the economy, that left and leave its negative impact on the socio-economic development of the country

The main external threats. The Moldavian economy is one of the most costly in Europe, and due to its open nature affected by the strong negative influence of external factors. The high degree of dependence of energy supply, significant depreciation of fixed assets, especially in the power grid, the high cost of production weaken the competitiveness of business entities, Moldovan products, goods and services in domestic and foreign markets. Moldova is very dependent on the conditions of export of its products, flows of foreign direct investments, remittent, and external assistance for development. In the monetary sphere problems associated with deterioration of the financial state of the real economy sector, wine-making in the first place, agriculture in general, accelerated growth of external public debt, insufficient foreign exchange reserves, increasing share of troubled bank loans, and the devaluation of the local currency.

The Moldovan threats of economy security, in an underdeveloped financial system, as a consequence of the economy as a whole, coming from a “Chain reaction” financial and economic crises in a number of industrialized countries. The widening disparities in economic development, and therefore in the quality of life of the population, between Moldova under reform and industrialized countries (country EU, Russia), contributes to unmanageable mass migration of population, outflow skilled labor, and the massive introduction of foreign capital in finance, that, of course, will complicate in the future, financing priority directions of development of the national economy of the Republic of Moldova.

The world financial and economic crisis. In 2009 year when global crisis had reached the highest level, its consequences have affected the Republic of Moldova in the, that GDP decreased by 7%, in 2012. GDP compared to the corresponding period of the 2011 year decreased by 1.5 %. And only in 2013, the export of Moldovan products grew compared to 2012 year with 11%. In the CIS countries export declined by 0.4% and with the main partner – Russia with 3,5%. It should be noted that in the CIS countries comes the traditional Moldavian products – agricultural and wine-making.

The negative impact of globalization processes on Moldavian economy. Globalizing world made small countries highly dependent on global processes, influence on this they are incapable. Such a dependency can take many different forms. For Moldova it is dependence:

- Demand and prices, requirements on quality, various restrictions on importing countries (Russia, EU) on a small set of exported goods, in the first place food and wine-cognac products;
- The vast majority of imports of industrial products, the production of which was destroyed in Moldova. Import on average is about 60% of GDP, that's three times more the usual ratio for developing countries;
- From not being able to participate fully in the international flow of investments.
- From the liberalization of world trade that forced Moldova to adopt a liberal foreign trade policy that restricts competition in the market of Moldova, Moldovan food products;
- From the monetary policy of the major developed countries with major reserve currencies, first the dollar and the euro. Without the ability to use the national currency in international payments, Moldova is forced to generate additional foreign exchange reserves, thus it "imports" costs of monetary policy of the United States or the EU.
- From the "rules of the game" of other countries, influenced on the formation of which Moldova is unable to have power. It comes of unequal conditions of trade energy resources and food products; practice to provide credits subject to the resulting of macroeconomic and economic policy to reform the economy, which is beneficial to the leading developed countries.
- From direct external control. Minor currency reserves, high debt burden and the need to attract new credits to solve the current problems, force Moldova, apply for new credits of international and European organizations and carry out the economic and political conditions.
- Labour migration from abroad.
- To use of Moldova world powers as a "chip" in the "great game";
- From a lack of competitive specialization of economy and impossibility for this reason be entered into the system of international division of labour.
- From the possible withdrawal of foreign firms from the economy of Moldova, that entails a further fall in production, the increase in unemployment.
- From the possible withdrawal of foreign capital of the financial systems of Moldova. Because Moldova is dependent on external funding, this process dramatically increases the probability of crisis in economy. Moldova in this case does not have the resources to maintain the national banking and financial system.



- From the global pressure of stronger international competitors in the field of high technologies and advances in science. Moldova because of this experienced with the impossibility of applying existing scientific developments, for example, in the field of plant breeding as a result breeding work in Moldova more and more degraded.

Full dependence of gas supplies and oil products from Russia. At the moment Moldova 100% depends on the supply of Russian natural gas. The need of oil, oil products is almost entirely transfers from abroad, with prices above world prices. These circumstances place Moldova to depend on fuel and energy resource of Russia, Romania, Ukraine and other countries.

Moldova produces not more than one third from total volume of the electrical energy required, when purchasing the missing for consumption the volume of electricity Moldavian STATE DISTRICT POWER STATION, located in Transnistria and owned by the Russian company "Inter Rao Ues", as well as "DTK power Trade" incoming in the largest Ukrainian private energy company "DTEK".

In recent years, the Government of Moldova made the choice in favor of integration Moldova into the European energy community. EU supports the Republic in its efforts to meet conditions for the implementation of the third energy package. All participants of the energy community agreed to the postponement of the introduction of a number of obligations for the Republic of Moldova until 2020 year. According to this should give Moscow and Chisinau more time in order to resolve the situation in energy sector. However the severity of the crisis on the supply of Russian gas not reduced, in particular, it has increased in the current year due to the Russian-Ukrainian crisis.

In general as external threats national security for the Republic of Moldova we can distinguish three groups of factors. The first group of factors, such as the deterioration of terms of trade, attraction of investments due to the adverse conditions in global markets, due to the dynamics of the world economy, processes of globalization and the consequences of the global world financial and economic crisis. The second group of factors relates with unfriendly actions other States with respect to the Republic of Moldova, using of economic leverage. These discriminatory measures against the supply of wine and agricultural products on Russian market, the highest price among CIS countries to be supplied by Gazprom natural gas to the Republic and the constant threat of raising the price.

Trade relations between Moldova and Russia in recent years, have the

bleak story of the embargo, various obstacles and recrimination. It stretches for more than 10 years, when the ban was imposed on the import into the Russian Federation Moldavian wine, from which entrepreneurs from Moldova still not recovered. Between two countries and now installed export barriers associated with large customs fees and costs, selection of “good” and “bad” importers from Moldova, who are allowed or not allowed trade on Russian market.

In this context, can be considered the constant rearrangement of Russia the gas debt of Transnistria in Moldova (Transnitrian debt for gas mare than \$ 3.5 billion. \$ UNITED STATES). In negotiations with Chisinau Russia always stressed, what if Moldova believes, they have a common State with Transnistria and the principle of territorial integrity is inviolate, then and debts is overall.

To the third group of factors can include the political mistakes of the country’s leadership. In the context of globalization and global competition for the economic development of Moldova particularly great price of political mistakes. As demonstrated by the political practice on fixing it Moldova lacks neither the internal stability of the political system and development of economy, neither the political international influence. So, to return the lost due to ill-considered actions of political leadership and the Moldovan Government in relations with Russia, position to supply wines and wine materials on Russian market was almost not possible, what caused enormous damage to major industry in Moldova, economic entities and the budget of Moldova

Internal sources of threats national security in the economic sphere are:

- Serious imbalances in the economy, caused by corrupt privatization, spontaneous and fast growing tax pressure for business and citizens, being scientific and innovation components, rampant monopolization and cartel on the market of goods and services, increasing corruption, nonconformity of production ratio and services structure of final demand;

- The continued deindustrialization and degradation of economy. The gross domestic product of Moldova on last 10 years is the consumption of imports, trade, services, the financial sector and rising taxes, and the share of production of goods in GDP, that is directly tangible production has been declining steadily. It speaks of the continuous and ongoing deindustrialization and the production of the country.

- Oligarch’s trading capital separation and docking spheres of activity and influence between certain financial groups;



- Structural deformation of the economy, the low share of high-tech products and slow updating of products;

- Low level engineering (1,7%) in the total volume of industrial production, what determines the limitations enterprises for modernizations of fixed assets;

- The low level of competitiveness of the national economy. Because of this Moldova loses traditional markets of trade and can not compete in new markets first of all – European;

- Low level of self-sufficiency in raw materials and energy resources;

- Unfavorable conditions for attracting foreign investment.

- Deformation fields of national economic interests with political priorities

- Catch up with other countries, including neighboring, by rates and quality of economic growth. In 2013, the Moldova's GDP was only 73% compare with the level of 1992(the first after the collapse of the Soviet Union). The projected GDP growth rate, according to forecasts of the Ministry of Economy Affairs in 2014-2017 BC., at 4.5% prevented from reducing, this backlog to ensure the dynamic development of its economy.

In addition, among domestic sources identified those, that inhibit economic growth, such as high administrative barriers for business development and entrepreneurial activity, corruption, the shadow economy, low diversification of exports and imports, the Transnistrian conflict.

Corruption is one of the most serious problems, undermining the rule of law in the Republic of Moldova. The level of corruption in Moldova is a serious threat to the economic security of the state, infringe human rights, undermine State structures and the development of social progress.

Major threat to the economic security of the Republic of Moldova is the magnitude of the shadow economy. In the modern period in the structure of GDP constantly growing component of the underground economy: in 2007 year- 21, 3% GDP, in 2011 year- 25,5%, in 2013 year- more than 30% GDP (the World Bank estimates that, it accounts for more than 35% of the GDP of the country's economy).

The Republic of Moldova is on the 65-th place from 91 countries on the black market. In general, the smuggling of products evaluated at 270 million. \$ United States (3.34 billion lei), that is almost half of the country's foreign trade.

All of which leads to a poor quality of GDP. In Moldova grows re-

export, increasing trade imbalance. The Government does not make public investments in the development of the economy, in human potential, but, on the contrary, pursues a policy of general reduction of social expenditures for education, on health care, low wages, pensions and scholarships.

As a result, inflation devalues the incomes of the population, and on the domestic market significantly reduced covered money consumer demand.

The Transnistrian problem unresolved and it is become a serious drag of the socio-economic development of the State. The creation of common economic space of the Republic of Moldova with the Transnistrian region and address the effects of the Transnistrian conflict through compromise between the parties, as whole and economic issues will give to the country a single economic complex and to achieve significant improvement in the economic and social situation, faster to achieve the goal of integration of the national economy in the European and world economy.

The reunification of the country will allow the Moldovan society to appreciate all the benefits of the European integration process and the positive effects of the reforms in the various programmes of the EU and cooperation with Russia. In addition, Moldova should be able to more effectively use of international assistance and loans for long-term development, increase the amount of foreign investments (including European), to ramp up exports of Moldovan products to the European and Russian markets, integrated into the trans-European and South-European transportation, energy and telecommunications networks, consolidating by this way all security levels (political, economic, energy).

Real threats to the economic security of the Republic of Moldova at this stage are:

- welfare and quality of life of the population;
- the lack of competitiveness of the economy of the Republic of Moldova;
- the loss of external markets;
- catch up with other countries in the pace of transition economy to the advanced technological systems;
- The impossibility of guaranteeing energy resources of the economy.

Over the years, the Moldovan economy survives due to external loans and money transfers from migrant workers. The country's foreign trade balance keeps the account value since the mid-90's. In general the economy of Moldova remains one of the costs in Europe and due to its open nature is



susceptible to the strong negative impact of external factors. High dependence on energy supplies, significant depreciation of fixed assets, high costs of weakening the competitiveness of the business entities and of Moldovan products to the domestic and foreign markets.

One of the key priorities of the Republic of Moldova in the medium term its economic development and modernization of the country by the European standards that will come out of the vicious circle of poverty ensure the reintegration of the country and open up the possibility of beneficial participation of Moldova in global flows of capital, ideas and technologies.

The vital national interests of the Republic of Moldova in the economic sphere are:

- Implementation of reforms in the economy, aimed at enhancing its effectiveness, to achieve the required growth in industrial and agricultural production, the level and quality of life of the society;
- Optimal mix of public support economic self-sufficiency in agricultural development production, the establishment of an effective system of land use;
- Maintaining a sustainable balance between public and private regulation and freedom of economic relations. Stimulation of the domestic producers;
- The preservation and development of national intellectual potential systems of research and technical support, production of competitive goods;
- Increased investments and innovation, actively attracting foreign partners on the basis of the favorable to them and state conditions.
- The positive export performance and optimum size of external and internal debt.
- Protection of the domestic market and domestic production against unfair competition legislation.
- Stabilization of the financial and credit system. Reducing the budget deficit to an optimum level.
- Sustainable functioning of the banking system, the increase of the agreement governing the bank's role in the economic development;
- Harmonious development of mutually beneficial relations with foreign countries aimed at the perfection of the use of market mechanisms, exchange of information and technology's to economic development;
- Improvement the economic and legal environment of the low, preventing the criminalization of the economy.

In order to protect national interests, public authorities should take the necessary measures and use the appropriate tools, to reduce security vulnerabilities and enhancing national capabilities, necessary to respond to the threats and risks.

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113vs@mail.ru



STATUTUL, DINAMICA ȘI TENDINȚELE PRINCIPALE ÎN PERCEPȚIILE POPULAȚIEI DIN STATELE CSI CU REFERIRE LA INTEGRARE

Ludmila GOLOVATAIA, *doctor în științe economice, IRIM*

Rezumat

În articol sunt analizate rezultatele principale ale cercetării, care a fost realizată cu suportul Băncii Eurasiatice de Dezvoltare. Materialul include o analiză a procesului de integrare, preferințele cetățenilor din 11 țări ale CSI, perspectivele lor în Uniunea Vamală și SEU.

Schimbarea din ultimii ani a politicii externe în mai multe state, prioritățile economice și politice de regionalizare a relațiilor au stabilit pentru țările din CSI alte sarcini. Cooperarea regională a statelor din CSI, aprofundarea integrării lor indică la o creștere treptată și sistematică a proceselor globale în lume. În procesul modern de globalizare, creșterea influenței aspectelor regionale de dezvoltare a început să joace un rol important în politica mondială. Prioritatea cooperării regionale a statelor postsovietice este un indicator de integrare. Interacțiunea dintre țări se întâmplă la niveluri diferite: economice, politice, socio-culturale. În cadrul crizei financiare mondiale, problema integrării economice este una dintre cele mai importante pentru a rezolva mai multe probleme ale țărilor CSI. În plus, importanța și semnificația cercetării este, de asemenea, condiționată de dezvoltarea politică a unor țări din spațiul ex-sovietic care se integrează în comunitatea internațională, inclusiv prin integrarea regională. Problema proceselor de integrare este complexă, multidimensională, care necesită identificarea: problemelor eficienței integrării moderne, problemelor de aprofundare a integrării, problemelor asigurării securității regionale în cadrul organizațiilor regionale.

De la destrămarea statului sovietic, procesele de integrare au loc în mod constant. Despre integrare discută politicienii, reprezentanții mediului de afaceri, ea este cercetată de specialiștii de profil diferit - politologi, economiști, sociologi. În unele cazuri, interesul sporit a dat naștere unor forme de instituționalizare - în cea mai mare parte, în domeniul economic și al securității internaționale. Astfel, în spațiul ex-sovietic există deja Comunitatea Economică Eurasiatică, Uniunea Vamală, Spațiul Economic Unic, zonă de comerț liber în CSI, Organizația Tratatului de Securitate Colectivă și altele. Prin urmare, procesele de integrare necesită o analiză calitativă.

Printre prioritățile Centrului de Cercetare a Integrării sunt:

- integrarea comercial-economică și corporativă, inclusiv evaluarea efectelor economice ale Uniunii Vamale (UV) și ale Spațiului Economic European (SEE), problemele de armonizare a legislației, activitatea subiecților corporativi din spațiul postsovietic, formarea de «CTN eurasiatice»;*
- evenimentele, etapele și termenele de formare a Uniunii Economice Eurasiatice;*
- integrarea monetar-financiară, inclusiv integrarea piețelor bursiere și extinderea bancară, precum și problema introducerii monedei unice în regiune;*
- abordarea teoretică a integrării eurasiatice, pe baza teoriilor de integrare regională dezvoltate de comunitatea științifică mondială; promovarea ideilor de integrare eurasiatică, editarea publicațiilor analitice (reviste, dări de seamă și rapoarte), organizarea unor conferințe și mese rotunde.*

***Cuvinte-cheie:** CSI, integrare, opinie publică, dimensiune socio-culturală.*

THE STATUS, DYNAMICS AND THE MAIN TENDENCIES IN MOODS OF THE POPULATION OF CIS COUNTRIES CONCERNING INTEGRATION

Abstract

The article examines the main results of the research, which was conducted by the Eurasian Development Bank's efforts. The material includes an analysis of the integration preferences of citizens in 11 countries of the CIS, their prospects to the Customs Union and CES.



The issue of integration processes is complex, multidimensional, requiring identification: problems of integration efficiency modern problems of deepening integration, regional security issues of regional organizations. The concept of the study is based on an underlying assumption that if the citizens of post-Soviet countries in their everyday practices (consumer behavior, employment, education, tourism, cultural consumption, etc.) more frequently focus on the States in the same space, but not on the countries of «far abroad», the integration of the republics of the former USSR on the humanitarian level has shown positive dynamics and prospects. And vice versa - the preference of the population in real situations of other countries reflects a focus on other geopolitical centers of attraction and increase public support for other vectors of integration. On the former Soviet Union already there are unions: Customs Union, Common Economic Space, a free trade zone in the CIS Collective Security Treaty Organization and others. Therefore, the integration process requires quality analysis.

Keywords: Customs Union, SES, CIS region, integration, public opinion, social-cultural dimension.

Methodology of research and information base. For the writing of this article has been reviewed a broad range of theoretical and practical sources of literature, made a collective research, comparative method and the method of descriptive statistics, empirical data are processed. Since the collapse of the Soviet state is constantly undergoing integration processes that are the subject of attention of various interested groups. Politicians speak about integration, representatives of business call for it, it is investigated by experts of a different profile — political scientists, economists, sociologists. In some cases, the strength of this interest leads to the transformation of the integration processes in institutionalized forms, mostly in the sphere of economy and international security. So, in the post-Soviet space already exist Eurasian economic community, a Customs Union, a Single economic space, free trade area of the CIS, the collective security Treaty Organization and other. Therefore, integration processes require serious, reliable and qualitative analysis. In 2011 was created the Centre for Integration Studies (CIS) of the Eurasian Development Bank (EDB). Today it is a rather reliable source of quality analysts in the field of integration on the Eurasian space.

In its work focus – calculations and the quantitative estimates which are carried out by the Center for Integration Studies at the EDB. The Centre is responsible for organization research, preparing reports and recommendations to the governments of the EDB member States on the subject of regional economic integration. The priority research areas include:

- economic and corporate integration, including the assessment of the economic effects of the Customs Union (CU) and the European Economic area (EEA), the issues of harmonization of legislation, the activity of corporate actors in the post-Soviet space, the formation of the «Eurasian TNK»;
- monetary and financial integration, including the integration of the stock markets and banking expansion, as well as issues of introduction of a single and settlement currencies in the region;
- theoretical understanding of Eurasian integration on the basis of the developed world scientific community theories of regional integration; promotion of the idea of Eurasian integration is publishing a series of analytical publications (magazines, almanac, reviews, reports, and reports), conferences and round tables.

The founders of the Bank are the Russian Federation and the Republic of Kazakhstan. Members of the Bank are: the Republic of Armenia, Republic of Belarus, Kyrgyz Republic, Republic of Tajikistan. The state-participants of the Bank are consistent supporters of deepening of integration processes in the CIS and EurAsEC, on the assumption that the combined efforts and strengthen trade and economic cooperation will help each participant to cope with the consequences of the global financial and economic crisis, the challenges of globalization and take a worthy place in the international division of labour. Creation of Eurasian Bank of development is considered as one of the most significant integration projects in the financial and economic sphere on the former Soviet Union.

However, integration processes not only of economic and military-political dimension. Integration in the form of the creation of various political unions and signing of intergovernmental agreements may not be effective if it is not rooted in the corresponding ratio of the population on the integration orientations (preferences) and its evaluation of these processes. Moreover, some aspects of integration do not lend themselves to formalization and institutionalization, because are in the areas of intercultural interaction and can only be expressed in the opinions and assessments of the population. However, if economic ties and political interaction is well defined in the statistics, analytical reports and official documents, the humanitarian dimension of post-Soviet integration, expressed in public attitudes and actions, until recently, has not had a reliable and permanent tool for identifying and fixing. Some studies from time to time, despite the value of the received material suffered incomparability of methods and objects of research, not allowing measuring the dynamics of the integration processes,



and the means to carry out effective forecasting of public opinion in making certain foreign policy decisions. Research of Centre's for Integration Studies at EABR is conducted in a monitoring mode — that is in the form of regular measurements of public opinion. It allows to fix not only a condition of integration preferences in public opinion at the current time, but also to reveal dynamics of these preferences.

The concept of the study based on an underlying assumption that if the citizens of post-Soviet countries in their everyday practices (consumer behavior, employment, education, tourism, cultural consumption, etc.) more frequently focus on States in the same space, but not on the countries of «far abroad», the integration of the republics of the former USSR on the humanitarian level has shown positive dynamics and prospects. And vice versa - the preference of the population in real situations of other countries reflects a focus on other geopolitical centers of attraction and increase public support for other vectors of integration.

According to three factors - economy, politics and culture - priority attraction for most countries is the post-Soviet space, and the key factor of such a group is political. On the post-Soviet space in 2013 was oriented population of seven countries. The same was in 2012, but it should be noted that Moldova has moved in the zone of attraction of the European Union, and its place in the zone of attraction to the region of the CIS was taken by Turkmenistan. The relative prevalence in different countries of those or other vectors of attraction almost nowhere is the dominant (common among the overwhelming majority of the population). Practically everywhere there is a noticeable differentiation of views and social attitudes. In the certain countries (e.g. Ukraine, Moldova and Uzbekistan) this differentiation can be interpreted as a real split of public opinion, connected with orientation of the citizens at the different centers of attraction. From social demographic factors only the age of the respondent significantly influences integration orientations: for younger generations the attraction vector in the former Soviet Union is significantly less preferable, on the contrary, become more common orientation beyond the post-Soviet world.

Integration preferences of the population are estimated in three aspects — socio-cultural, economic and political. Thus, it is possible to tell that the integration attraction has three components, each of which makes a certain contribution to a total attraction of the countries to each other. The question of that, what contribution components is decisive (or simply more essential), now remains debatable. The essential point in determining certain

integration orientations is already available to the respondent's practice of interaction with countries in the socio-cultural sphere, including linkages with the relatives, colleagues, friends in these countries. Not less important point is the practice of interaction with other countries associated with the educational interests. And here the territory of the former Soviet Union has no special competitive advantages over the European Union or most often mentioned countries of other world. Even more often young people from the republics of the CIS would like to receive higher education in foreign countries, instead of in Russia, in Ukraine and in Belarus, being in the 90th years of the last century the attractive centers of education. The European Union countries are more often calling than others respondents from Georgia (58% of answers), Armenia (47%) and Ukraine (45%). The most popular answer in this category in each of three countries was "Great Britain". In the 2013th in comparison with last year the increased mention of the European Union countries in Kyrgyzstan (from 24% to 31%). Orientation to these countries in Tajikistan decreased (from 28% to 18%).

Vectors of cognitive interest of respondents were fixed in answers to a question "About what countries it is possible to tell, what you are interested in their history, culture, geography (nature)"? It is necessary to tell that on degree of such interest on the average over the countries three general geopolitical clusters practically don't differ. However in the general tendency there are some quite essential fluctuations. So, Georgia and Moldova considerably differ from the others by the raised level of interest to a cluster "European Union" (56% and 44%, respectively). The increasing of interest to the European Union countries occurred in Kyrgyzstan (from 24% to 39%) and Uzbekistan (from 19% to 27%). In Tajikistan this indicator, on the contrary, decreased (from 20% to 14%).

The attractiveness of different countries in the economic aspect is largely determined by the perception of their economic power and development in relation to the power and development of the respondent's country. So, in rather surely feeling in the economic plan Russia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Belarus, Azerbaijan, the population is more inclined to an economic attraction to the developed countries of Europe and the USA (in Kazakhstan the Russian direction is comparably significant). These concerns both to simple consumer preferences (goods) and preferences in terms of human resources and investments. On the contrary, in countries with a difficult economic situation (Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Moldova, Armenia) Russian and post-Soviet direction of integration seems to be more prefer-



able. For Georgia and Turkmenistan noticeable multi-vector economic interests. So, the most attractive source of foreign capital was a group of countries of the «rest of the world» - that is, countries outside the EU and the former Soviet Union. The greatest contribution to this result of a survey made of Tajikistan (66%, though his interest decreased in comparison with the year 2012 9%), Georgia (60%), Uzbekistan (62%), Azerbaijan (56%). For Tajikistan the main “other country” in this issue became China, for Georgia - the United States, for the Uzbekistan - Japan, for Azerbaijan - Turkey. The category “European Union countries” became the most frequency group of answers in three countries — Moldova (58%), Ukraine (55%) and Russia (43%). And in comparison with results of 2012 is registered the growth of preferences to investments from EU countries and “other world” in Ukraine (for 15% and 10%, respectively), in Moldova (for 7% and 10%) and in Armenia (for 4% and 8%). In Russia, on the contrary, these indicators decreased on the average by 3–5%.

In many ways similar picture is observed in respect of its priority partners in the field of science and technology: In all the countries of the CIS region, most of the references as a desirable scientific and technical partner received Japan, USA and Germany. So, the highest percentage of mentions of Japan in Kazakhstan (47%), Russia (45%) and Uzbekistan (45%); Germany in Moldova (45%), Russia (41%) and Turkmenistan (40%). To cluster “EU Countries” gave preference residents of Moldova (55%), Ukraine (53%) and Georgia (50%). To category «Countries of the former USSR» was given the highest popularity in Kyrgyzstan (63%).

Almost important information gives answers to a question of preferred goods. Results of such comparison allow drawing the following conclusions. In a year orientation to goods from the countries of the former USSR decreased at the population of Tajikistan, in other republics of major shifts in this direction are not recorded. The orientation on goods from the EU has changed only in Russia, Belarus and Armenia. In the first two countries, there is a decrease in the specific weight of the cluster, and in Armenia, in contrast, growth. In relation to the orientation of the goods from the countries of the «rest of the world» are demonstrated significant changes in surveys in five countries: Georgia and Kazakhstan - the reduction, in Armenia, Kyrgyzstan and Moldova - in the direction of the growth of the indicators.

Another important characteristic of integration preferences of the population in the CIS countries in the economic sphere is the attitude toward labour migration and foreign labour. So, when considering the intention

regarding temporary work abroad revealed the prevailing orientation to the countries of the former USSR (mainly to Russia) among the Tajik population (49%), Kyrgyzstan (46%), Moldova (38%), Armenia (32%) and Uzbekistan (27%). Compared with the previous year, was marked the growth of these preferences in these countries, particularly in Armenia (+7%) and Georgia (+5%), Uzbekistan, and Ukraine (+4% each). In Belarus, such interest decreased by 5%, in Kazakhstan - by 2%, which is statistically little significant. Towards a greater focus to the European Union citizens of Ukraine (40%), and also Russia (29%), Georgia (28%), Belarus (27%) are adjusted with a big separation.

Herewith, growth of preferences towards EU is noted, first of all, in Kyrgyzstan and Armenia (+8% in each), Ukraine (+7%). The preferences of Azerbaijan (38%), Turkmenistan (28%) and Kazakhstan (26%) are directed towards greater focus on the «rest of the world».

Thus most focused on domestic labour markets of their countries were residents of Russia, Belarus, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, to the least — residents of Kyrgyzstan. It should be noted that “European Union countries” much more often mentioned than an average respondents in Moldova (56%; growth in comparison with 2012 for 14%), Georgia (49%; growth by 11%) and Armenia (38%). And in Armenia in a year this indicator decreased by 8%. “Other countries” more often than an average were mentioned by respondents in Azerbaijan (51%), Georgia (65%) and Uzbekistan (63%), and in the latter case there was noticeable growth of an indicator (for 28%). For residents of Azerbaijan, as well as a year ago, key friendly “other country” — Turkey (47% of answers), and for inhabitants of Georgia — the USA (56% of answers). Preferences of the respondents from Uzbekistan such an unambiguous specialization have no answers across a number of countries.

Within the former Soviet Union Russia has highest “friendliness” — it was put on the first place according to frequency of mention as a «friend» by respondents from nine countries. The highest percentage who consider Russia a friendly state in Kyrgyzstan (93%), Armenia (91%), Uzbekistan (90%), Kazakhstan (83%), Belarus (80%), Tajikistan (78%, and in this country for the year occurred a decline of 8%), Moldova (72%) and Turkmenistan (70%). On the first place in the answers of the respondents Russia has not got only two countries in Azerbaijan (here Russia (25%), as a year ago, as a «friend» slightly ahead of Georgia (29%). In Georgia the first place hit Ukraine (54%) followed by Azerbaijan (46%). The people of Georgia called Russia a friendly country only in 9% of cases. This is significantly higher than in 2012 (then 5%).



Important indicator of the relation to political integration of the countries is the general relation to prospects of integration processes. So, in three countries — Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan — a share of the respondents who are considering that in the closest five years of the republic of the former USSR will approach, makes 50% (in 2012 of such countries was only two — Kazakhstan and Tajikistan). In Uzbekistan are noted the highest rates (69%) and dynamics of positive perception of prospects of rapprochement in comparison with last year's measurement. Share of answers "The countries will move away", as well as in 2012, exceeds a share of answers about rapprochement only in Azerbaijan (29% against 25%), and the number found it difficult to answer is most of all revealed in Turkmenistan and Georgia.

Thus, in the sphere in which citizens cannot rely on direct (first-hand) experience and a concrete practice, people are inclined to broadcast the views prevailing in official government communications and mass media. On the one hand, this is largely «projected» public opinion is currently an important base of support for integration processes. On the other hand, obviously, it is very sensitive to the position of the dominant political forces, which carries certain risks and creates additional difficulties for the measurement and interpretation of mass moods.

Dependence of integration preferences of the population from social well-being and feeling of self-sufficiency of the country is especially well shown in the analysis of tendency to autonomy. The increased desire to the autonomous development, recorded in Russia, in Ukraine, in Belarus, Turkmenistan, well correlates with rather higher level of satisfaction with life in these countries. In contrast, in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan prevalence of integration attitudes (regardless of the specific vector of attraction) is associated with a low level of social well-being of the population.

Thus, it is possible to assume that in the unions with economically well-founded countries the population of poorer countries sees possibility of improvement of the situation. At the same time, a significant part of the population relatively prosperous countries has not willing to share their well-being with someone, showing refusal of integration. This relationship is clear risks to the stability and long-term integration structures and increases the requirements for the mutual benefit cooperation, including the appropriate informing of the population about this benefit. Otherwise ideas of "unequal usefulness" integration can lead to growth of isolationist moods in the most developed countries of the region.

It is interesting the question, which is consecrated to the public opinion on the customs union and single economic space. Obvious supporters of accession to these integration associations appeared respondents from Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan where the share welcoming the entry into CU even greater than the proportion of answered respondents approving such entry in the CU countries - Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan. On the contrary, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and especially in Azerbaijan, the number of supporters of economic integration of such level doesn't exceed a half. The level of approval CU and the SES in the member countries is quite high - 73%, 67% and 65% in Kazakhstan, Russia and Belarus, respectively. The highest level of supporting the participation in these associations was recorded in Kazakhstan (73%). There's also a decline in the level of approval the CU and the SES by 7% compared with the year 2012 (then it was 80%). This occurred generally due to the increase in the number of Kazakhstan citizens belonging to indifferent ones (from 10% in 2012 to 15% in the 2013th). Negatively related - 6%

In Russia decreased the level of support the participation of both integration associations. If in 2012 approval expressed 72% of respondents, in 2013, indicator decreased to 67% (falling for 5%). In addition, Russia shows the highest growth of the indifference toward economic integration, which for the last year has increased from 17% to 24% (growth by 7%). The negative attitude of Russian citizens in these processes remains at the level of 5%.

In Belarus the level of popular support for the participation of their country in the CU and the CES has increased in comparison with the last year with 60% to 65%, approaching to Russian indicators. The number of indifferent' though decreased by 5% (from 28% to 23%), but, as well as in Russia, remains rather high. Decrease happened in Belarus and concerning the negative assessments of integration (from 6% to 3%).

Considering the ratio of the population of the countries which are not members of the customs Union and the single economic space to the prospects of their accession, it should be noted that the highest support was recorded in Uzbekistan (77%), Tajikistan (75%), Kyrgyzstan (72%) and Armenia (67%)

It is interesting the fact of significant support of the CU - SES from citizens of Georgia (59%): in a year level of approval grew twice. Last year in a question about the attitude to the Customs union in this country there was the lowest level of positive answers among the respondents in the region and was 30%, the indifferent attitude was at the level of 39%, and negative — at



the level of 6%. In 2013, evaluating the question of accession to the Customs Union, indifferent assessments revealed 9%, and negative - 16%. In general, the level of public support for CU points to the feasibility of economic integration between Georgia and the countries of Customs Union.

As for Moldova and Ukraine, both as potential members of Eurasian Economic Integration, public support for the Customs Union was 54% and 50%, respectively. An important point is that in these countries is quite high level of negative attitude to the CU: in Moldova - 24%, Ukraine - 28%, while the indicators of indifferent relations constitute 11% in Moldova and 12% in Ukraine. It is curious that last year when answering the question about the attitude to the creation of CU positive assessment in Ukraine amounted 57%, negative - 5%, and indifferent - 31%. In Moldova, these figures were 65%, 7% and 20%, respectively. Thus, among the population of Ukraine and Moldova the number of determined is significant, and their support of accession to the CU - SES is relatively low, although it does not fall below 50%.

Turkmenistan which has joined the project in 2013 differs from other countries of the Central Asian region on character of the attitude of the population to the Customs Union and Single Economic Space. In answers of Turkmenistan residents was the highest proportion who found it difficult to answer. Possibly, they are poorly informed about economic unions on the PSS territory that allows considering 50% of positive answers in this country especially indicative — respondents positively estimate prospect of integration.

The lowest support of joining to the CU - SES revealed in Azerbaijan (37%). Thus the population of Azerbaijan demonstrated negative indicators of perception of both integration associations. If in 2012 negative evaluations were 11% at 46% indifferent, in 2013, the negative attitude was 53% and the number of indifferent - 6%.

There are no common socio-demographic patterns in relation to the population of post-Soviet countries to the economic unions, created on its territory. In many cases, the share of supporters the associations increases with the age of respondents, but almost nowhere this pattern is not statistically significant. In addition, the residents of older generation are more inclined to the positive estimations of post-Soviet integration, and their attitude to the Customs Union and the Single Economic Space here is not unique.

Among the existing members of the CU and the SES, the range of estimates is relatively small and the overall level is very high - 65% of positive assessments in Belarus, 67% in Russia, compared to 73% in Kazakhstan. The population of the existing members of the EU on the av-

erage estimates the acquisitions of their countries from participating in the European Common Market positively, but the share of such responses on average, only slightly higher than 50%. In some EU states the share of negative estimates is comparable to a positive share and even exceeds it (Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Austria, Latvia, Greece and Cyprus). That is, the internal perception of integration associations on the post-Soviet space in general more positive than in the EU. However, between questions there was a certain difference: the Europeans were asked what the EU did already give them. Citizens of the countries of the Customs Union were asked about their general attitude to the creation of the CU.

At the present stage of development of close attention of politicians, historians, and the public is focused on the perspective areas of integration and globalization in the world that is of interest to regional institutes of integration. Regional integration is an important feature of modern international relations, in the world practically didn't remain the states which wouldn't be members of one or several of their groups. Integration groupings have become an important instrument of world politics, foreign trade and investment global economy.

New challenges faced by the former Soviet Union countries in the second decade of the XXI century, demand from their political class, economic circles, civil society of qualitatively new approaches. It is necessary to start, at last, model of economic development which would help to create modern economy in these countries.

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golovataya4@gmail.com

SECURITATEA ȘI PIAȚA TURISMULUI INTERNAȚIONAL: PRINCIPALELE TENDINȚE PENTRU 2013

Alexandru GRIBINCEA, *doctor habilitat în științe economice, IRIM*

Igor BARCARI, *ULIM*

Ghennadi BROVKA, *doctor în științe politice,*

Universitatea Națională Tehnică din Belarus

Rezumat

Piața turistică internațională este un factor-cheie pentru economiile din diferite țări. În fiecare an, cererea de servicii turistice crește treptat. Acum, acesta este unul dintre sectoarele cele mai profitabile și dinamice ale economiei mondiale. Acest lucru se datorează în mare parte faptului că costurile pentru organizarea activităților turistice sunt relativ scăzute, iar marja de profit care este obținut prin astfel de firme rămâne ridicată. Industria turismului are influență asupra sectoarelor-cheie ale economiei, cum ar fi: transportul și comunicațiile, comerțul, construcțiile și altele și este un catalizator pentru dezvoltarea socio-economică a țărilor. În multe țări, turismul este principala sursă de a obține valută.

Cuvinte-cheie: *fluxuri turistice, fluxul de numerar, turismul internațional, logistică, analiză financiară, sosirile turistice internaționale, încasările din turismul internațional.*



SECURITY AND INTERNATIONAL TOURISM MARKET: MAIN TRENDS FOR 2013

Abstract

International tourism market is a key factor for the economies of different countries. Each year, demand for travel services gradually increase. Now it is one of the most profitable and dynamic sectors of the world economy. This is largely due to fact that costs for organizing tourist business is relatively low, and the profit margin which is obtained by such firms remains high. Tourism industry influence on key sectors of the economy such as transport and communications, trade, construction and others and is a catalyst for socio-economic development of countries. In many countries, tourism is the main source to obtain foreign currency.

Keywords: *touristic flows, cash flow, international tourism, logistics, financial analysis, international tourist arrivals, international tourism receipts.*

What are the characteristic trends for international tourism in the first half of 2013? Initially, for January 2013 was *projected growth* of international *tourist arrivals* (approximately +3%, +4%), despite the fact that exports-imports and economic growth of many countries declined. International tourism market maintained a relative stability over the last year, despite weak economic growth, macroeconomic tensions and high unemployment rate in many countries. Tourism remains one of the most important sectors, supporting the economy and employment in many countries.

As well as in 2012, tourism sector has evolved and recorded an increase in *total global gross domestic product*. The growth outstrips such sectors as industry, financial services and retail trade. Moreover, due to international tourism activities in 2013 will be created more than 4 million new jobs.

The tendency of growth is primarily due to economy strengthening of developing countries and to increased flow of tourists. In addition, due to lower economic growth rates around the world and especial European tourism sector is not weakened but vice versa is strengthened.

As in previous years, it is expected to lead recreational travel (amount of costs are associated with a huge number of such trips). This factor influences also and on total expenditure on entire set of trips within countries which is higher than amount for transport abroad.

The World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), by the end of the summer 2013 published data on actual dynamics of tourist trips in 2013, but not



Fig.1. Major achievements of tourism in the economy for the year 2012 and projections for the end of 2013

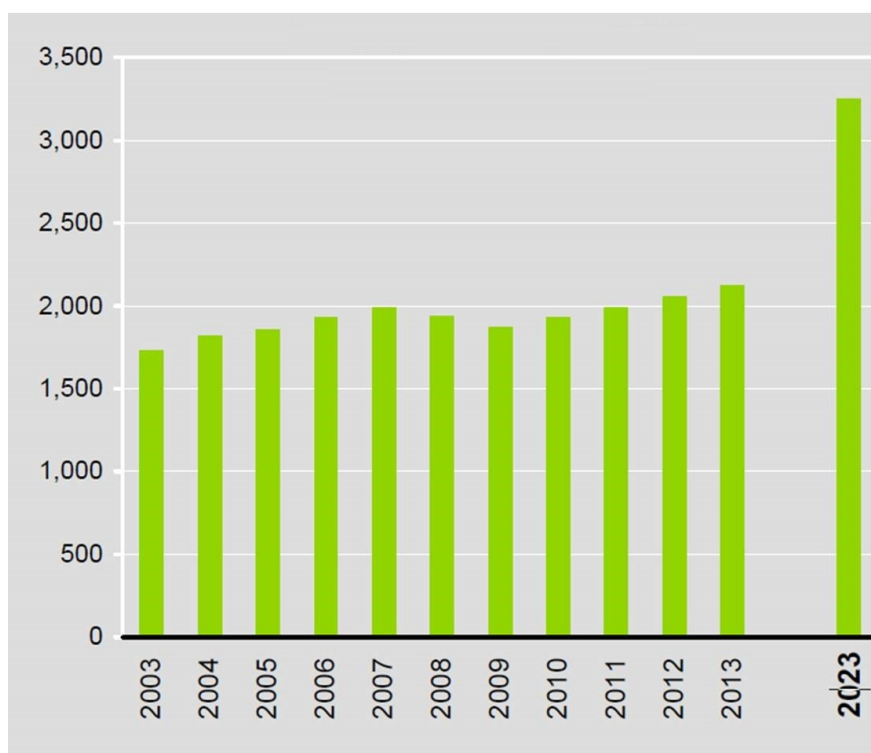


Fig. 2. Contribution of tourism's to global GDP (milliards USD)

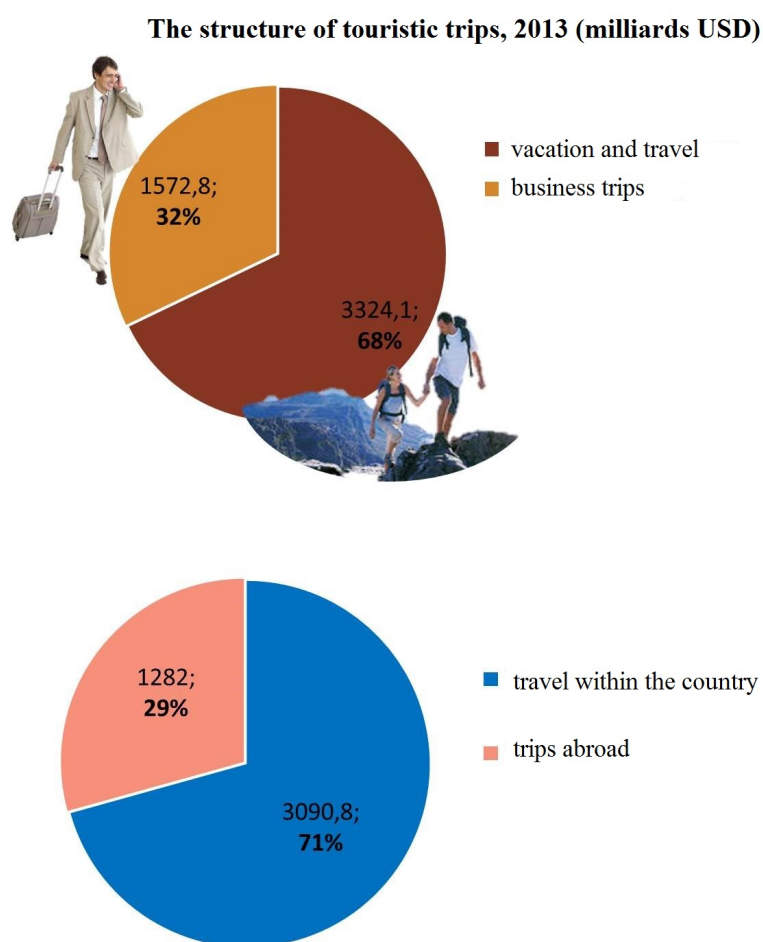


Fig 3. The structure of tourism in 2013

in terms of value but in terms of tourist arrivals. Thus, in the first half of 2013, the number of tourist arrivals increased by 5% compared with the previous period. This index exceeded the data projections (it was expected that number of tourist arrivals will increase by 3.4% per year), reaching nearly 500 million, including an increase of 25 million people. Thus, the basic rate of growth came from countries with emerging economies - (6%), and in countries with developed - only 4%.

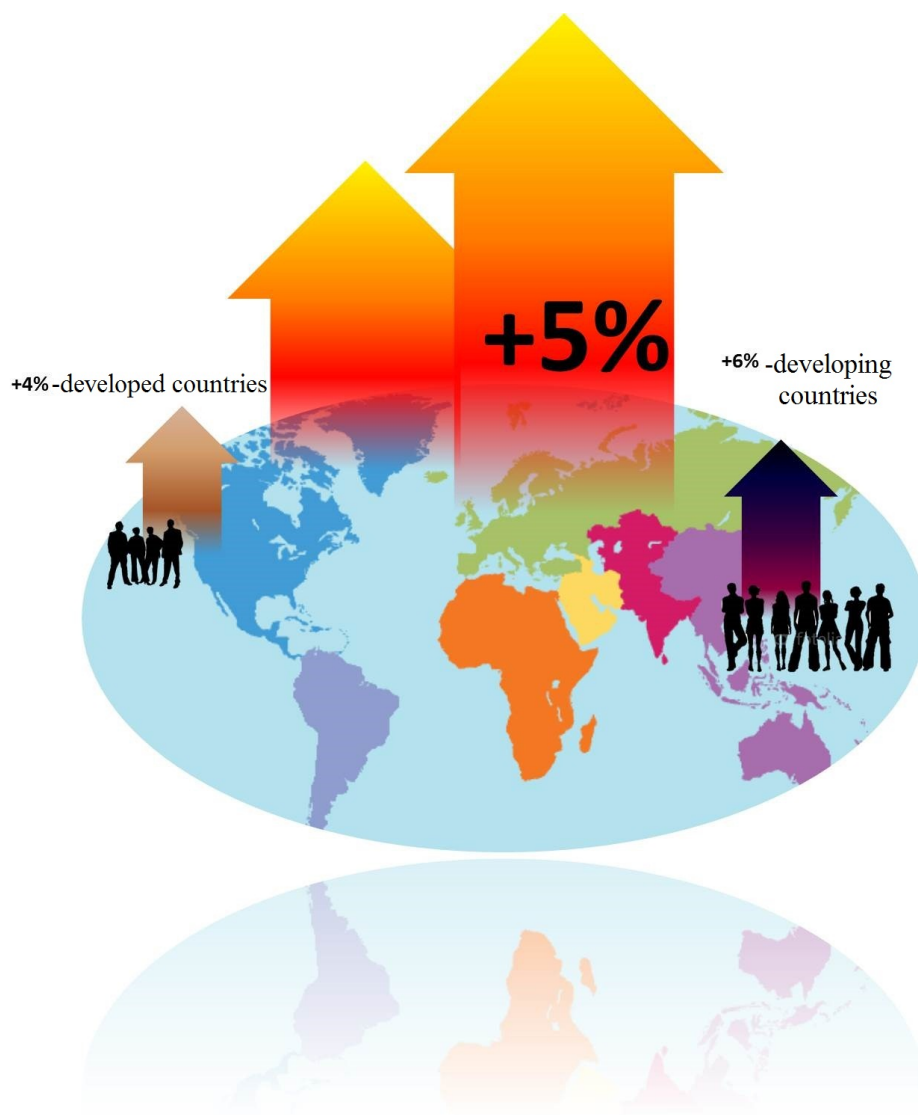


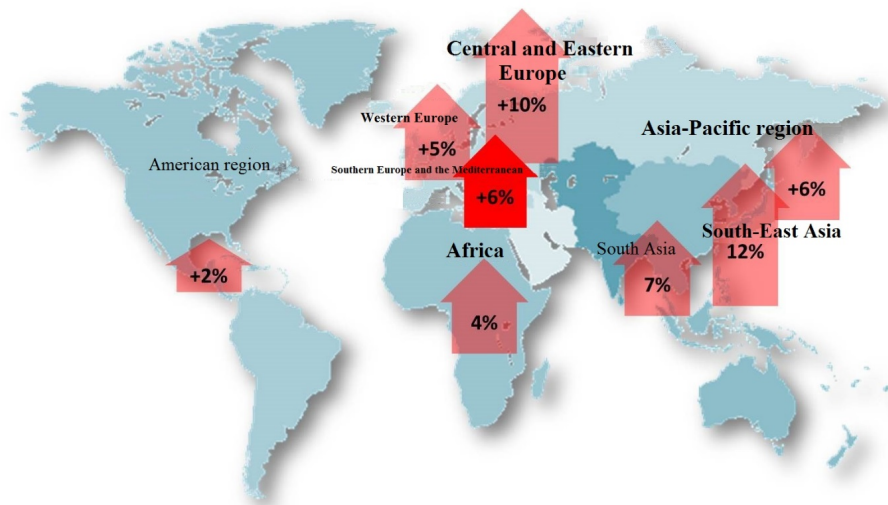
Fig.4. Developing and developed countries

According to statements made by Secretary-General of the World Tourism Organization, Mr. Taleb Rifai, “the fact that growth of international tourism surpassed expectations, it confirms that travel tours are part today of consumption patterns and increase numbers of people in both growing and developed economies. This highlights the need of tourism recognition



as an important catalyst for economic growth, exports and job creation and one of the main components of the socio-economic development”.

In the context of continuing instability of the world economic situation, all regions and sub regions achieved positive results, although the overall picture is mixed. Surprisingly, the results of Europe (+5%) exceeded the expected given data for Central and Eastern Europe (+10%), as well as Southern and Mediterranean Europe (+6%). Asia and the Pacific region also exceeded the expected results (+6%), due to the success of the South-East Asia (+12%) and South Asia (+7%). On the other hand, the results were worse than the planned for American region (+2%) due to lag in South America and the Caribbean basin.

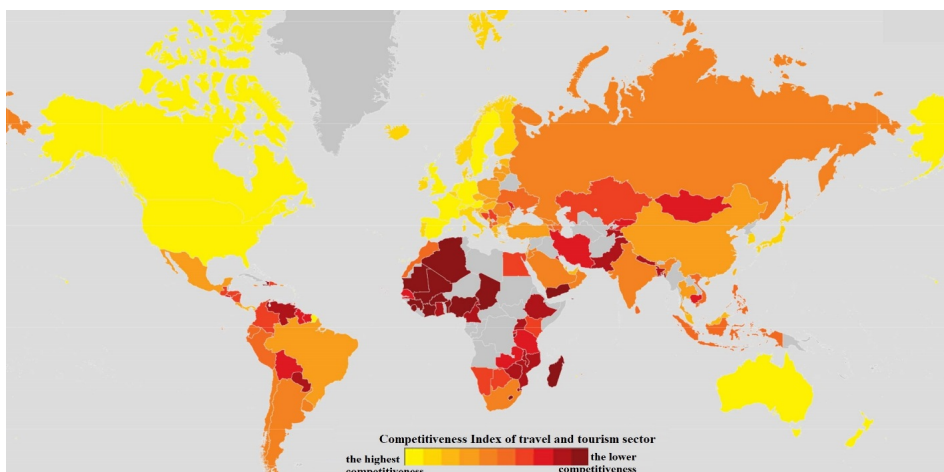


For first half of the year, usually total arrivals (annual data) were about 45% (in the Northern Hemisphere high demand is in July and August, that falls on the second half). It is expected that in 2013 the growth rate of tourism will continue, although they will gradually slow down. UNWTO predicts that by end of the year growth rate will be at 4% or slightly higher, thus exceeding the original forecast for this year.

As the number of tourist arrivals increased, also increased and total costs of tourists on vacation. According to expenditure growth of tourists, on the first place is China (+31%) and Russia (+22%). Expenses also increased in group of other countries such as Canada (+3%), France (+2%).

In Japan, Australia and Italy tourist expenditures decreased. Not every country is equally loved by tourists. One of the main indicators characterizing the country in terms of international tourism is *the travel& tourism competitiveness index*.

Proven reference. The *travel& tourism competitiveness index* is designed to measure the factors and political actions that make tourism attractive in particular country. This index is developed by the World Economic Forum. The index consists of three sub-indices: sub index of economic regulation, sub index of infrastructure and business environment and sub index of human and natural resources. This data is collected on the survey basis of major international organizations. In 2013, the World Tourism Organization also calculated and summed up this indicator.



Europe still remains the leader in the world tourism competitiveness. (Top 5 places it took by European countries). The country considered with the high level of tourism is Switzerland, and it is due to the fact that this country has one of the best hotels in the world and high qualified staff. Also attracts its visitors with beautiful places, ecology and safety. In addition, the country constantly organizes various fairs and exhibitions, that's why this country is regarded best one for planned business trips.

On the second place after Switzerland in Europe is Germany. It's ranked 6th in terms of development of tourist infrastructure, 5th place for cultural heritage and 2nd place on the quantity and character of international fairs and exhibitions (during the year was recorded over 600). Austria and Italy received high marks in terms of infrastructure development (1st place). In addition, country ranks 7th, in terms of tourist's safety and 3rd place in ecology.



The top 10 best countries for international tourism is also Spain (it was a lider for many years). Spain is on 1st place for cultural heritage and the 3rd for fairs and exhibitions. In addition, Spain is considered in 2013 one of the countries which have calm political situation, that drove it on the 8th place. Russia is only on 63 from total 140 places, at the same place as South African Republic and India. In accordance with the rating, some countries from Northern Europe lost their positions and increased in this list many developing Asian countries.

Table 1. The rating, some countries from Northern Europe

Country	Rating	Index 2013	Dynamics
Switzerland	1.	5,66	□ 0
Germany	2.	5,39	□ 0
Austria	3.	5,39	△ 1
Spain	4.	5,38	△ 4
Great Britain	5.	5,38	△ 2
USA	6.	5,32	□ 0
France	7.	5,31	▽ -4
Canada	8.	5,28	△ 1
Sweden	9.	5,24	▽ -4
Singapore	10.	5,23	□ 0
Australia	11.	5,17	△ 2
New Zealand	12.	5,17	△ 7
Netherlands	13.	5,14	△ 1
China	14.	5,13	△ 8
Hong Kong	15.	5,11	▽ -3
Iceland	16.	5,10	▽ -5
Finland	17.	5,10	□ 0
Belgium	18.	5,04	△ 5
Ireland	19.	5,01	△ 2
Portugal	20.	5,01	▽ -2
Denmark	21.	4,98	▽ -5
Norway	22.	4,95	▽ -2
Luxembourg	23.	4,93	▽ -8
Malta	24.	4,92	△ 2
South Korea	25.	4,91	△ 7
Italy	26.	4,90	△ 1
Barbados	27.	4,88	△ 1
UAE	28.	4,86	△ 2
Russia	63.	4,16	▽ -4
South Africa	64.	4,13	△ 2
India	65.	4,11	△ 3
Georgia	66.	4,10	△ 7

Source: The Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Report 2013, World Economic Forum, p.252

In regard to particular sub indices, below you can see the table, which shows the ratings of the particular indicators.

Unfortunately, Russia wasn't included even in top three. At the same time, Hong Kong scored a lot of positive feedback from the perspective of tourism business: tourists appreciated political environment, security level, land transport and information infrastructure, in particular Internet, as well as accessibility and proximity of tourist infrastructure.

Table 2. The Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Index 2013

	political situation	ecology	security risk	standard of health and hygiene	the priority of tourism sector	flights and infrastructure	land transportation and infrastructure	tourism infrastructure	information and communication infrastructure	Prices in tourism sector	human resources	proximity of tourist infrastructure	minerals	cultural heritage
Australia	14	56	13	40	39	4	49	20	18	137	22	38	2	20
Austria	37	6	7	1	22	30	15	1	20	131	17	12	49	12
Barbados	41	27	82	28	8	32	9	26	19	113	23	2	113	50
Brazil	119	30	73	70	102	48	129	60	55	126	62	83	1	23
Brunei	126	135	24	65	123	45	67	86	65	2	36	63	53	95
Canada	10	41	18	53	37	1	33	21	23	124	5	34	10	16
Cyprus	88	38	27	45	2	36	19	5	40	102	24	10	96	48
Finland	7	3	1	15	53	11	20	44	13	118	4	64	54	26
Gambia	65	34	84	105	25	81	50	126	110	3	8	21	114	121
Germany	33	4	14	2	77	7	6	23	11	125	18	61	31	4
Greece	98	72	69	13	28	20	58	3	33	127	50	55	40	25
Hong Kong	3	118	3	50	12	6	1	71	2	32	8	3	84	42
Iceland	48	19	4	7	5	17	38	9	8	121	3	11	63	57
Iran	124	101	106	79	130	102	76	133	93	1	87	128	74	45
Italy	100	53	44	29	79	24	39	1	31	134	41	72	34	7
Kazakhstan	99	124	99	3	90	82	80	87	48	73	71	121	120	117
South Korea	50	69	39	19	75	31	16	51	1	96	33	81	89	10
Lebanon	115	127	116	33	38	67	110	27	84	68	64	1	136	68
Mauritius	28	77	36	66	3	60	37	48	69	75	49	6	134	110
New Zealand	2	22	9	17	21	12	46	11	22	74	13	17	26	52
Seychelles	55	70	91	63	1	27	31	29	58	120	56	5	65	64
Singapore	1	23	5	56	4	14	2	38	9	66	2	8	92	35
Spain	67	25	23	24	10	10	10	5	28	106	34	39	29	1
Sweden	16	1	8	38	74	19	17	36	3	129	12	33	45	2
Switzerland	17	2	2	10	11	9	3	5	6	139	1	25	19	2
UAE	13	91	50	61	36	3	26	24	39	35	15	24	71	33
United Kingdom	8	7	22	48	40	5	13	22	10	138	6	45	15	3
USA	23	112	57	51	30	2	27	13	17	94	14	69	3	5

Source: The Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Report 2013, World Economic Forum, p.252



However, Hong Kong at ecology indicator is at 118 place. Switzerland was highly appreciated by tourists. Among the leading indicators are level of safety, environment, quality of land transport, as well as “human resources” and level of service. However, tourists believe that prices in this country are too high, that’s why is on 139 place. Singapore and Austria also received good marks from tourists. These countries also lead on some important indicators (political situation and the level of service, respectively), but in the same time also showed quite good results in other industries. Kazakhstan among post-Soviet states showed also good mark. According to the tourist’s opinion, it took 3rd place in the world in terms of healthcare.

For Russia, these estimates are far from perfect. Basically all indicators are further 50th place. Such dynamics are not difficult to explain. The

Table 3. The Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Index Moldova, 2013

	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1-7)	
2013 Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Index	102	3.6	
2011 Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Index	99	3.6	
2009 Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Index	93	3.6	
T&T regulatory framework	65	4.6	
Policy rules and regulations	81	4.4	
Environmental sustainability	93	4.3	
Safety and security	61	4.9	
Health and hygiene	41	5.9	
Prioritization of Travel & Tourism	112	3.6	
Business environment and infrastructure	97	3.2	
Air transport infrastructure	125	2.1	
Ground transport infrastructure	123	2.7	
Tourism infrastructure	91	2.9	
ICT infrastructure	66	3.2	
Price competitiveness in the T&T industry	41	4.8	
T&T human, cultural, and natural resources	133	3.0	
Human resources	102	4.5	
Education and training	101	4.2	
Availability of qualified labor	100	4.8	
Affinity for Travel & Tourism	112	4.2	
Natural resources	135	2.0	
Cultural resources	125	1.4	

Source: The Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Report 2013, World Economic Forum, p.252

prevailing negative impression foreigners about Russia are applies to all sectors as a whole, despite the fact that actual situation may be more favorable. As a whole, country in 2011 lost 4 positions: from 59 to 63 place. First half of 2013 has been associated with a number of events and trends.

Integration in tourism sector. In 2012 and first half of 2013 increased integration processes in the transport sector and tourism sector. Most of these processes occur in the form of shares acquisition of the largest companies. Etihad Company (the national airline of the United Arab Emirates) has acquired 29% of AirBerlin shares, AirAsia has 20% shares of Malaysian Airlines, Qatar has 35% shares of Cargolux and Delta (USA Airline) recently acquired 49% shares of Virgin Atlantic. Moreover, on February 15, 2013 American Airlines and US Airways signed a historic agreement to merger and create the world's largest airline.

Legal regulation. As practice shows, the state regulation of commercial aviation lags behind reality. As a result, in 2013 the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) has set itself a plan of action to provide a regulatory framework that will eliminate obstacles in market access, consumer protection and taxation.

Market stability. Sustainability of the tourism market remains high, despite difficult economic situation. However, increase during the year was slower than in 2011. This contributes to a slower economy as a whole.

Simplification of visa regime. At present, still remains in process the dialogue on establishment of visa regime. As stated European Commission President Jose Manuel Barroso at summit, G-20 the parties marked significant progress on this issue, and an agreement could be signed in the near future. According to him, it is necessary to solve a number of technical issues relating to the provision of personal information about passengers.

International terrorism and other threats. There is always the threat of terrorism and not only at the political level, but also in industrial and societal levels. This was reflected also in tourism. Despite all simplifications, the use of electronic documents on inspection points are still long queues and search takes long time. Thus, we can note that despite a number of difficulties, as well as a slowdown of the growth of the entire economy, tourism is still gaining. In terms of growth, it has already outstripped forecasts by 1%, and it is not the limit. The most intensive development of tourism takes place in developing countries (10-12% higher compared to last year). Unfortunately, Russia lags behind almost all indicators, while the level of tourism almost is at the same mark with many African countries. In 2013, Russia has fallen from 59 place in the overall ranking of 63 place. Unfortunately, unresolved problems in the field of foreign



policy, education, utilities, etc. overshadow issues related to tourism. Although this direction brings considerable income to the budget.

Findings. At the projected pace of growth, international tourist arrivals worldwide are expected to reach 1.4 billion by 2020 and 1.8 billion by the year 2030. International tourist arrivals in the emerging economy destinations of Asia, Latin America, Central and Eastern Europe, Eastern Mediterranean Europe, the Middle East and Africa will grow at double the pace (+4.4% a year) of that in advanced economy destinations (+2.2% a year). As a result, arrivals in emerging economies are expected to exceed those in advanced economies by 2015. In 2030, 57% of international arrivals will be in emerging economy destinations (versus 30% in 1980) and 43% in advanced economy destinations (versus 70% in 1980).

By region, the strongest growth will be seen in Asia and the Pacific, where arrivals are forecast to increase by 331 million to reach 535 million in 2030 (+4.9% per year). The Middle East and Africa are also expected to more than double their arrivals in this period, from 61 million to 149 million and from 50 million to 134 million respectively. Europe (from 475 million to 744 million) and the Americas (from 150 million to 248 million) will grow comparatively more slowly. Thanks to their faster growth, the global market shares of Asia and the Pacific (to 30% in 2030, up from 22% in 2010), the Middle East (to 8%, from 6%) and Africa (to 7%, from 5%) will all increase. As a result, Europe (to 41%, from 51%) and the Americas (to 14%, from 16%) will experience a further decline in their share of international tourism, mostly because of the slower growth of comparatively mature destinations in North America, Northern and Western Europe.

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agribincea@mail.ru

ROLUL MIGRAȚIEI FORȚEI DE MUNCĂ ÎN INTEGRAREA ECONOMICĂ ÎN EUROPA DE VEST

Ludmila GOLOVATAIA, doctor în științe economice, IRIM

Rezumat

Acest articol specifică beneficiile economice ale țărilor-donatoare și țărilor-gazdă, cauzate de migrația forței de muncă, descrie rolul migrației forței de muncă în integrarea economică a Europei Occidentale. În literatura de specialitate, domină ideea conform căreia migrația forței de muncă în țările Uniunii Europene impulsionează creșterea economică. Există stimulente considerabile de emigrare - diferența dintre veniturile existente și veniturile așteptate în țara de imigrare, capacitatea de a găsi un loc de muncă sigur și a obține permisul de reședință în viitor.

Angajatorii sunt interesați în utilizarea forței de muncă a migranților. Forța de muncă străină facilitează supraviețuirea întreprinderilor, care sunt sub presiunea competitivității și au capital limitat pentru investiții în raționalizare.

În anii '90, migrația în unele regiuni ale țărilor dezvoltate a condus la creșterea demografică în lume cu 56%, inclusiv în Europa - 89 %. Imigrarea este o sursă importantă de resurse suplimentare ale forței de muncă în țările cele mai dezvoltate, în special în perioadele de recuperare economică și deficit de lucrători locali. Țările europene au o atitudine diferită față de fluxurile masive de imigranți. Dar toate promovează o politică activă care vizează realizarea unor scopuri specifice economice și demografice.

Politica de migrație îndeplinește și funcții economice, legate de asigurarea producerii cu resurse umane. Legislația migraționistă a țărilor din Europa de Vest favorizează intrarea forței de muncă înalt calificate, care se bucură de cererea crescândă, iar preferințele se dau mai mult în activitatea lor temporară în loc de reședința permanentă.

Politica modernă din țările occidentale oferă o expansiune selectivă a cererii



de angajare pentru categoriile populației economic active, ajutând la atenuarea dezechilibrului în structura de imigrare.

Organizațiile de cercetare și oamenii de știință demonstrează impactul pozitiv al lucrătorilor străini în dezvoltarea economică a țărilor beneficiare. Cu toate acestea, la răscrucea secolelor XX și XXI, Europa de Vest și de Est a deschis o dezbatere asupra consecințelor sociale și demografice ale migrației forței de muncă. Oponenții migrației forței de muncă susțin că în secolele XX-XXI în țările Europei Occidentale există aproximativ 20 de milioane de șomeri, prin urmare, aflusul de imigranți ridică nivelul de șomaj și conduce la creșterea tensiunii sociale, a nivelului criminalității, adesea din motive etnice.

Cuvinte-cheie: migrația forței de muncă, țările donatoare, țările destinate, cheltuielile economice, beneficii economice.

THE ROLE OF LABOR MIGRATION IN ECONOMIC INTEGRATION OF WESTERN EUROPE

Abstract

This article specifics the economic benefits of country-donors and host countries due to labor migration, describes the role of labor migration in the economic integration of Western Europe. Foreign labor facilitates the survival of businesses that are under the pressure of competition, and limited capital for investment in rationalization. In article is reviewed tendencies of modern migration politics in Western countries, that actively performing economic functions related to providing production resources, providing a selective expansion of employment demand for categories of economically active population, helping to alleviate the imbalance in the structure of immigration and foreign population and filling niches in the national workforce.

Keywords: labor migration, donor countries, countries recipients, economic expenses, economic benefits.

Methodology of research and information base. For the writing of this article has been reviewed a broad range of theoretical and practical sources of literature, made a collective research, comparative method and the method of descriptive statistics, empirical data are processed.

The practical value of the work lies in the fact that the recommenda-

tions and conclusions made in it could be used in the development of migration and integration policy in the Republic of Moldova, taking into account the experience of the European Union.

Migration of labor is a part of structural changes in economy. In literature doesn't exist an unambiguous assessment of a role of migration. Dominates the idea confirmed by the researchers of labor migrations in the EU countries that trans-frontier labor movement promotes economic growth. Are obvious the expenses connected with it – additional pressure on infrastructure and social sphere, reduction of manpower in the countries providing labor, problems of the income distribution. The researches at the microeconomic level identify factors, which predetermine individual decision making about migration or encourage employers to hire foreign labor.

There are considerable incentives for emigration - the difference between the existing incomes and incomes expected in the country of immigration, the ability to find a safe workplace and to achieve the residence permit in the future.

Employers are interested in the use of migrant labour, not only in connection with the expansion of production capabilities. Foreign labour, increasing supply on the labour market in a certain qualifying segment of the country, facilitates the survival of enterprises, which are under competitive pressure, but have the limited capital for investments into rationalization.

According to territorial and structural models the scale of intercountry migratory streams is predetermined by a combination of such factors in the emigration region, as unemployment, an increase in population, poverty, economic stagnation, and in the immigration region – shortage of labor, rapid economic growth and employment growth. There are also factors of a significant gap in wages between the region of emigration and immigration, as well as geographical distance, language and cultural distances [1]. Arguments supporting those models fit well in the neoclassical theory, according to which migration can smooth regional differences in the level of wages. Labour markets are segmented and regulated, so that migration can act only as one factor in the alignment of wages and unemployment. According to UN data, in 2000, the total number of international migrants, i.e. persons residing outside the country of origin, has reached 175 million, more than doubled as compared to 1970, and was equal to approximately 3% of the population of the planet. About 60% of them reside in the more developed regions: in Europe (including Eastern Europe and Russia), North



America, Australia, New Zealand and Japan. Geographical picture of immigration in different regions of the world and changes in it during the last decade of XX century are presented in table 1.

Table 1.

The number of international migrants, thousand people

	1990	2000	Change for 10 years (%)
The world in general	153956	174781	13,5
More developed regions of the world	81424	105119	27,9
Less developed regions of the world	72532	70662	-2,6
Africa	16221	16277	0,3
Asia	48856	49781	-0,4
Europe	48437	56100	15,8
Latin America	6994	5944	-15,0
North America	27597	40844	48,0
Australia and Oceania	4751	5835	22,8

Source: International Migration Report 2002. Geneva, 2002. P. 3.

In the 90s net migration provided in the developed regions of the world 56% of demographic growth, including in Europe - 89%³. In major countries of immigration alien residents are 5-20% of the population and 10-25% of its economically active (see table 2). Due to its large scale immigration is an important source of additional labour resources in the most developed countries, especially in periods of economic recovery and the deficit of local workers. However, the steady increase in immigration suggests that it became an autonomous, little dependent on the economic conditions process.

According to the International Organization for Migration (hereinafter: IOM) currently in the world there are about 150 million immigrants, refugees, illegal and legal migrants working abroad [4, p.351], with about half their population is concentrated in Western Europe. Various countries of Europe relate differently to a massive influx of immigrants. But they all have an active migration policy, aimed at achieving specific demographic and economic goals of the country.

Migration policy actively carries out its economic functions connected with resource ensuring production. Migration legislation of the Western European countries favors the entry of highly educated professionals, as well as some groups of skilled workers that are in high demand, giving the increasing preference to their temporary job before a constant residence. Thus it leaves niches also for temporary, including seasonal, unskilled workers.

Table 2.
*The number and proportion of immigrants in the population and labour
force in developed countries, 2000*

	The foreign population (FP) (thousand people)	The share of FP in the entire population (%)	Foreign labour force (FLF) (thousand people)	The share of the FLF in the entire labor force (%)
Australia	4517*	23,6	2365*	24,5
Austria	843*	10,4	377	9,8
Belgium	862	8,4	377	9,8
United Kingdom	2342	4,0	1 220	4,2
Italy	1388	2,4	246	1,1
Canada	4971*	17,4	2839*	19,1
Netherlands	1615*	10,1	298	3,7
USA	28400*	10,4	17400*	12,4
Germany	7297	8,9	3429	8,8
France	5868*	10,0	1 571	6,1
Switzerland	1384	19,3	717	18,3
Sweden	1004	11,3	222	5,0
Japan	1686	1,3	155	0,2

* The foreign population includes all residents of these countries born abroad, including naturalized immigrants, and to foreign labour is the economically active part of these people. In other cases taken into account only persons residing in the country though not having her nationality. Compiled from: Tendences des Migrations Internationelles. P., 2003. P. 316, 317, 320.

The influx of commercial immigrants with capital and focused on entrepreneurship and investments, even is encouraged. Western European countries actively use the European employment service for recruitment of foreign workers from other countries in the region.

However, with the reduction of labor migration from Portugal, Spain and Italy have resumed the practice of concluding agreements on foreign workers employment-non-EU citizens on the principles of rotation, primarily immigrants from former Yugoslavia and other Eastern European States as well as Turkey and the Maghreb.

Thus, in accordance with bilateral programmes for the Czechs, the Slovaks border and Poles living within 50 km. from the border with Germany, are allowed to work in that country, provided that they are daily returned home. In addition, in order to attract specialists in the field of information technologies, mainly from India, Germany has allocated 20 million visas.

At the moment the tendency to increase the proportion of highly skilled workers in the total structure of immigration took definite shape. In France and



Britain for highly qualified specialists introduced an accelerated procedure for granting work permits. Thus the West European countries show big selectivity from the point of view of geography of recruitment of foreign workers. So, the Swiss authorities according to the legislation of 1992 favor to inflow of economic migrants from EU, keeping “neutrality” concerning natives of the USA, Canada and Eastern Europe and creating barriers on a way of migrants from the countries of “the third world”. Interstate migration of workers and specialists, carried out in the framework of the global labour market, became an integral part of the developed economies. The modern policy of the western countries provides selective expansion of reception of categories of economically active population demanded by the market, assisting mitigation of disproportions in the developed structure of immigration, and also the foreign population and to filling of niches as a part of national labor.

Particularly promising is the expansion of the reception of foreign workers on the principles of rotation. This is explained by the increasing dissatisfaction of the indigenous people associated with the increasing traffic, illegal migration and inflow of ethnic settlers arriving a lawful permanent residence. The share of net immigration in the growth of the population in developed countries amounts to almost half, and in Western European countries it exceeds 80%. In the main countries of immigration 5-20% of their population is the share of foreigners and 10-25% of labor.

Although the average level of education of immigrants is usually lower, than indigenous people, their professional qualification structure has more expressed polarization reflecting features of modern demand for foreign labor: on the one hand, on highly qualified specialists, and with another - on temporary, including seasonal, working. Immigrants make a significant contribution to the economy of host countries. Thus, in Germany in 1972, at the peak of labour migration, foreign workers have produced over 30% of GDP. The widespread use of cheap unskilled foreign labour was the basis of functioning of some traditional industries. For example, in Belgium immigrants account for half of all miners, Switzerland - 40% of construction workers. The noticeable contribution to economy of the host country is made also by the so-called ethnic business uniting from ethnic businessmen and workers. It gained the greatest development in a services sector and trade, especially in such forms as cleaning of streets and rooms, transport transportations, restaurant, hotel and travel business, trade in food, clothes and products from skin, rendering household services in system of laundries, studio, hairdressing salons, and also in bank, insurance and other

spheres. Manufacturing enterprises are created by immigrants mainly in the clothing, tanning and food industry, construction, publishing business, the sphere of telecommunications and informatics.

Effectiveness of external labour migration depends on the current socio-economic situation, structural and dynamic characteristics of its economic system. Properly organized the immigration process is capable to increase gross domestic product by one occupied and productivity growth in aggregate labor will come at the expense of increase in number even unskilled labour. Between developed countries have long been already conducted a bitter struggle for highly qualified specialists and investors. Various programs of involvement of this group of migrants on permanent residence are realized. It should also be noted that entrepreneurship and self-employment among immigrants are more widely spread than among local population.

It is considered that the highly skilled workforce tends to have, as a rule, positive long-term influence on economic development while influence of the unskilled is very ambiguous. Last is because, on the one hand, the wide attraction of cheap labour in certain industries may lead to lower productivity, on the other - the elementary lack of workers is detrimental to any production. In addition, filling the empty niches, immigrants contribute to more effective, and increase the skills of local staff thereby increasing their productivity. Substantial savings on immigrants' salaries increases the income of entrepreneurs and, as a rule, promotes the growth of investment activity. In the 60-70th years in Germany and in France (in sectors where worked lots of foreigners) the substitution of labour by capital took place much faster. In addition, by promoting labour mobility, immigrants provide to businessmen a certain economy on the costs associated with the movement of capital. At the same time, the use of cheap labour may slow down the modernization of production. This happened, for example, in Germany, where in 60-70s the immigrants were fully engaged to work at small enterprises with outdated equipment in the fields of construction and coal mining, shipbuilding, steel and textile industries. In the 80s, in the period of structural adjustment, these industries have suffered heavy losses. In general, immigration positively influences development of any production, supplying it not only working hands, special knowledge, high and sometimes rare professional qualification and investment resources. It not only supports traditional industries, but increasingly nourishes the first-rate specialists of the latest high-tech sectors. Immigration can have ambiguous and sometimes unpredictable economic and social consequences for the



host country. They can differentially manifest in different spheres - regional, structural, industrial, socio-demographic. For example, in Canada, Australia, Switzerland and the United States, where the essential part of national production falls to the share of foreigners, these effects are serious enough and systemic, but the dependence of economy is brightly expressed. In the majority of the developed countries, immigration has more supportive role in facilitating the adjustment of imbalances in the labour market, to normal functioning of production, intensification of the investment process. Thus, in the macroeconomic plan immigration, as a rule, brings to the host country considerable benefit (if there is no excess of its immigration capacity).

So, the international labour migration is an objective multi-faceted process, driven by both economic and non-economic factors which bring to the country-donor certain advantages:

- unemployment rate and expenses on its social service are reducing;
- citizens working abroad, acquire higher qualification and transfer a portion of their income to their homeland, thus improving the country's balance of payments;
- emigrants quite often carry out personal investment in domestic economy (through purchase in the homeland means of production, land, real estate, securities etc.);
- part of emigrants returned home, bringing their capital, sufficient for starting a business. As a result in relatively less developed countries appear small and medium firms, revitalized entrepreneurial activity;
- country exporting labour force receives funds from profit tax of intermediary firms, working in this sphere of activity;
- exporting countries have foreign currency revenues from labour - importing countries, reaching for the reproduction of labor resources in the social sphere, education, etc.

It is widespread the statement that emigrants receive qualification abroad and come back already skilled workers, as in some industrial states really exist advanced training courses. But they don't change a situation. Most of the time arrived skilled worker arranged not by profession, and for the offered job. During his stay abroad, lasting from 2 to 10 years, he will get disqualified and returns home the simple worker. Such metamorphosis happens to the vast majority of the skilled workers who have found employment in the industrial or the oil-exporting states. It should be noted another important factor. For the period of stay abroad migrants get used to the consumer goods of recipient countries. After returning home, they in-

crease the demand for imported goods, forcing poor countries to increase foreign exchange cost of their purchase. The decline in demand on the local consumer goods is respectively reflected on the national production. In addition to the advantages mentioned above, in the state budget of the country-exporter of labour force come direct payments, which bring in taxes emigrants, if it is fixed in legislation or intergovernmental agreements. In general, real revenues from international migration in the national economy of the exporting country's workforce are often very significant. This is clearly shown by the example of countries with the greatest volume of remittances. So, in India and the Republic of Korea it exceeded \$1 billion a year, and in Turkey and Pakistan has reached in separate years — \$3 billion that became the second source of income after proceeds from export of goods. Transfers in other countries are also encouraged financial and economic stabilization as the families of workers and the States themselves.

Transfers arriving from migrants in the countries of origin, annually amount about 70 billion dollars, thus Germany (\$5,3 billion), France (\$2 billion) and Great Britain (\$1 billion) are included in the first five of the countries by quantity of sent money after Saudi Arabia (\$16 billion) and the USA (\$12 billion) [5, page 26-35]. Not far behind in this process and Russia. So, in 2008 the volume of remittances from Russia migrant workers to families' homeland according to official data was \$ 4.5 billion, according to unofficial - up to \$ 18 billion [2, p.11].

Not by chance, therefore, for countries of Western Europe in recent years began a new phase of rethinking its internal and external national policy concerning the foreigners living in these countries. It is indisputable that receiving by the poor state multimillion or even billion-dollar amounts in stable currency considerably improves monetary and financial position of such state, all its economy. It increases the allocation and, in particular, the investment into the economic development, into increasing the welfare of the population. State becomes a solvent, which allows him to apply to international organizations and private lenders for loans and credits. In one word, it creates prerequisites for the improvement of living standards.

The negative consequences of labour emigration include:

- labour force, the reproduction of which was spent to national resources, creates the GDP is not at home and abroad;
- migrates the most competitive and enterprising part of the population, thus weakening the national economy. The outflow of scientific and technical intelligentsia («brain drain») negatively affects the country's scientific potential;



· the mass exodus of young people, mainly men affects the demographic situation.

The vast majority of studies of international organizations and individual scientists prove the positive effect of the use of foreign workers on the economic development of recipient countries. However, in the eve of XXI century, the countries of Europe, both Western and Eastern, opened debate on a number of social and demographic consequences of labour migration. Opponents of the import of labour argue that at the turn of XX-XXI centuries in the countries of Western Europe there are about 20 million unemployed, therefore, the inflow of immigrants raises the higher the level of unemployment and, as a consequence, increase of social tension, crime, often on the grounds of ethnic conflicts.

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golovataya4@gmail.com

PROBLEMELE INTEGRĂRII ÎN SPAȚIUL INVESTIȚIILOR INTERNAȚIONALE

Tatiana ANDREEVA, doctor în științe economice, IRIM

Rezumat

În economia mondială contemporană, practic nu există state neincluse în procesele internaționale ale cooperării investiționale. Participarea la procesele gospodărești presupune utilizarea activă a priorităților investițiilor directe din afara țării, care reprezintă un factor important al dezvoltării durabile, eficiente a economiilor naționale. O tendință prioritară în dezvoltarea relațiilor economice cu privire la politica investițiilor globale o constituie formarea instituțiilor cu statut global, scopul activității cărora constă în coordonarea pozițiilor statelor participante la procesul investițional, realizarea programelor și proiectelor comune, includerea standardelor unificate pe piața globală a investițiilor și a controlului asupra respectării normelor dreptului internațional.

Globalizarea economiei mondiale și intensificarea tempourilor dezvoltării tehnico-științifice determină schimbările pe piața globală a investițiilor, legate de modificările din structura instrumentelor financiare, ce stimulează investirea mijloacelor importante în tehnologiile noi, gestiunea riscurilor și creșterea mobilității capitalului; sunt propuse noi forme de investiții. Intrarea economiei globale în faza globalizării producerii permite resurselor investiționale să se deplaseze în dependență de raționalitate și eficiență. Un criteriu important în aprecierea statutului țării îl constituie volumul investițiilor străine. În același timp, integrarea în spațiul investițional conduce la creșterea economică a statelor primitoare. Internaționalizarea vieții gospodărești nu înlătură deosebirile dintre componentele gospodăriei globale (dezvoltate, în curs de dezvoltare și a economiilor aflate în tranziție). Economiiile naționale sunt tot mai integrate și aceasta se datorează creșterii volumului capitalului străin, a mobilității acestuia.

Cuvinte-cheie: integrare economică, investiții directe, investiții politice, creștere economică, spațiu investițional.



PROBLEMS OF INTEGRATION INTO THE INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT SPACE

Abstract

In the article are examined the tendencies of the realization of the economic relations apropos of the direct foreign investments. This is the most important condition for a steady increase in the national economies in the context of the processes of globalization.

Keywords: *direct foreign investments, investment policy, investment process.*

Introduction. In the contemporary world economy practically there are no countries, not implicated in the processes of international foot investment collaboration. Participation in the international processes, assuming actively e use of advantages from the attraction of direct investments from abroad, became the basic factor of the steady and effective economic development of the national of economic.

Basic text. By priority direction in the tendencies of the realization of economic relations apropos of international investment, is the formation of the international institutes global status, the purpose of activity of which consists to coordination of the positions of participating countries of investment sphere, realization of the joint about the gram and of projects, the introduction of the standardized standards of work on between the International market for the investments and control over the observance of the standards of international law. In the recent decades were formed many new international of organizations, associations and lawful structures, it was strengthened role in the regulation of international foot market for investments, it was mulberry by means of the functioning international and the regional institutes.

By the leading intergovernmental organization, achieving the agreement of economic policy in to the investment sphere and production of united supranational approaches to the regulation of investments, is OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development), which unites 32 of industrially developed countries. The content of different of the forms of investment collaboration is determined by the degree of the integrations reached, which function in different international integrated groups (European Union, NAPHTHA, ASEAN, ATES and other). For example, in the European Union are created institutional bases for conducting the united economic policy, including in the region of international investment, they are formed the supranational institutes of regulation of the economy and right.

The globalization of the world economy and the acceleration of the rates of its scientific and technical development cause essential changes in the international market for investments, connected, first of all with the shifts in its structure, is strengthened the value of the financial tools, which facilitate it is other to the investment of scale means into the new technologies, administration of risks and the mercury column of the mobility of capital.

The new forms of the investments found: the agreements about maintenance and control, to the talks of the purposeful long loan, connected with the capital investment, agreement about franchise, license agreements, agreements about the financial lease (leasing), and the agreement about the division of production. Nonvention of the Seoul about the establishment of the polygonal of the agency on the guarantees of investments carries these, the so-called "contractual" of odds we investments, to the direct investments on the ground, that the income of investor (to royalty, rentals and other) with their realization directly of it depends from the production indices of enterprise.

In financing of the investment needs the economy together with the corporate investments of priority becomes the tendency of the use of the financial tools, which replace traditions bank credits, the mechanisms of guarantee the crediting. In this case it is characteristic that in the total volume of sources of funds dream it is lowered the specific weight of the credits of the international organizations, assignment whose conditions become ever more gesture rigid.

The entrance of international of the economy into the stage of the globalization of production, nevertheless, makes possible for investment resources to be moved in the regions in accordance with the principle of economic expediency's and greatest effectiveness. One of the key criteria of hundred status of country and success of its start in world economy becomes the inflow of foreign investments. Simultaneously integration into the investment space contributes to an increase in the economies of the host countries.

In this case, the internationalization of economic life by no means removes the distinctions in kind between the component parts of the world economy (developed, developing and transitional economies). The national economies actually they become ever more they are interdependent by mi and in many respects this occurs exactly because of the international flows of capital. At the same time, it should be noted that in the countries with the different level of the economic of times of the development direct foreign investments play unequal role. This concerns the motivation of foreign investors, and those purposes, which places before itself the host country,



and, perhaps most important, that policy with respect to foreign of the investments, which it carries out.

It is very important to bear in mind that the colossal increase in the scales of straight foreign to the investments occurred in the world in the recent decades was everything after all provide ford, it is almost exceptional, due to the mutual exchange of capital between the developed countries. Therefore undoubtedly on the structure of international investment of flows, differences in the macroeconomic dynamics in the separate groups of countries were said. Thus, for instance from the world financial crisis to the greatest degree and, first of all, suffered the countries developing and the countries with the transitional economy. Majorities of them both in the end of the 90's and in first decade 21 of century survived the economic decrease or at best the decrease of economic increase.

In the developed countries the instability of international financial markets less was reflected in the state real foot sector. The economy of the USA, which left to the trajectory of lift, continued once to be developed by high rates up to the second on half of 2000. The economic lift of the 90's not only proved to be record on of during entire history of the USA, but also was characterized by the unique combination of high rates of economic increase and minimum inflation. Together with the financial investments, the credits and other sources of foreign means, direct investments made it possible to finance reached entire of the new record values the scarcity of the current pay balance of the USA. Many analysts hurried even to declare about the offensive in the USA of the new stage of economic development, at which already allegedly do not act previous of the regularity of cycle variations. However, the economic situation of first decade 21 century did not confirm these assumptions. Crisis was reflected also in the economy of the countries with the increased production potential.

In the countries of the European Union economic lift began in 1997 y. after several years of the sluggish of the economic situation. To strengthening international capital movement in Western Europe contributed the new steps of integration within the framework introduction from the beginning 1999 y. the common currency of Euro.

However, as far as Japanese economic is concerned, it toward the end the 90's so did not know how to leave the long-standing depression, caused first of all by the crisis state of the banks of sector. But, if in the epoch of stormy lift (50-80 years), Japan remained to a considerable extent closed for

the foreign investors, then already by 2010, attempting to revive economically increase and going towards the wishes of the country-desks, Japanese government is substantial liberalization the regime of foreign investments. As a result direct investments into Japanese economic considerably increased.

All these circumstances are undoubtedly important, but as it is represented, there exist and more than serious reasons for the turning of investment of flows to the side of the developed economies. On the positive tendencies to economic the situation in the West and favorable for the foreign investors changes in economic political were, in turn, in many respects connected with the deep structural shifts in the developed countries, and the amplifying migration of capital between them became the form of the adaptation of companies to these structural changes.

In favor a similar posing of the question testifies the fact that the lion's share of foreign investments in the developed part of the peace was in recent years connected not with the creation of new production capacities, but with regrouping of the forces of the already acting companies through the mechanisms of confluences and absorptions (SIP). These indices even overlapped bags we direct investments in the developed countries after the answering years (exceeding connected with the fact that far from all SIP they realize it per year conclusion of transactions). Large active memberships in the acquisition of foreign companies about appear West European firms, especially British, invested means both in Europe and in the USA. The greatest spread SIP is noted in recent years in such branches of processing industry as chemical, pharmaceutical, electronic, automobile, and among the branches of the sphere of services - in the telecommunication, the bank and insurance business.

In turn, for that assuming to the investment of the developed country, advantage to the collaboration with the foreign investors can be they are realized by the spontaneous cooperation of national and foreign firms in the united competitory field. Special measures of the encouragement of foreign direct investments, just as the measures, which stimulate the interindustry connections of foreign and internal investors, under the conditions of the developed economy, as a rule, it does not be required. Therefore the policy of states with the economically developed economic potential and the perfect market relations can be built on the principles of ever more complete liberalization of investment legislation, assignment to the foreign investors of equal conditions to investors domestic, i.e., the assignment by them of the national regime of management with minimum of



withdrawals and limitations. On this it shows achieved in the developed countries under the government coordination, the so-called, economic deregulation. Clear example - removal of barriers for mutual of the capital movement in the countries of the European Union.

From the positions in question, the change in the structure between the people flows of direct investments it is possible to describe as follows: in the recent decades the developed countries in global investment game strengthened their position of "by the highest leagues", within the framework by which the attitudes of participants are built on qualitatively different basis in comparison with existing in "lowest echelons".

Furthermore, the characteristic of investment climate in the developing and transitional economies they are not compared with those, with which became accustomed to deal the investors in the developed countries. Therefore in the policy of the attraction of capital local of governments, they must, as a rule, without being limited of the liberalization of investment regimes, to use the wide arsenal of the special measures for encouragement (tax, customs, financial and other privileges for the investors).

The above-mentioned circumstance it is especially important to consider during the estimation of the prospects for the attraction of investments into the economy of the Republic of Moldova. Objectively evaluating contemporary situation in the Moldavian economy, it follows to develop adequate policy with respect to the foreign capital. Furthermore, it is necessary to consider that basic competitors in the fight for the attraction of external investment resources are once and post the socialist countries, in majority of which also the methods of investment policy differ significantly from those used in the developed states the use the standardized technologies, already approved and which passed the peak of popularity on the markets for the West. Another possible vector of an increase in the investment attractiveness for the national economy, this creation and the development of the production bases, with the foreign capital, for the use, relative to cheap local resources. The number of latter includes those, which for different reasons can interest investors (cheap work force, primary raw material for the foodstuffs and the construction materials, and in recent years also local production capacities).

At the same time, the action of state on the process of the foreign of the investment frequently includes such measures of the industrial policy, as stimulation between firm cooperation between the national and foreign investors, the encouragement of the export activity of enterprises with the

foreign involvement, the security of employment of local personnel, etc. However, under the conditions of the insufficient maturity of the institutes of market economy and mechanisms of the competitory redistribution of resources, government measures must be, from one side, they are directed for the complete realization of advantages from the collaboration with the foreign capital, and with another - in order not to allow the transformation of enterprises with the foreign involvement into the autonomous sector with all ensuing consequences.

Under the now prevailing and forecasted to the immediate prospects conditions main direction of the investment policy of Moldavian government must, apparently, become further liberalization of investment legislation, including due to the removal of those of now acting OGRA (Soviet thermonuclear mirror machine) on the foreign investments in the bank sphere, the insurance, the wholesale and retail tradings of le, tele-communications, etc. The corresponding obligations also must be accepted, taking into account the tendency of the displacement of tax privileges for the investors. And it is first of all, important to bear in mind that in the immediate future the favorable investment climate should be provided predominantly by further improvement of the institutes of market economy.

By the characteristic tendency, which determines the development of the market for foreign investments in the contemporary condition, is conducting national governments and international organizations of the policy of the liberalization of international investment space, production of the universal standards of investment collaboration.

One of the special features of the contemporary stage of international foot market for investments it is advancement on the role I conduct the world investment center of the European Union, is real of that increased its status in the international market for investments. Countries the European Union of steel by the largest net-investors in the international market for investments. About 80% of entire net-export of foreign investments is fallen in five European states - Great Britain, Germany, France, Netherlands and Switzerland. These changes are in many respects connected with strengthening of the activity of the European countries both inside the European Union and beyond its limits, in the first place, on the market of the USA.

Occurred strengthening the positions of the European countries, also, in the region of the import of direct foreign investments. At the same time in the group of countries - importers the leading place about it must occupy



the USA. High investment the attractiveness of the European countries for straight foreign of investment is explained by the presence of favorable the legislator, conditions for the wide development of venture to investment the high culture of enterprise.

The countries with the developing markets substantially to they be inferior to advanced countries for the scales of those drawn it foreign investments, since by the highest indices of the cost of the foreign direct investments per capita of population are characterized five Euro-states named above and by the USA. Moreover one should bear in mind that larger partly trans-border is other investment in these countries it is achieved within the framework associations of integration.

As a whole the developing countries and the countries with the transitional economy in the international market for investments are inferior to industrially developed states for level of economic functioning, social and economic stability and other parameters. Therefore these countries attempt to draw foreign it is other investment by creating the privilege regime of management for the foreign investors. Often the attempt of fuller of to achieve the advantage of the use of international it is other investments and to at the same time protect national interests are achieved in practice by using the measures about intelligent policy, connected with the stimulation between firm cooperation between the domestic and foreign by investors, by the encouragement of the export activity of enterprises with the foreign involvement, etc However, into the condition of the already noted above tendency toward the liberalization between international investment and strengthening the role of international foot regulation of investment sphere, such measures mho Gut to be limited by means of the international to investment agreements. Thus, in the agreement “about the commercial aspects of investment measures”, signed countries by us - by members TWO (VTO), is contained straight prohibition on IS use with respect to the foreign investors of the measures of state industrial policy.

The most liberal approach to the attraction foreign investments among the developing states of it is characteristic for the countries of Latin America. The liberal policy of governments in the region the attractions of foreign to investment, the possibility of participation in the privatization of the sector of the economy, output to the markets of integrated associations were state GO the important factor, which facilitates an increase in the investment attractiveness of the Latin American countries, in the first place, of the large of them (Argentina, Brazil, Mexico).

In the countries of the postsocialist the creation is favorable by GO of investment climate is in many respects connected from with the functioning of free economic zones with their system of privileges for the foreign investors. Thus, in China to for the elongation of two decades to enterprises with the foreign investments was given the more favorable regime of management, than to internal investors, and numerous free economic zones were characterized by wide openness for the national and the foreign about intelligent and bank capital. At present most attractive for the other strange investors among the countries with the forming market appear Brazil, Argentina and Mexico, in East Europe - Poland and the Czech Republic. The growth of the inflow of foreign investments into countries of Eastern European is also connected with the policy the mouths of the establishment of essential tax privileges for the foreign investors, and also with the large-scale programs of the privatization of the government ownership.

Output of the Republic of Moldova for the international market for investments and the expansion of its participation in its functioning for the purpose of guarantee the whisker of economic increase, it is determined with number of factors. Most important of them are: the achievement of political stability, the mastery of the most important financial markets, development and realization I correspond lawful and economic mechanisms. Serious efforts are necessary in order to break in two the prevailing tendencies in the competition on the international market of investment, to use resources of market for the development by economic at the new technological level, wider of the treatment of the country into the world market economy.

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andreevattn@rambler.ru



RELATARE DESPRE TURISM. MEREU ÎN MIȘCARE

Alexandra ZAGREBELNAIA, master în arte în Eurocultură (Erasmus Mundus), Universitatea Deusto, Spania

Rezumat

În pofida importanței mobilității, de multe ori importanța acesteia în viața omului este totuși subestimată. Impactul mobilității asupra formării entităților, culturii și a sentimentului de apartenență poate fi observat numai prin investigații minuțioase, prin citire a literaturii de profil și cercetări relevante. De fapt, toate aceste concepte sunt interconectate și interdependente, fapt ce ridică cea mai filosofică problemă referitor la plasarea omului în această lume. Implicînd texte scrise de autori din diferite perioade, dar și din diferite medii culturale, articolul scoate în evidență cum mobilitatea și călătoria contribuie la formarea entităților europene.

Cuvinte-cheie: mobilitate, călătorie, entitate culturală, colonizare, turiști.

NARRATIVES OF MOBILITY. ALWAYS ON THE MOVE

“Travel is fatal to prejudice, bigotry, and narrow-mindedness, and many of our people need it sorely on these accounts. Broad, wholesome, charitable views of men and things cannot be acquired by vegetating in one little corner of the earth all one’s lifetime.”

(Mark Twain, The Innocents Abroad/Roughing It)

Abstract

Despite the real importance of mobility, often its impact on people's life is underestimated. Only after a careful investigation of the mobility narratives, reading the travel literature and relevant researches, its impact on the identities building, culture and sense of belonging can be noticed. In fact, all these concepts are interconnected and interdependent, raising the most philosophical questions of human placement in this world. Engaging the fiction and non-fiction texts of the authors of different periods as well as different cultural backgrounds, the article reveals how mobility and traveling contribute to the shaping of European Identities.

Keywords: *mobility, travelling, cultural identity, colonization, tourists, home.*

Introduction. In the contemporary globalized world mobility and traveling are no longer extraordinary phenomena. People move literally, flying from one continent to the other, and virtually, just reading a book or surfing the web. They are travelling as tourists or for work, they are moving on their free will or they are forced to move. It became contemporary reality, which makes the world more homogeneous. At the same time, it's evident that the phenomenon itself is not something new. People always revealed a special interest in moving to different places and discovering new cultures. Records on travel narratives appeared as soon as the writing was invented. Travel accounts can be found in Mesopotamia and Egypt, Ancient Greece and later in Medieval Europe. These travel narratives have always been a source of inspiration for historians and "source of imagination" for those who read it.

Ancient Roman philosopher Pliny the Elder said: "Home is where the heart is". It is true that the concept of "home" doesn't necessarily mean the place where you were born or a house where you live. Every person has his/her own "image" of home, which is based on personal feelings and experience. Some people connect it with their motherland, while others, feeling uncomfortable in their own country, are in constant "search" for the place they can call "home", moving from one place to another. It can be a starting or final point of a journey and it's a place that people miss when they are abroad for a long time. That is why "home" is an important concept in discussion of travelling and mobility. Its importance is especially evident in the cases of forced mobility, for refugees, exiles, or immigrants and diaspora. In the times of mobility, it's extremely difficult for these people to identify themselves, to understand what of the many places their real "home" is. In "The World According to Hsu", Indo-American writer, Bharati Mukherjee describes these confusion on the example of the immigrant Ratna Clayton who lives in



Canada and travels to an exotic Island with her husband for vacation. We see there a paradox of feeling home while you are actually not at home.

Results of investigations. For forced immigrants, separation with home turns into continuous torture, provoking homesickness and reflection. Speaking about diaspora Stuart Hall in *Thinking the Diaspora* emphasizes its connection to “home” and importance of “belongingness” [1, p.8]. It’s interesting how the representatives of Diasporas are trying to reconstruct their “Home” abroad. Even those, who have never been to their ethnic homelands, have in their mind an image of Motherland, as something special and even sacred. However, these “images” usually doesn’t correspond to reality. Usually they are just desultory memoirs, expectations and imagination. British Indian writer Salman Rushdie in *Imaginary Homelands* discusses this misconception as well as the presentation of homeland in the post-colonial writings. He tells that due to the fact that these writers live in two cultures, two realities, it gives them the ability to write from two perspectives (“stereoscopic vision”). It provides a new “product” that not merely belongs to one particular culture, but it’s a result of transculturalization. It is appropriate to mention here also Edward Said’s *Reflections on Exile*. Supporting the idea of “stereoscopic” or binary vision, Said provides an interesting musical metaphor of “Contrapuntal juxtapositions”. As two melodies, playing at the same time creates a new rhythm, so the people living abroad (in this case – being on exile) are aware at least of two cultures that play an important role in their writings. He also describes an exile as a source of inspiration for great writers and poets. It provokes reflection and overthinking. In *Getting there: Travel, Time and Narrative*, Curtis and Pajaczowska define in general the journey as a Symbol of the Narrative, which helps to build own identity and better understand who you are.

Besides the concept of “home”, abovementioned texts are united by the complex and questionable concept of “cultural identity”. Cultural identity is a collection of cultural identifiers that can be based on location, ethnicity, language, history and many other factors. Interference of different cultures plays an important role in identity building. This is the case of creation of “hybrid” identities that don’t belong to a one particular culture and that are not fixed anymore. In *Cultural Identity and Diaspora* Stuart Hall writes that “cultural identity is not a fixed essence at all, lying unchanged outside history and culture. It is not some universal and, transcendental spirit inside us on which history has made no fundamental mark. It is

not once-and-for-all. It is not a fixed origin to which we can make some final and absolute Return. Of course, it is not a mere phantasm either. It is *something* - not a mere trick of the imagination" [2, p. 395].

Frankly speaking, the discourse on cultural identities turned to be for me the most controversial and made me to analyze my own cultural belonging. However I still can't give to myself a clear answer to the question about my cultural identity. Raised in a Russian-speaking family in Moldova, I have always considered myself "Russian". However I am not the same "Russian" as people living in Russia. I was studying in a Russian school, all my relatives are Russian or Ukrainian, but I was born in Moldova and I love its culture and traditions. I adore Moldavian music and cuisine and sometimes even use Moldavian words or phrases when I speak Russian. Until recently I was sincerely sure that all the Russian-speaking people living in Post-Soviet countries (outside Russia), share the same so-called post-soviet identity. I considered myself as a part of this "group", the same as these people, but it turned out that these people consider me as "Moldavian". In my opinion, there can be seen a connection between building of cultural identities in Post-colonial countries and the same process in Post-Soviet countries. As Homi Bhabha said in his Introduction to *The Location of Culture*, moments of historical transformation create cultural "hybrids", provoking cultural differences. He also proposes an interesting idea, that people's characteristics are no longer bounded to the ethnic belonging, it's a "product" of actions and experiences and it changes thorough life [3, p.5]. I believe that living for 2 years in Spain and socializing with people of different cultures and nationalities will make a great impact on my own identity, which only corroborates Bhabha's theory.

In my opinion, Homi Bhabha is one of the key authors who has been working with the main concepts of cultural construction of one's identity. He made a great contribution to understanding cultural identity, mimicry, hybridity and ambivalence [4, p.16]. As opposed to other post-colonial writers (F. Fanon, E. Said), who see the world divided into opposing binaries (the Self – The Other, the White – the Black, the Colonizer – the Colonized), Bhabha's approach to post-colonialism is more deconstructionist. Telling that "the binary is broken" he introduces the concepts of hybridity and mimicry as the vectors of a new era of cultural diversity. According to his theory, categorization of people by their ethical heritage is no longer actual. He is trying to break the gaps between the Past, Present and Future, describing our "today's" exist-



ence as “living on the borders of the present”. Living in the time of cultural and social hybrids, we must look “beyond” to understand and accept these differences: “Social differences are not simply given to experience through an already authenticated cultural tradition; they are the signs of the emergence of community envisaged as a project - at once a vision and a construction - that takes you ‘beyond’ yourself in order to return, in a spirit of revision and reconstruction, to the political conditions of the present” [4, p.4]. Thus he proposes to focus on “present” to realize the nature of the “beyond”. Post-colonial experience as well as mobility and globalization contribute greatly to the identity building and analyzing the sense of belonging.

Nowadays when the world became more mobile, the concept of “home” is not as fixed as it used to be, it’s possible to say that it also became “mobile”. In my opinion, the opportunity to travel and to change a place of living (for example, for studies or work) gives people a unique chance to “choose” home, to better understand where they belong to and what is closer to them. After discussing this concept and reading the poem of Ama Ato Aidoo *Culture, home and place*, I realized that I really want to try living in different places, in different cultures, in order to understand where I want to be, what is “mine” and where I feel happy. The process of globalization makes it possible to change places, cultures and experiences.

Due to globalization in past decades travelling became easier. It also has an important impact on building and re-shaping of the cultural identities nowadays. In *Globalization: The Human Consequences* (1998), Polish sociologists Zygmunt Bauman explains the impact of globalization to present society and current state of “global” thinking. He provides an interesting theory (later supported by Curtis and Pajackowska in *Getting there: Travel, time and Narrative*), that in present globalized world the most important is time, it’s accelerated while space is compressed, it’s no longer significant with modern technologies, internet and “global thinking”.

According to his theories, Globalization provokes Mobility which in its turn provokes Liquidity, so these concepts are interdependent. Comparing the nature of the present with Liquids, he tells that we live in the era where nothing is stable: places, people, relations and even identities are not fixed. Fluids don’t keep the shape for a long time and are ready to change it at any time, only time matters for them, so are the modern people [5, p.5]. “Swimming” in this Liquid modernity, people don’t have a stable personality core; they identify themselves with role that is self-taken. If Homi Bhabha

writes about instability of the Cultural Identity, Bauman refers to the human identity in general, giving examples from the different spheres of life (work, education, relations, friendship etc.).

One of the most important characteristics that Bauman gives to the Liquid Modernity is the division of people according to their degree of mobility, their freedom to choose where to be and where to go. In his opinion people can be divided into tourists (who can move freely, choose their future) and vagabonds (who are forced to stay or to move) [6, p.85]. In fact, the “access to Global mobility” differs greatly for these two groups. If for tourists, the boundaries are open, visas are annulated or are easy to obtain, vagabonds don’t have any privilege: for them immigration controls are reinforced [6, p.87]. This combination has a profound symbolic significance, returning us to the binary of “the self and the other”. Mentioning the categories, significant for this course, it can be said, that vagabonds are illegal immigrants, exiles, refugees, while tourists are global trotters, who constantly move for work or for entertainment, such as free-lanced photographers, writers, professors, actors etc. For the latter, place doesn’t matter. They don’t belong to a one particular place for a long time. As Bauman later said in his interview: “such looseness of attachment – being in but not of the place – makes tourism a well-aimed and pertinent metaphor for contemporary life” [7, p.2].

Bauman’s idea of people’s continuously mobility reminded me a short essay *On Adventure* by S. Rushdie. He supports the idea of moving, mentioning the great travelers and wander lusters from books. Describing different kinds of adventures, he claims that they are the source of knowledge and understanding of life. So are the travel narratives that help us to find our place in life and better understand who we are.

“Colonizer and the colonized” - The impact of Colonization on Europe Although all the narratives presented in the course deal with the concepts of cultural identity, hybridity and mobility, they are different by perception and style.

In *Imperial Eyes. Travel Writing and Transculturation* Mary Louise Pratt analyzes travel writing and its impact on empires and their colonies from the historical perspective. In my opinion, it could be considered a “framing” work for the whole course. The writer provides a description of the different types of travel writing (fiction, history, science) from the 1750 till the modern times (2007), and their impact on the presentation of other countries and cultures. Indicating the purpose of her work in the Introduc-



tion, Pratt pays “serious attention to the conventions of representation exhibited by European travel writing, identifying different strands, and suggesting ways of reading and focusing rhetorical analysis” [8, p.12].

In her work Pratt somehow leads the reader, providing a background for analyzing historical events as well as the other texts. She emphasizes that racial inequality and Eurocentric approach were always present in travel narratives. That’s why it’s important to take into account post-colonial and anti-conquest discourse.

In the final chapter “In the neocolony: modernity, mobility, globality”, Pratt focuses on the contemporary migratory movements as consequences of colonization. Introducing the term “contact zone”, she explains how the identities were and are built, influenced by the cultural impact of travel narratives. Bringing together works of sentimentalists, naturalists, women writers and many others, Pratt discusses the human consequences of conquering the country and controlling it. The same discussion rises in the other travel narratives, both fiction and non-fiction.

Joseph Conrad’s novel *Heart of Darkness* explores the issues of imperialism based on the fictional story of Charles Marlow travelling to Central Africa. In Africa Marlow encounters the scenes of slavery and cruelty which are interpreted as the process of “civilization” of natives. It’s interesting how Marlow (who is the narrator of the story) traces the bridge between colonization of Africa and the Roman conquest of the British continent. Once the Romans conquered the British continent, they also believed that they bring the “light of progress” to wild barbarians. Death, riots, fires and famine - that’s what they brought with them instead. However, time and history couldn’t teach the Europeans, so the people with “darkness” in their hearts went to conquer “the dark spot on the map”. The controversial character, who is the incarnation of “evil” in the novel, is Kurtz. His father was half-French, mother – half-English, thus “All Europe contributed to the making of Kurtz” [9, p.12]. In fact, terrible monster created of Kurtz was an “offspring” of the European politics. He represents the worst that the “Europeanization” could bring to the other continents.

Although in his novel Conrad depicted all the horror and pain that the imperialism had brought to Africa, his work was criticized for being “racist” and “offensive”. The Nigerian writer Chinua Achebe in his essay “An Image of Africa” claims that the way African people are described in the novel (as “rudimentary souls” and “frenzy”) is totally inappropriate. He

questions the overestimated importance of the *Heart of Darkness*, telling that prejudiced image of Africa “depersonalizes a portion of the human race” [10]. His critique just confirms the Post-colonial theory. The issues of colonization can’t be analyzed only from the perspective of “the colonizer”.

An interesting parallel with Conrad’s characters can be noticed in the post-colonial novel of the Sudanese writer Tayeb Salih, *Season of Migration to the North*. Both novels investigate the cultural hybridity and orientalism, but in the opposite ways. The main antagonist in the Salih’s novel is an Eastern Man who moves to the West and “absorbs” all the vices that the Western civilization can bring. Although Mustafa Sa’eed is a well-educated wise man, he plays a role of brutal savage oriental man, attracting by his “otherness” European women. His character can be analyzed as a reversal of Conrad’s Kurtz: both represent a process of mimicry and hybridity that leads to terrible results. This book also touches the consequences of decolonization, telling that one culture cannot just substitute another. “European model” can’t work in the Eastern reality.

The stereotypes on the oriental (eastern) people were highly criticized in the book *Orientalism* by Edward Said. Salih’s character Mustafa Sa’eed “plays” with these stereotypes, showing to the Western world that “oriental man” that they think he should be. This common misconception of the Western World about the East (in travel narratives, history books, fiction) provides false perception of the Eastern culture and creates an opposition, where orient is considered as “the Other”. In his book Said suggests the new ways of thinking about characterizations of Eastern World in European travel narratives. Said bases his theory on Foucault’s concepts of “power” and “knowledge” speaking about Eastern domination that was stipulated by the European misconception of the “Orient” supported by the European travel narratives. According to Said, the Orient is described there as “an irrational, weak, and feminised Other, an existential condition contrasted with the rational, strong, and masculine West. This binary relation derives from the European psychological need to create a difference of cultural inequality between West and East; that cultural difference is attributed to immutable cultural “essences” inherent to Oriental peoples and things” [11, p.12]. Orientalism was an “excuse” for the colonization of countries that are “weak” and need European “support”. However, the process of colonization and later of decolonization had terrible consequences for the colonized people. Eurocentric assumption to history was criticized by many post-colonial authors. Antiguan-American



novelist Jamaica Kincaid, telling about the impact of decolonization on her native place Antigua, also mentions injustice that she faces in Antigua, such as British names of the streets and public places in the former colonies. She underlines the importance of seeing the history from different perspectives. We shouldn't forget that those who are the heroes for ones, can be the criminals for others [12, p.12].

The horrors of colonization and decolonization described in Franz Fanon's *The Wretched of The Earth*, provokes a highly negative perception of the European history. Earlier the experience of colonization was viewed by the colonizers. Until recently no one even heard "the voice" of the colonized. As a representative of "the colonized sector", Fanon criticizes the Western approach and the post-colonial impact on national consciousness, national culture and mental health. However, he later tells that the "Third World" (as it was named by the West) has no intention of taking vengeance on Europe [13, p.189]. Although his book is tough, reading it provides a different perception of such books as *Season of Migration to the North* and *The Heart of Darkness*. Post-colonial experience is one of the keys to understanding the construction of the European identities.

Conclusion. It's not accidentally that nowadays more and more people choose the global way of living. This new lifestyles provide new concepts, such as "global nomad", "third culture kid", "perpetual traveller" or "the citizen of the World", referring to the people who are not attached to a one particular place, who are ready to move, who experience new cultures and apprehend this World as "all-in-one-piece", without borders or limits. In my opinion, this approach is highly relevant to understanding the construction of the Present World. No one should be discriminated or categorized, because all human ethnic and cultural groups belong to a one single community, called "people". Cultural diversity is one of the main values of the European Union playing one of the most important roles for the European identity and being a part of cultural construction of Europe.

It's obvious that the colonial past of Europe has a significant impact on its present state. The evidence of it can be found in many colonial and post-colonial texts. Such authors as Said, Fanon and Kincaid are criticizing the Eurocentric approach and tell that there is something more than Europe and that "the others" can speak for themselves. Post-colonial relations of Europe and its former colonies, immigrants, refugees, diasporas – all this represents a big part of European diversity. Cultural construction of Europe

is far more complex than it may seem. It should be seen in the light of mobility, globalization, hybridity and post-colonialism.

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zagrebelnaia@gmail.com



DREPTUL INTERNAȚIONAL EUROPEAN: DIMENSIUNEA PRACTICĂ

MANAGEMENTUL FONDURILOR, PROGRAMELOR ȘI PROIECTELOR EUROPENE: CADRUL JURIDIC ȘI CONCEPTUAL

Vasile CUCERESCU, *IRIM*

Rezumat

Articolul reflectă rezultatele analizei juridico-conceptuale a fondurilor, programelor și proiectelor europene, a noțiunilor pe care le exprimă și relația de interdependență dintre ele. Cercetarea arată că fondurile și programele europene sunt guvernate de normele de drept primar și derivat al Uniunii Europene, în timp ce proiectele europene reprezintă mecanismele de punere în aplicare a fondurilor și programelor europene. Managementul fondurilor, programelor și proiectelor europene relevă un model competitiv de a gândi și acționa prin ansamblul de cunoștințe, deprinderi, instrumente, competențe și tehnici adecvate în vederea obținerii rezultatelor necesare pentru realizarea obiectivelor Uniunii Europene, stabilite în temeiul tratatelor.

Cuvinte-cheie: *competențe, drept european, fond european, principii de management, program european, proiect european, managementul proiectelor, regulament european, tratat.*

EUROPEAN FUNDS, PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS MANAGEMENT: LEGAL AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

Abstract

The article reflects the results of legal and conceptual analysis of the European funds, programmes and projects, of concepts that express the relationship of interdependence between them. The research reveals that European funds and programmes are governed by the norms of primary and secondary law of the European Union, while the European projects are mechanisms for implementing the European funds and programmes. The management of European funds, programmes and projects reveals a competitive model of thinking and acting by the set of knowledge, abilities, tools, skills and appropriate techniques to get the necessary results for achieving the European Union's objectives set out in the treaties.

Keywords: *competences, European law, European fund, management principles, European programme, European project, projects management, European regulation, treaty.*

Introduction. In the framework of complex relations of the European Union, we are interested in legal sources regulating European funds and programmes (with the status of financial tools, which contribute to realisation of the objectives that are conferred on the supranational level), as well as the relations that appear, change and disappear in the legal framework of European projects management.

European funds and programmes contribute to elimination (reduction) of social and economic discrepancies between different regions of the European Union. Both economic and social cohesion in the European Union is realised on the grounds of the position of solidarity and of the financing principle. The actual situation is provided by means of funds and programmes, which are intended for this purpose. As a matter of fact, even third countries may get financial support from the programmes of European Union with regional or universal value.

Further, we are going to make a conceptual analysis of the legal framework of European funds and programmes, which are applied on the grounds of transparent project contests, approved on the basis of legal persons' proposals from the sphere of public and private law, as well as by natural persons.

Project management is a reality of the present time, the result of trans-



formation of social reality from the sphere of economic law, of labour law and intellectual property law. Alina Bargaoanu, a European projects expert, states that “the breadth of project management is a way to support economic competition, to correspond to economic sphere contributed to the appearance of a new type of organization – the project-oriented organisation. (...). The affirmation that the future belongs to project-oriented organization is not exaggerated. The flexibility and adaptability, which *characterise* this type of organisation, allow a permanent regrouping and reorganisation of human and informational resources” [1, P.10]. The ability of problem solving is much higher, if compared with classic, traditional organisations.

Methods. In order to make the investigation of European funds, programmes and projects management, there are used general, individual and practical research methods, as well as the historical, descriptive, deductive, analytical, synthetic and comparative methods.

Results presentation and analysis. The legal framework of European funds, programmes and projects management is provided by the primary and derived legal norms of the European Union, so with competences in this sphere. The provisions of the article 5 of the *Treaty on European Union* stipulate that the limits of Union’s competences are governed by the principle of conferral. Under the principle of conferral, the Union shall act within the limits of the competences conferred upon it by the Member States in the Treaties to attain the objectives set out therein. Competences that are not conferred upon the Union in the Treaties belong to the Member States. Under the principle of subsidiarity, in areas which do not fall within its exclusive competence, the Union acts only if and insofar as the objectives of the proposed action cannot be sufficiently achieved by the member-states, either at central level or at regional and local level, but can rather, by reason of the scale or effects of the proposed action, be better achieved at Union level. The institutions of the Union apply the principle of subsidiarity as laid down in the Protocol on the application of the principles of subsidiarity and proportionality.

In spite of their conferral, the European bodies participate in the process of regulation of European funds and programmes, as well in the process of management monitoring of the projects, which are financed from the budget of the European Union.

In this context, we have to give conceptual and legal specifications of such categories of notions as European funds, programmes and projects, including their management.

European Funds. The European funds are principal financial tools, which the European Union uses to support its strategic objectives, which are actions of elimination of social and economic disproportion between European regions, of social and economic realization for the purpose of harmonious functioning of the European Union.

European funds have contributed to the realisation of social and economic cohesion since the formation of the European Coal and Steel Community. The Treaty of Rome contains provisions regarding the necessity of elimination of economic and social disproportion on the territory of the European Economic Community. The European Social Fund (ESF) and the European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF) were founded in 1958. The European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) was established in 1975. The Cohesion Fund (CF) was created in 1993. The Financial Instrument Aimed at Fishing (FIAP) was created in 1995.

The European funds are oriented towards a better economic and social integration of the Member States (*structural funds*) and to compatibilise the economic level of the candidate countries with the European one (*pre-accession funds*).

Structural Funds. The economic and social cohesion has instruments of realisation, which are called structural or structural funds whose aim is to support the Member States on the structural level. The financial support, based on structural instruments, goes generally to the least developed regions in the European Union on account of economic and social cohesion consolidation.

The sphere of regional development is regulated by primary and secondary legislation (treaties and regulations): *Regulation 1080/2006 on the European Regional Development Fund; Regulation 1081/2006 on the European social Fund; Regulation 1082/2006 on the European grouping of Territorial Cooperation; Regulation 1083/2006 on General Provisions of the European Regional Development Fund, European Social Fund and Cohesion Fund; Regulation 1084/2006 on Cohesion Fund; Regulation 1828/2006 setting out rules for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC), 1083/2006 laying down general provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, European Social Fund and the Cohesion Fund and of Regulation (EC), 1080/2006 on the European Regional Development Fund.*

The structural instruments contribute to the realisation of three primary objectives of the economic and social cohesion policy in the European Union: convergence or reduction disparities development between regions; regional competitiveness and employment; European regional cooperation.



The structural funds (structural instruments) are financial instruments used by the European Union to eliminate economic and social disproportion between European regions with the aim of economic and social cohesion realisation on the European level.

The European Social Fund (ESF) is a structural instrument that promotes integration measures on the employment and vulnerable social groups, financing them by means of professional formation and assistance in the employment process.

The European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) is a structural instrument that finances the growth of agricultural and forestry competitiveness, agricultural and environmental management, life quality improvement and diversification of economic activity in rural and suburban regions. The European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) replaces the former European Fund for Agricultural Orientation and Guarantee (EFAOG).

The European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) is a structural instrument financing the infrastructure, investments for generating workplaces, aid for small and middle enterprises, as well as local development projects.

The Cohesion Fund (CF) is a structural instrument financing big projects in the sphere of environmental protection, extension of trans-European transportation networks and long lasting development (energetic efficiency, alternative energy, renewable energy, ecological transport, intermodal transport).

The European Fisheries Fund (EFF) is a structural instrument of financing the continuity of fishery activity and rational exploitation, fishery resources protection, viable fishery enterprises development, development and improvement of life quality in the fishery-dependent regions. The European Fisheries Fund (EFF) replaces the former Financial Instrument for Fisheries Guidance (FIFG).

Pre-accession Funds. The pre-accession funds are financing instruments in the sphere of reduction of divergences between the levels of development of the candidate countries and Member States of the European Union. Usually the pre-accession funds are valid during the periods of the European Union extension.

Throughout the history of the European Union extension, there were used such funds: PHARE, CARDS, ISPA, SAPARD and Financial Instrument for Turkey.

PHARE programme was created in 1989 for financial assistance for

Poland and Hungary as aid for economical reorganization oriented towards institutional fortification, investments sustaining, industrial reorganisation, small and middle enterprises development, regional and social development in the sphere of democratic institutions and public administrations consolidation. Further, the PHARE programme has been changed and used in other countries, which joined the European Union, such as the Czech Republic, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Bulgaria and Romania. Eastern Balkan countries, such as Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Macedonia were also the beneficiaries of the PHARE programme till 2000.

Starting with 2001 the CARDS programme began to provide financial assistance to these countries.

ISPA, the instrument for structural policy of pre-accession, started a financial support programme of transport infrastructure and environmental protection for candidate countries in 2000-2006.

The SAPARD programme for agriculture and rural development was one of the three structural instruments aimed to support the adherence process of Central and Eastern European countries as regards their participation in common agricultural policy.

Beginning with 2007, the Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance (IPA) has replaced the previous financial instruments.

The sphere of the Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance (IPA) foresees financing in the field of:

- transition and institutions consolidation aid;
- transborder cooperation (with Member States of the European Union and other IPA eligible countries);
- regional development (transport, environment and economic development);
- human resources development (human capital consolidation and exclusion control);
- rural development.

The Beneficiaries of the Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance (IPA) are divided into two categories, depending on the level of divergence elimination:

- countries that are eligible for 5 spheres – Macedonia, Turkey;
- countries that are eligible for the first 2 spheres – Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Montenegro and Serbia.

The pre-accession funds for candidate countries guarantee their plenary integrity in the European area and ensure the harmonious functioning of the European Union.



European Programmes. When speaking about a programme or a project, we have to take into consideration the relation between the whole (programme) and the part (project). The programme is a group of projects, which are administered in a coordinated and controlled way to achieve results in a certain sphere of the European competence. Usually, the European administration competence for different spheres is delegated to executive agencies created for this purpose.

The primary and derived norms of the European Union's law regulate the social relations regarding European programmes and the spheres of their application.

The provisions of article 4, paragraph (3) from the *Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union* stipulate that in the areas of research, technological development and space, the Union shall have competence to carry out activities, in particular to define and implement programmes; however, the exercise of that competence shall not result in Member States being prevented from exercising theirs [12, P. 52].

The provisions of article 6 specify that the Union shall have competence to carry out actions to support, coordinate or supplement the actions of the Member States. The areas of such action shall at European level be: protection and improvement of human health; industry; culture; tourism; education, vocational training, youth and sport; civil protection; administrative cooperation[12, P. 53].

On the grounds of the treaty, the provisions of article 7 underline that the European Union shall ensure consistency between its policies and activities, taking all of its objectives into account and in accordance with the principle of conferral of powers [12, P.53].

The provisions of article 9 state that in defining and implementing its policies and actions, the European Union shall take into account requirements linked to the promotion of a high level of employment, the guarantee of adequate social protection, the fight against social exclusion, and a high level of education, training and protection of human health [12, P.53].

Decentralised bodies have been created for objectives achievement, policies application and the European Union tasks execution.

The executive agencies represent the European bodies created on the grounds of the regulation (CE) no. 58/2003 of the European Union Council with the aim of certain tasks realisation regarding the European programmes management. The executive agencies are situated in Brussels or Luxemburg, the European Commission headquarters.

The spheres of the competences of executive agencies are the following: the European Research Council Executive Agency (ERCEA), supporting research activity and stimulating scientific excellence in Europe as an integral part of the Framework Programme 7 (FP7), founded in 2007; Research Executive Agency (REA), evaluating project proposals and managing projects regarding the support of research for the major part of the Framework Programme 7 (FP7), founded in 2007; Executive Agency for Competitiveness and Innovation (EACI), managing the European financing programmes and initiatives in energetic, transport, environment, competitiveness and innovation sphere, founded in 2004; the Education, Audiovisual and Culture Executive Agency (EACEA), managing programmes and European activities in the sphere of education, audiovisual and culture, founded in 2005; the Trans-European Transport Network Executive Agency (TEN-T EA), ensuring the application and management of the trans-European transport network programme (founded in 2006); the Executive Agency for Health and Consumers (EAHC), supporting the application of the programme of the European Union's public health, founded in 2005.

The sphere of application of European programmes and funds is rather extensive, as well as the budget foreseen for these financial instruments. Financing of regulated spheres is made by means of transparent contests on obtaining funds for development of the spheres foreseen in the European Union objectives.

The European funds and programmes offer financial support on the ground of project proposals. The project proposal is presented in a written document containing the totality of measures and activities regarding this project. Usually, a project proposal is made in a standard form elaborated by the European Union as a sponsor of its actions. The sections of a project proposal are usually the following: title page, general information about the institution, general information about the project, summary of proposal, general objectives, specific objectives, proposal justification, work plan, expected results, impact, durability and ways of further financing, dissemination methods, risk evaluation, partnership, budget, project management and appendices [1, P.81]. A project proposal becomes a project as a result of positive evaluation by experts in the field. A European project is competitive if it meets the obligatory criteria of originality and innovation. The evaluation network is a group of criteria depending on the programme or fund of financial support.



European Projects. The scientific grounds of the project concept are based on definition of the notion. James Lewis considers that the project is a “group of actions executed in a period of time with well defined starting and ending points, with a clear aim of the works to be performed, with an own budget and a specified level of the results to be achieved” [3;4].

Dumitru Oprea underlines that “in spite of the recent appearance of the term *project* (less than one hundred years), projects and project managers have existed for thousands of years. They are the creators of the “wonders of the world”, they created the new image of human civilisation. (...) according to the opinions of specialists in field, it is estimated that 50% of the activities of respectable companies are guided by the principles of project management [5, P.8].

All project proposals become projects when an agreement on the European action is done between the signing parties, the sponsor and the applicant.

A project is a totality of interdependent activities, carried out according to an operation plan for certain results achievement in a stated period of time established by sponsor’s demands and/or changed at applicant’s request taking into consideration the complexity of accepted actions.

Every European project is coordinated by the concept of project management.

Dumitru Oprea affirms that “a project is an idea of improving the state of works and project management is a process of team coordination, of a team regarding the planning and management of a set of activities to be realised in certain terms. If we refer to coordination of more people, project management is a team process” [5;7]. Project management is becoming an established concept and a practice of the modern world despite its geographical or cultural location of the interested parties.

European Projects Management. The European projects management characterises a social way (legal and relational) of thinking and acting, because it supports social and economic competition, thus being a new mode of short-term, medium-term and long-term implementation of the strategy of development in the European Union.

The European projects management “is the use of specific knowledge, skills, abilities, instruments and techniques with the aim of certain project general and specific objectives fulfilment. The aim of project management is to achieve a certain result, observing financial, time, quality and technical limits of a project” [1, P.11].

The European projects management takes into consideration precise rules that determine the elaboration and implementation of foreseen actions.

We can mention the following universal fundamental principles of projects management:

- engagement principle,
- predefined success principle,
- efficiency principle,
- strategy principle,
- control principle,
- communication channel principle,
- working conditions principle.

The stages of the European project management are project conception, project ideas formulation, writing project proposal, project implementation, project management, project end-up.

Usually the forms of European project proposals are presented in electronic form, accompanied by guidelines establishing the way of all rubrics filling in. The project application proposal is usually made on-line.

Conclusions. The relation between the European funds, programmes and projects is very tight and umbilical from the conceptual point of view. In other words, the European programmes and funds stand for the whole, and the European projects represent the part. The projects constitute efficient development mechanisms of the European Union.

From the legal point of view, the European funds and programmes are ruled by the primary and derived norms of the European Union law. Legal regulation of the European funds and programmes by means of primary and derived norms should meet the necessity imposed by economic and labour relations change over the last decades. The European projects implement European funds and programmes.

The European projects management guarantees the best use of competent human resources and stipulated financial resources on the grounds of the competitiveness principle in order to ensure the European Union's progress and the welfare of people.



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cucerescu@irim.md

RESPONSABILITĂȚILE PENALE ALE MINORILOR ÎN STATELE EUROPENE

Violeta MELNIC, *doctor în drept, IRIM*

Rezumat

Regimul juridic al răspunderii penale a minorilor în dreptul european este determinat de tratatele și convențiile internaționale, la care statele sunt parte, reglementările Consiliului Europei, tratatele și actele Uniunii Europene și reglementările naționale. În pofida unor reguli comune stabilite în tratatele internaționale, reglementările Consiliului Europei și actele Uniunii Europene privind răspunderea penală a minorilor, statele membre în virtutea principiului suveranității în determinarea politicii penale stabilesc regulile proprii. În funcție de complexitatea și divergența reglementărilor naționale la nivel european se disting diferite vârste ale răspunderii penale, criterii subiective și obiective pentru stabilirea răspunderii penale, modelele justiției juvenile, măsuri educative și sancțiuni aplicate minorilor. Astfel, sunt două criterii de delimitare a vârstei de la care răspunde minorul, cel subiectiv și cel obiectiv. Primul criteriu presupune condiția, dacă minorul a acționat sau nu cu discernământ, săvârșind o anumită faptă periculoasă. Discernământul este definit în diverse state diferit. În Franța se consideră că există discernământ dacă o persoană nu suferă de boli psihice, iar în Ungaria minorul între 14-18 ani răspunde dacă nu este dement. Acest criteriu este caracteristic mai multor state. În Franța, pentru tragerea la răspundere penală a minorului este necesar ca acesta să fi acționat cu discernământ, și de la 16 ani în România și 15 ani în Franța minorul devine penal responsabil. În alte state la baza delimitării vârstei penale a minorilor a fost luată în considerare gravitatea faptelor comise, precum este Letonia, Lituania, Estonia, Republica Moldova. În acest context, este de menționat că în statele respective pentru infracțiunile grave (omor, viol) răspunderea penală survine pentru minorii de la vârsta de 14 ani, iar pentru celelalte - de la 16 ani, cea din urmă constituind vârstă generală a răspunderii penale.



Un alt aspect al răspunderii penale îl constituie regimul măsurilor educative și pedepsele; cert este că în toate statele măsurile educative au prioritate în raport cu pedepsele și cele din urmă se aplică numai în cazul când primele nu sunt eficiente. În diferite state măsurile de educare a minorilor delincvenți sunt numite în mod diferit: măsuri de siguranță, măsuri disciplinare sau măsuri educative, care deși impun unele restricții au mai mult o funcție educativă. În contextul diverselor reglementări naționale putem identifica unitatea definiției minorului în sens penal ca persoană care nu a împlinit 18 ani, abolirea pedepsei cu moartea și detențiunii pe viață pentru minori, prioritatea măsurilor educative față de pedepse, fapt care derivă din tratatele internaționale și documentele Consiliului Europei.

În vederea creării unui viitor european comun al asigurării respectării drepturilor omului, unde prevenirea și combaterea criminalității trebuie să fie acțiuni prioritare, este necesar a unifica dispozițiile statelor membre privind răspunderea penală a minorului.

Cuvinte-cheie: tratate internaționale, acte ale Uniunii Europene, minor, răspundere penală a minorului.

CRIMINAL RESPONSABILITY OF MINORS IN EUROPEAN STATES

Abstract

The legal regime of criminal liability of minors in European law is determined by international treaties and conventions to which member states are party, Council of Europe Regulations, community treaties and EU acts, as well as national laws. Despite common international and regional provisions concerning criminal liability of minors, member states, due to their sovereignty, set their own rules that are varied and diverse by nature. Due to the complexity and divergence of national regulations, the European system knows a number of age limits for criminal liability, objective and subjective criteria of establishing criminal liability, various models of criminal justice for minors, educational measures and sanctions/punishments applied to minors, as well as the need for and contents of discernment in criminal liability. Therefore, in the context of a common European future in which preventing and combating criminality must become priority objectives, a community-level unification of member states' legal provisions on criminal liability of minors is necessary.

Keywords: European law, treaties international, community treaties and EU acts, minors, criminal responsibility of minors.

RESPONSABILITE PENALE DES MINEURS DANS LES ETATS EUROPEENS

Introduction. La responsabilité pénale des mineurs dans le droit européen a plusieurs dimensions déterminées par le cadre juridique des règlements multiples qui sont spécifiques à l'espace européen. Ainsi, on mentionne les exigences internationales, les documents du Conseil de l'Europe, les traités et les règlements de l'Union européenne et les réglementations nationales.

En dépit de la réglementation internationale et européenne qui tend à uniformiser les dispositions sur la responsabilité pénale des mineurs, ils fournissent néanmoins une latitude suffisante pour les États membres à établir leurs propres règles. Et le même problème, c'est que certains faits peuvent être considérés comme légitimes mais être punis, dans d'autres États. Les mineurs du même âge peuvent être soumis à une responsabilité pénale dans un État et exonérée dans un autre. Le problème est que l'écart varie de façon significative et le critère de la territorialité a une grande importance pour que les mineurs jouissent de certains droits et certaines obligations. Et le phénomène de la criminalité ne se limite pas à un domaine particulier, mais il est attesté sur un territoire européen élargi, fait déterminé par d'autres intérêts communs d'ordre social, économique, culturel. L'opposition de plusieurs forces de régulation fournit un déséquilibre de pouvoir qui a été en mesure de faire osciller tant horizontalement que verticalement. Par conséquent peu de diviseurs communs sont à identifier dans les dispositions nationales sur la responsabilité pénale des mineurs. Parmi eux on peut identifier l'octroi d'un traitement pénal particulier à l'enfant, qui est une personne de moins de 18 ans, l'abolition de la peine de mort et la prison à vie pour les enfants, l'éducation ayant la priorité face aux mesures de châtement. Le fait sur est que le dénominateur commun de ces dispositions sont les dispositions internationales et européennes, qui ont accordé une plus grande discrétion aux législateurs nationaux. Toutefois, une grande partie des réglementations internationales autorisent les États, en vertu du principe de la souveraineté d'établir ses propres règles de procédure pénale, y compris visant la responsabilité pénale des mineurs. La diversité des règles nationales permettent de faire varier la limite d'âge de responsabilité pénale des mineurs ainsi que d'établir des sanctions pénales,



y compris la capacité pénale des enfants, les critères subjectives et objectives de responsabilité pénale, les mesures éducatives et les sanctions.

La responsabilité pénale en vertu des traités internationaux

La hausse de la criminalité et le fait d'avoir atteint un niveau transfrontalier a déterminé le besoin de l'internationalisation des dispositions sur la responsabilité pénale des enfants. L'impact de l'extension de la coopération internationale des États dans le domaine des droits de l'enfant par des instruments internationaux ont eu une influence positive en contribuant à améliorer la législation nationale dans ce domaine. À cet égard, de nouveaux instruments internationaux en matière de protection des enfants a favorisé l'émergence de nouvelles législations et des mécanismes de protection au niveau national. En outre la protection des droits des enfants, au niveau constitutionnel et législatif ont contribué à leur respect international.

Les traités internationaux sur la protection des droits des enfants sont d'une grande importance et pertinence par l'application directe, ainsi que leur prévalence sur les règles nationales. Ceci s'explique par le fait qu'en vertu des dispositions constitutionnelles des États les traités internationaux prévalent sur les règlements nationaux. Comme on a remarqué le droit international est un droit de coexistence entre les États souverains et égaux, qui contribue à façonner les compétences et la conduite. Il s'affirme en tant que droit de la communauté internationale, de l'humanité étant en mesure de protéger les intérêts et d'assurer la survie. Par conséquent, on considère efficaces les accords internationaux visant la responsabilité pénale des mineurs qui deviennent obligatoires pour les États membres. En ce qui concerne les recommandations et les résolutions, elles sont facultatives, mais peuvent influencer les politiques publiques dans ce domaine. Ainsi, dans la Déclaration Universelle des Droits de l'Homme on a mis en place les principes de la légalité de l'incrimination, la présomption d'innocence et l'application d'une loi pénale plus légère dans les législations pénales nationales des États membres. Le Deuxième Protocole relatif aux droits civils et politiques abolit la peine de mort. La Convention de l'Organisation des Nations Unies contre la torture et autres peines ou traitements cruels, inhumains ou dégradants prévoit que les États prennent des mesures législatives, administratives, judiciaires et autres mesures efficaces pour prévenir les actes de torture systématique et supervisera systématiquement les règles d'arrestation, de détention ou d'emprisonnement sur le territoire

étant sous sa juridiction, y compris pour les mineurs. Le Comité contre la torture examine les rapports des États sur les mesures de mise en œuvre de la Convention de l'ONU contre la torture et autres peines cruelles et soumet des commentaires vis-à-vis de ces rapports aux États membres sur lesquels les États vont présenter des informations utiles. Le Protocole facultatif à la Convention contre la torture et autres peines ou traitements cruels, inhumains ou dégradants chaque État établit et maintient au niveau national un ou plusieurs organes de visite pour la prévention de la torture et autres formes de traitements cruels, inhumains ou dégradants. En vertu de ce protocole, les États parties mettent en place des mécanismes nationaux de prévention habilités à examiner les questions sur le comportement envers les personnes qui sont privées de liberté, dans des lieux de détention afin de renforcer la protection contre la torture et autres formes de traitement ou châtiments cruels, inhumains ou dégradants, à soumettre des recommandations aux autorités afin d'améliorer le comportement visant les détenus et les conditions de détention et de la prévention de la torture et autres formes de traitement ou traitements cruels, inhumains ou dégradants, de faire des propositions et des commentaires avec renvoi au droit national. Il est important de noter que les actes de la torture ne sont pas définis par l'acte lui-même, mais d'après leur impact sur la victime. Dans ce contexte, on prend en considération les caractéristiques pertinentes des victimes, comme l'âge, la santé, ce qui constitue la torture pour un enfant ne peut pas être une torture pour un adulte sain.

Le premier document international sur les droits de l'enfant peut être considéré la Déclaration sur les Droits de l'Enfant du 20 Novembre 1959 instituant le principe de l'intérêt supérieur de l'enfant. Compte tenu de son caractère déclaratif, il n'a pas établi des obligations spécifiques pour les États d'améliorer le cadre réglementaire et institutionnel dans l'intérêt supérieur de l'enfant. Ensuite, le 20 Novembre 1989, l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies a adopté la Convention pour les droits des enfants, considérée comme la plus célèbre dans ce domaine. Celle-ci impose aux États certaines obligations pour la protection des enfants et pour assurer les garanties nécessaires, y compris sur leur responsabilité pénale. Conformément à l'article. 37 de la Convention internationale visant les droits de l'enfant, pour les infractions commises par une personne qui n'a pas atteint 18 ans ne sera pas livré ni la peine capitale, ni l'emprisonnement à vie sans possibilité de libération. L'arrestation, la détention ou l'emprisonnement d'un enfant sera conformément à la loi et ne seront utilisés qu'en tant que des mesures extrêmes pour une période la plus courte possible.



Tout enfant privé de liberté sera traité avec tolérance et respect à la dignité humaine, en tenant compte des besoins d'une personne de son âge. L'article 40 de la dite Convention stipule que les États parties reconnaissent à tout enfant suspecté, accusé ou reconnu d'avoir commis une infraction pénale, le droit d'être traité d'une manière susceptible de favoriser son sens de la dignité et de la valeur personnelle, et tenir compte de son âge et la nécessité de promouvoir la réintégration des enfants et de leur assurer un rôle constructif dans la société. Dans ce contexte, il révèle l'importance d'exclure les enfants les plus jeunes, du nombre de ceux qui sont pénalement responsables, en évitant une procédure judiciaire et en adoptant des prévisions pour le développement des alternatives aux soins institutionnels [4].

En outre, on met en lumière l'objectif éducatif qui vise à favoriser le respect des droits de l'homme et de préparer l'enfant à une vie responsable dans une société libre et démocratique. Réaliser les règles de la Convention internationale sur la protection de l'enfance a été manifesté par les Règles minimales de l'Organisation des Nations Unies concernant l'administration de la justice pour mineurs (Règles de Beijing), les règles et mesures non privatives de liberté (Règles de Tokyo), Règles de l'Organisation des Nations Unies pour la prévention de la délinquance juvénile (Directives de Riyad), Règles de l'Organisation des Nations Unies pour la protection des jeunes privés de liberté. L'ensemble de règles minimales des Nations Unies concernant l'administration de la justice pour mineurs (Règles de Beijing) est la première tentative de réglementer un système pénal axé sur les particularités des jeunes délinquants, leurs besoins sociaux et ceux de réinsertion sociale. Elle met en lumière que les délinquants mineurs ayant commis un crime doivent être traités différemment que les adultes et recommande aux États d'adopter des lois, des règles spéciales concernant les mineurs délinquants et la création des institutions spécialisées dans l'administration de la justice pour les mineurs. Ces établissements doivent répondre aux besoins des jeunes délinquants et la de la collectivité. En outre, les règles devraient réglementer l'âge de la responsabilité pénale, en tenant compte des spécificités de la maturation affective, du développement mental et intellectuel des mineurs. Celles-ci prévoient que le système de la justice juvénile doit assurer la protection de l'enfant et est faite de manière que la réaction face aux crimes des mineurs délinquants soit toujours proportionnelle à la situation des délinquants et les infractions. Donc, elles ont établi un système bivalent de la justice réparatrice et de la protection,

notamment par la mise en place de des peines proportionnelles à la gravité des crimes et les caractéristiques des auteurs. Ces règles prévoient un large éventail de sanctions flexibles pour les mineurs, pour que l'institutionnalisation soit une solution ultime. La mise en place des sanctions et mesures communautaires a été réalisée par les Règles et des normes minimales relatives aux mesures non privatives de liberté (Règles de Tokyo). Celles-ci couvrent un ensemble de droits, valeurs, règles et procédures visant à maintenir en liberté la personne chaque fois que possible dans toutes les phases de l'enquête, poursuite et procès, et le respect de la dignité. Les Règles de l'Organisation des Nations Unies pour la prévention de la délinquance juvénile (directives de Riyad) de 1990 mettent en lumière le processus de reconstruction des systèmes pénaux dans la manière de la justice de restitution, des acteurs sociaux impliqués dans le développement et la socialisation de l'enfant. La prévention de la délinquance juvénile est très importante, car elle implique la prévention du crime dans la société, et exige donc une approche globale impliquant tous les facteurs qui assurent la lutte efficace contre ce phénomène. Les directives prévoient la nécessité de promouvoir des programmes de prévention de la délinquance juvénile basées sur la recherche scientifique et l'identification des facteurs de risque. Conformément à ces principes de bien-être des gens mineurs devrait devenir le point central de tout programme de prévention[7]. Les Règles de l'Organisation des Nations Unies pour la Protection des Jeunes Privés de Liberté de 1990 ont le but d'établir des normes minimales acceptées par l'ONU pour protéger les jeunes privés de leur liberté sous toute forme avec le respect des droits fondamentaux de l'homme et des libertés conçu pour contrer les effets néfastes de la détention des jeunes ainsi que le soutien de leur réintégration. Selon celles-ci la détention est une mesure de dernier recours et pour une période minimale requise. La durée de la sanction sera déterminée par l'autorité judiciaire, sans exclure la libération.

Règlements du Conseil de l'Europe sur la responsabilité pénale des mineurs

Le Conseil de l'Europe élabore des conventions, des traités qui sont obligatoires pour les États membres, y compris en ce qui concerne la responsabilité pénale des mineurs, des résolutions, des recommandations, qui tout en ayant un caractère facultatif, influencent les États membres à développer leur propre politique pénale visant les mineurs. La Convention



européenne sur d'extradition assure la remise de personnes recherchées pour un crime ou pour l'application d'une peine, ou d'une peine capitale, sauf le cas des crimes de nature politique, militaire, fiscale ou si l'extradition est demandée pour l'acte où la peine de mort est applicable.

La Convention européenne pour la prévention de la torture et les peines ou traitements inhumains ou dégradants du Comité européen qui a été créé après des visites dans les États membres, examine le traitement des détenus, y compris des mineurs, en vue de renforcer la protection contre la torture et les traitements inhumains et dégradants. La Convention européenne d'entraide judiciaire en matière pénale, Convention européenne visant les prisonniers sous condition ou les indicateurs sous libération conditionnelle, la Convention sur le transfert des procédures en matière pénale.

La plus importante est la Convention Européenne des Droits de l'Homme et des Libertés Fondamentales, qui est obligatoire pour les États et assure le respect de ses clauses par l'intermède de la Cour Européenne des Droits de l'Homme, où les gens dont les droits garantis par la Convention ont été violés peuvent présenter un recours individuel. Dans la jurisprudence de la CEDH on estime que le mineur ne devrait pas être puni comme un adulte à cause de son manque de maturité, la peine est établie selon le degré de culpabilité ou on applique de mesures d'intervention susceptibles d'avoir des effets positifs. La détention pour mineurs devrait être pour une période la plus courte possible et en vertu de l'article. 5, al. 1 (d), la détention pour mineurs ne peut pas être autorisée pour une l'éducation supervisée établie par l'autorité compétente. La recommandation du Comité des Ministres sur les Règles pénitentiaires européennes prévoit que les personnes ayant moins de 18 ans ne devraient pas être détenues dans les mêmes prisons avec des adultes, mais dans des institutions spéciales. La CEDH a révélé à cet égard que l'hospitalisation d'un mineur en résidence surveillée ne viole pas l'art. 5, al. 1 (d) de la Convention, mais n'est pas susceptible de poursuivre les études supervisées de la personne concernée. Ainsi, dans le cas *Bouamar c. Belgique* un mineur soupçonné d'avoir commis certains crimes a été placé en résidence surveillée à l'isolement virtuel et sans un personnel qualifié, la Cour a jugé que les conditions de détention ne peuvent pas être considérées susceptibles d'un but éducatif et les placements à court terme, dans de différents établissements, pour une durée maximale de 15 jours ne sont pas compatibles avec l'art. 5, paragraphe 1 (d). La Cour a considéré que si le système d'un Etat choisit l'éducation

surveillée pour mettre en œuvre sa politique en matière de délinquance juvénile, il lui incombait de doter d'une infrastructure adéquate aux exigences de la sécurité et aux objectifs pédagogiques. Ainsi la Recommandation du Comité des Ministres (2003) 13 sur de nouvelles méthodes de traiter la délinquance juvénile et le rôle de la justice pour les mineurs démontre que l'objectif de la justice pour mineurs est la prévention des crimes et de la récidive criminelle, de les réinsérer et réintégrer. L'intervention dans le cas des jeunes délinquants devrait autant que possible être fondée sur des preuves scientifiques, qui fournissent la réponse sur leur applicabilité, à qui et dans quelles conditions. Chaque fois que possible, on applique la substitution de la détention pour les suspects mineurs. La privation de liberté ne devrait jamais être appliquée en tant que sanction imminente comme une forme d'intimidation ou servir de substitut à la protection des enfants ou à leur santé mentale. La recommandation 22 (2000) du Comité des Ministres aux Etats membres visant à stimuler la mise en œuvre du règlement européen sur les sanctions et les mesures communautaires, met en lumière les principes directeurs pour une utilisation plus efficace des sanctions et mesures, y compris la mise en œuvre des alternatives de la détention, la probation en tant que sanction indépendante, suspension de la peine de la détention, le travail communautaire, l'indemnisation, la rémunération, médiation entre la victime et le délinquant, une surveillance intensive de certaines catégories de délinquants, les restrictions à la liberté de circulation, la libération conditionnelle de la prison suivie par une surveillance. La recommandation (2006) 13 du Comité des Ministres aux Etats membres sur l'enquête en état d'arrestation préventive, les conditions et les garanties contre les abus, qui prévoit que l'arrestation préventive ne devrait pas cesser le traitement pénal et l'éducation des mineurs ou d'interférer avec le système éducatif plus avancé. La recommandation 19 (99) du Comité des Ministres visant les cas de médiation pénale qui prévoit que la médiation devrait être un service accessible à tous et donc régis par des normes reconnues. Par conséquent on révèle que les documents du Conseil de l'Europe sont pertinents et démontrent de l'uniformité en matière pénale pour les États membres, cependant, la mise en œuvre de ses dispositions sont prises au niveau national, à l'exception de la Convention européenne des droits de l'homme dont le respect est réalisé au niveau supranational. Bien que la jurisprudence CEDH est obligatoire aux Etats, elle intervient seulement en référence dans des causes spécifiques, laissant



ainsi les zones libres, ainsi donc est le cas de l'âge de responsabilité pénale des mineurs. Les recommandations et les résolutions du Conseil de l'Europe ont un caractère volontaire, sont mises en œuvre d'une manière appréciative au niveau national et n'ont pas d'effet d'uniformisation.

Responsabilité pénale des mineurs dans le système national des États membres de L' Union Européenne

La responsabilité juridique des mineurs varie d'un état à l'autre en fonction du développement social, économique, culturel des individus et est caractérisée par plusieurs éléments, l'âge de responsabilité pénale, les critères de l'application des peines, les sanctions pénales. Les systèmes des sanctions pour les mineurs ont été diversifiés, procurant ainsi à la sanction des mineurs seulement des mesures éducatives, seulement des peines ou un système mixte (peines et des mesures éducatives). La plupart des Etats appliquent le système mixte de sanction des mineurs et dans le système suisse ne s'appliquent que de mesures éducatives.

L'âge de la responsabilité pénale varie d'un système économique à un autre en fonction des spécificités nationales de chaque Etat. Ainsi, dans l'Union européenne le plus bas âge de la responsabilité pénale absolue est en Suisse, jusqu'à 7 ans, suivie par la Grande-Bretagne, au Danemark et au Pays de Galles 10 ans, 12 années aux Pays-Bas, au Portugal et en Espagne 16 ans en France, Pologne 13, Roumanie Autriche, Hongrie, Allemagne, Lettonie, Lituanie, Estonie, Italie, Moldavie - 14 ans, Norvège, Finlande, Suède, Slovaquie, Irlande du Nord, Islande - 15, Belgique 16 ans. Dans la perspective de nouveaux développements juridiques il existe la tendance de réduire l'âge de la responsabilité pénale, qui est soutenu par l'augmentation du nombre de crimes commis par des mineurs plus petits. Ces tendances sont présentes dans les propositions législatives de la France qui tendent à réduire l'âge de la responsabilité pénale de 12 à 13 ans, le nouveau Code pénal de la Roumanie de 14 à 13 ans. Dans les conditions de l'existence de différents âges de responsabilité pénale en Europe on devrait établir au niveau de l'UE l'âge minimum de responsabilité pénale de 12 ans, que les États peuvent varier en fonction des spécificités nationales.

L'âge de la responsabilité pénale est caractérisé par certaines étapes, c'est pourquoi les mineurs sont soumis à un régime de sanctions distinct. Ainsi, il ya deux critères pour déterminer l'âge de la responsabilité du mineur, celui subjectif et celui objectif. Le premier critère porte sur le fait si l'enfant

a agi ou non avec discernement pour commettre un acte nuisible. Le discernement est défini différemment selon les pays. En France, on considère en tant que discernement si une personne ne souffre pas de maladie mentale, et en Hongrie les personnes entre 14-18 ans sont sanctionnées si on n'atteste pas de maladie mentale[2, p.170-181]. Ce critère est caractéristique pour de nombreux pays, la Roumanie 13-15 ans, en France pour appliquer la responsabilité pénale il est nécessaire qu'il agisse avec discernement, de 16 en Roumanie et de 15 ans en France, et le mineur est pénalement responsable. Dans d'autres pays, ceux ex-socialistes en particulier, pour déterminer la limite de l'âge pénal des enfants a été prise en compte de la gravité de ses actes commis, ainsi la Lettonie, la Lituanie, l'Estonie, la Moldavie. Dans ce contexte, il est mentionné que dans ces États pour des crimes graves (meurtre, viol) la responsabilité pénale pour les mineurs se produit à l'âge de 14 ans, et pour d'autres à 16 ans, ce dernier étant l'âge général de responsabilité pénale. En outre, dans certains pays, il existe une symbiose entre les critères objectifs et subjectifs, lorsque des mineurs sont pénalement responsables à un certain âge, en tenant compte de la gravité de l'infraction et s'ils ont agi avec discernement. Un autre aspect de la responsabilité pénale est le régime des mesures éducatives et de sanctions, il est clair que, dans tous les États des mesures éducatives prévalent les châtiments et, éventuellement, ne s'appliquent que si les premières ne sont pas efficaces.

Les mesures pour éduquer les mineurs délinquants sont nommées différemment dans différents pays, on a les mesures de sécurité, de discipline ou des mesures éducatives, qui tout en imposant certaines restrictions n'ont qu'une fonction éducative.

En Allemagne, les mesures éducatives consistent à imposer des règles de conduite relatives à la résidence, l'éducation, l'interdiction de visiter certains lieux. Si elles sont insuffisantes s'applique des mesures disciplinaires, l'avertissement, on impose des obligations (indemnisation, le paiement d'une somme d'argent à une organisation d'intérêt général, prison spéciale pour les mineurs pour la fin de la semaine, de 2-4 jours ou 1-4 semaines . En Grande-Bretagne pour les plus légères infractions on applique le blâme pour la première infraction, et l'avertissement dans les autres cas, le dédommagement des victimes, la supervision, le travail communautaire, l'obligation de ne pas quitter la maison, l'ordonnance de surveillance supposant l'obligation de résidence pour les jeunes ayant moins de 16 ans, l'ordonnance d'assister 2-3 heures par semaine à des activités pour les jeunes dans les écoles[3, p.170-181].



En France, l'ordonnance du 2 Février, 1945 stipule que les tribunaux pour mineurs adoptent des mesures de protection, d'assistance, de surveillance ou d'éducation qu'ils jugent appropriées. Ainsi, en France, les mesures suivantes peuvent être appliquées, la libération des enfants mineurs, s'ils ne sont pas coupables, la détention avec sursis, dans les mêmes conditions que les adultes, l'avertissement, la garde solennelle et intimidée, mise sous la supervision des parents ou d'une personne de confiance, la mise sous la protection juridique pas plus de 5 ans, le placement dans une institution soumise d'enseignement sous contrôle ou une institution médicale ou médicale-psychologique. Dans les cas des contraventions, les mineurs ne peuvent être condamnés qu'à une amende, qui ne peut être remplacé en cas de non-respect avec la prison. Lorsqu'il ya des infractions de la cinquième catégorie (les crimes et délits), le mineur peut être puni par 13-18 ans de détention, bénéficier d'une réduction de moitié de la période prévue pour le crime. Les mineurs entre 13 et 18 ans peuvent être condamnés à prison si les traits de personnalité font nécessaires d'imposer une sanction ou s'ils évitent systématiquement, l'exécution des mesures de réadaptation. La réduction de la peine est une question de principe, parce que le juge a le droit à une décision particulière dans des cas exceptionnels, d'appliquer mineurs entre 16 et 18 ans, la même peine que celle prévue pour les délinquants majeurs[8]. Aux Pays-Bas, les mesures suivantes peuvent être appliquées aux mineurs- la détention dans des institutions pour les jeunes, la confiscation, la privation des revenus illégaux et la compensation des dommages. Selon le Code pénal néerlandais de détention pour mineurs ne peut excéder 24 mois, et que le juge peut libérer en vertu de la «parole d'honneur» le jeune qui est en conflit avec la loi et instituer une période d'essai. En outre, un nouvel élément de droit pénal néerlandais, par rapport à ceux analysés ci-dessus, est le travail communautaire.

En Pologne, le mineur de 15 ans qui commet une infraction très grave (meurtre, lésions corporelles graves, viol) peut être soumis à des sanctions pénales, en particulier lorsque les mesures éducatives n'ont pas abouti aux résultats souhaités. En Suède, pour la personne qui a commis un crime avant l'âge de 18 ans et est passible d'emprisonnement, le tribunal peut ordonner la tutelle close, mais ils seront au moins 14 jours et au maximum jusqu'à 4 ans, on peut appliquer la détention dans des cas exceptionnels.

En Estonie, le mineur peut être soumis a une ou plusieurs sanctions: l'avertissement, des sanctions visant l'organisation des études, des visites à un psychologue, spécialiste dans les problèmes de toxicomanie, un travailleur

social ou un autre spécialiste pour la consultation, la conciliation, l'obligation de vivre avec un parent, un parent adoptif, un tuteur ou une famille avec une personne qui fournit des soins ou un orphelinat, le travail communautaire, la garantie, la participation aux programmes sociaux pour les jeunes ou a des programmes de traitement médicaux, l'envoi dans des écoles spéciales. Le système juridique Portugais prévoit qu'aux mineurs de 12 ans à 14 ans sont appliquées des mesures d'éducation. Ces mesures s'appliquent aux mineurs qui se sont révélés difficiles à adapter à une vie sociale normale. Les mineurs se livrant à la mendicité, la prostitution, le vagabondage, l'abus d'alcool, ou la consommation illicite des drogues, sont susceptibles des faits décrits par la loi comme des crimes ou délits[6].

Aux Pays-Bas pour les mineurs âgés de 12 et 18 sont applicables de telles sanctions, le plus élevé étant la détention en prison pour les jeunes délinquants pour une période n'excédant pas 24 mois. Les mineurs peuvent être soumis a des mesures suivantes: la détention dans les établissements pour les jeunes, la confiscation, la confiscation des revenus illégaux, la réparation des dommages. La détention pour les mineurs pour un jour et jusqu'à 12 mois si la personne était âgée de moins de 16 ans au moment de l'infraction, et au maximum de 24 mois, dans les autres cas. Le travail communautaire comme une variante de peine alternative, ne doit pas dépasser 6 mois. Dans le cas des peines alternatives appliquées, le nombre des heures ne doit pas dépasser 240. La Grèce on prévoit pour les mineurs des détentions dans des centres correctionnels et pas des prisons, le temps de la détention, est de 5 à 10 ans si la peine est applicable aux adultes est de plus de 10 ans et 6 mois minimum.

En Roumanie, on a un système mixte de sanctions pour les mineurs formé de mesures éducatives (admonestation, liberté surveillée, le placement dans un établissement correctionnel particulier, l'hospitalisation dans un institut médical- éducatif) et de peines. Les détentions en prison applicables sont réduites de moitié: après la réduction, en tout cas, la peine minimale ne doit pas excéder 5 ans. En outre, les peines infligées pour les infractions commises pendant l'âge de la minorité ne supposent pas des incapacités ou des déchéances, et les peines complémentaires ne s'appliquent pas aux mineurs. Lorsque la loi prévoit pour un délit commis par un mineur la détention à perpétuité, la peine sera de 5 à 20 ans. La condamnation appliquée pendant la minorité n'est pas considérée en tant que première récidive. Dans le cas de la libération conditionnelle, les personnes condamnées pendant la minorité peuvent être libérées après avoir purgé



une courte durée de la peine (article 60, 4. Code pénal). L'article 116 du nouveau Code pénal prévoit de mesures éducatives non privatives de liberté (la formation civique, la surveillance, des week-ends surveillés, assistance quotidienne) et des mesures éducatives privatives de liberté (placement dans un centre éducatif, placement dans un centre de détention). En comparant le contenu des mesures éducatives dans le nouveau projet du Code pénal et celui actuel, on observe que celles-ci sont exposées en hiérarchie d'après l'ordre de gravité et sont destinées à la réinsertion sociale et la rééducation par les commissions de probation pour les mineurs, qui sont conçues pour les contrôler et vérifier.

Le Code pénal de la Moldavie dans l'art. 104 prévoit les mesures éducatives qui peuvent être appliquées aux mineurs: l'avertissement, la mise des enfants sous la supervision des parents, l'obligation de réparer les dommages (pour l'application de ces mesures on prend en compte la richesse du mineur), l'obligation du mineur de suivre un cours traitement médical et de réadaptation psychologique, le placement du mineur par le tribunal, dans un établissement médical et correctionnel. On peut appliquer aux mineurs quelques mesures de contrainte simultanément. En tant que sanction pour les mineurs on peut infliger une amende, des travaux communautaires, la détention (ne peut être appliquée à des personnes n'ayant pas atteint l'âge de 16 ans). Dans le cas de l'application de la détention pour une personne qui n'a pas atteint l'âge de 18 ans au moment de l'infraction, le terme de la détention prévue par la loi est réduite de moitié pour une telle infraction pénale. En comparaison avec le nouveau projet du Code pénal les mesures prévues par le Code actuel de Moldova sont plus privatives de liberté. À cet égard, la réglementation contenant des mesures non-privatives de liberté pour les mineurs, telles que la formation civique, le week-end surveillé, l'assistance quotidienne, sont préférables.

Il convient également de mentionner que, conformément à l'art. 54 du Code pénal de Moldova, la personne qui a moins de 18 ans qui commet un crime moins grave pour la première fois peut être libérée de responsabilité pénale, conformément à la procédure pénale, s'il est constaté que la correction est possible sans recourir à la responsabilité pénale.

Certains états distinguent les sanctions pénales et les mesures éducatives. La Suisse et les Pays-Bas utilisent l'avertissement en tant que sanction pénale, alors que la plupart comme l'est le Portugal, l'Espagne ou la Belgique intègre des mesures éducatives ou de correction. En outre, le placement dans des institutions même clos est considéré comme une mesure

éducative en France, la Belgique ou en Luxembourg, en Espagne et comme peine en Angleterre, en Suisse et en Hollande. L'Allemagne et la Grèce appliquent les mesures de correction. L'unité européenne visant le traitement des mineurs est en cours et devraient être fondée sur des notions de la peine, la responsabilité selon l'âge et imputabilité.

Dans certains pays, tels que la Suède, la Suisse, le Danemark, le Portugal, l'Espagne il y a une procédure spéciale pour les jeunes adultes entre 18-21 ans, et 18-25 ans en Suisse, auxquels on applique des règles pénales relatives aux mineurs[8].

Dans ce contexte des différentes réglementations nationales, nous pouvons identifier l'unité de la définition du mineur du point de vue pénal, comme une personne qui n'a pas atteint 18 ans, de l'abolition de la peine de mort et de la détention à vie pour les mineurs, de la priorité des mesures éducatives, qui découlent de traités internationaux et des documents du Conseil de l'Europe. Ainsi, les nombreuses divergences dans d'autres aspects de la responsabilité pénale des mineurs dans les différents pays expriment la nécessité d'une uniformisation au niveau européen, de mise en place des normes minimales de la responsabilité pénale, des mesures éducatives et des peines pour les mineurs, de la création d'un régime spécifique pour les jeunes adultes.

La réglementation de l'UE sur la responsabilité pénale des mineurs

La législation de l'UE est relativement modeste en ce qui concerne la responsabilité pénale des mineurs parce que la matière pénale a été réservée aux Etats membres et n'a pas été initialement traité au niveau communautaire. Le traité de Maastricht a créé de nouveaux domaines de coopération, marquant une étape dans l'intégration européenne, notamment par la création du deuxième pilier- la Justice et les Affaires de l'Intérieur. Ensuite, par le traité d'Amsterdam on a créé l'espace unique de liberté et de sécurité pour les citoyens de l'UE qui devait prendre effet au cours des cinq ans après la ratification. Plus tard, le Conseil Européen de Tampere a approuvé un programme d'action contenant plusieurs tâches, y compris celles relatives à la lutte contre la criminalité.

Les documents du Conseil de l'Europe sur l'extradition, l'entraide judiciaire en matière pénale, le transfert des personnes condamnées ont été inclus dans l'acquis communautaire, imposé aux États pour l'adopter, avant l'adhésion à l'UE[1]. Traité de Lisbonne a donné une autre dimension à l'Union européenne en matière pénale. L'évolution des réglementations n'a pas été significative et a offert des réserves suffisantes dans le domaine de la responsabilité pénale des mineurs, probablement pour éviter la duplication



des réglementations des traités internationaux, du Conseil de l'Europe, en vertu de la souveraineté de l'Etat dans la mise en place de sa politique criminelle. Toutefois, les changements prévus dans le traité de Lisbonne a donné aux institutions de l'UE plus de pouvoirs en matière pénale, mais moins sur la responsabilité pénale des mineurs. Malgré les nouveaux pouvoirs pénaux accordés aux institutions européennes par le traité de Lisbonne, ils ne sont pas opérationnels dans le contexte où les Etats se montrent réticents à l'unification de certaines sanctions pénales. Une directive visant à établir des standards minimaux nécessaires correspondants aux exigences de l'UE serait bénéfique et utile visant la responsabilité pénale des enfants.

En outre, les objectifs visant la protection des droits des enfants, bien que devenus contraignants après le traité de Lisbonne, dont la violation peut être traduite devant la Cour Européenne de justice, vont évoluer très lentement dans la jurisprudence de CEJ, qui pourra à peine élucider certains principes pour les États membres comme dans le domaine des droits de l'homme. Par conséquent, pour éviter les délais réglementaires qui prendront du temps, mais dont la nécessité ne doit pas être niée, il serait utile de prévoir certaines exigences en matière de responsabilité pénale des mineurs et les approuver par la Directive. Celle-ci sera fonctionnelle et correspondante aux principes de l'application immédiate, de la prévalence, de la subsidiarité du droit communautaire ainsi que des institutions de l'UE.

Ces normes doivent être supérieures à celles internationales, aux documents du Conseil de l'Europe et exclure la possibilité du refuge dans un État qui tolère la criminalité, d'un autre où elle soit sévèrement punie. D'autant plus que les environnements de formation tendent à être uniques, et donc la responsabilité de ces actes devraient espérer une communautarisation. L'UE a demandé aux États membres l'adhésion à certains traités internationaux du Conseil de l'Europe sur la coopération en matière pénale, afin d'uniformiser certaines de leurs dispositions. Cependant elle a adopté des dispositions modestes en matière, fait justifié par la juridiction nationale en vertu du principe de la souveraineté. Il est juste que les réglementations internationales aient certaines normes ainsi que celles du Conseil de l'Europe, mais qui ne sont pas suffisantes pour l'Union Européenne, une organisation séparée qui repose sur plusieurs objectifs communs.

Or, ses politiques communes supposent d'une manière implicite d'autres effets qui ne sont pas estimés initialement dans la formulation des objectifs. Ainsi, la création des objectifs économiques communs, la libre

circulation des capitaux, des personnes, établis non seulement dans les domaines social, économique, culturel, mais également dans celui pénal. Le problème est que la prévention et la lutte contre la criminalité dans l'Union européenne repose sur les instruments internationaux, du Conseil de l'Europe plutôt que de l'UE, mais la cause est de même celle communautaire. Dans les conditions où la réalisation de certains droits on doit respecter certaines obligations, il existe des règles pour assurer la coexistence et la convivialité sociale, tant au niveau national, international et régional. Dans le cas de l'UE semblent apparaître des droits distincts découlant des dispositions de l'ONU, du Conseil de l'Europe, voire nationales, mais d'assurer leur coexistence dans la politique pénale ne tient pas du cadre communautaire. Les mineurs dans l'UE bénéficient de certains droits mais aussi il en a des risques. Ils ont accès à l'éducation dans différents pays, la liberté de circulation et de ménage, mais sont pénalisés différemment pour les mêmes faits dans des différents Etats, on fixe l'âge de la responsabilité pénale différemment. L'écart est admissible si fondé raisonnablement, par des spécificités nationales, mais pas sensiblement, pour ne pas donner l'impression que l'Union européenne a plusieurs intérêts économiques et politiques plutôt que les avantages sociaux de ceux qui nuisent à l'union des intérêts primaires.

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violeta.melnic10@yahoo.com



IRIM - EXPERIENȚE INEDITE. ARTICOLE DE SINTEZĂ

“ÎNVĂȚAREA” EUROPEI ÎN ȘCOALĂ – CONDIȚIE A INTEGRĂRII REPUBLICII MOLDOVA ÎN UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Ludmila ROȘCA, *doctor habilitat în filosofie, IRIM*
Vasile GALAMAGA, *IRIM*

Rezumat

În acest articol autorii își propun să explice necesitatea inițierii „Învățării” Europei în Republica Moldova. În baza experienței Spaniei, României, analizată la Seminarul internațional cu același generic, autorii descifrează conținutul fenomenelor și proceselor: europenitate și europenizare. Integrarea Europeană este un proces complex care se desfășoară în timp, impunând modificări serioase în stilul de viață și gândire al tuturor păturilor sociale: producători, consumatori de bunuri materiale, de servicii, de informație. Experiența umană arată că astfel de schimbări sunt suportate mai ușor și cu mai mult efect dacă subiecții sunt instruiți, sunt pregătiți pentru ele. În acest sens “învățarea” Europei în școală, gimnaziu, liceu, universitate este actuală și semnificativă pentru cetățenii Republicii Moldova, aflați în plin proces de aderare la Uniunea Europeană. Din experiența altor state putem învăța multe, cu atât mai mult că profesorii Jean Monnet din România, Spania și Italia sunt deschiși către o colaborare prodigioasă. Scopul acestui studiu este concentrat în explicarea necesității asimilării valorilor europene, în expunerea oportunităților integrării și în descifrarea cauzelor multiplicării dezavantajelor integrării statelor cu o economie subdezvoltată în Uniunea Europeană.

Perceperea și trăirea identității etno-culturale trebuie corelată cu apartenența la grupul social, la comunitate, care la rândul lor sunt determinate de gradul de

dezvoltare al conștiinței individuale. Schimbarea mentalității persoanei, care presupune schimbarea abordării vieții și activității, este un act conștient, determinat multiplu, proces în care o semnificație aparte o are propria decizie. Interesul față de activitatea instituțiilor Europei unite, de perspectivele pe care le deschide integrarea se manifestă diferit. În baza experienței acumulate de Spania, subliniază autorii, putem conchide că manifestarea interesului față de procesul integrării în comunitatea europeană este intensă în faza de preaderare și scade treptat în intensitate în perioada postaderare, așa încât la moment profesorul Jean Monnet Enrique Banus observă la tineri o indiferență și chiar un nihilism axiologic. Generația spaniolilor, care actualmente sunt la vârsta respectabilă a maturității, care au trăit momentul aderării la Uniunea Europeană, își păstrează interesul față de evenimentele/procese ce caracterizează viața comunitară. Tinerii însă nu cunosc istoricul Europei Unite, oportunitățile pe care le oferă instituțiile europene. Ei se folosesc de drepturile și libertățile pe care le asigură sistemul politic European, fără să cunoască adevărata lor valoare, deoarece ei n-au trăit în alte condiții și nici nu-și pot imagina că ar putea fi altfel. În discursul său la Seminarul internațional, Enrique Banus a observat că din afara Uniunii Europene interesul față de viața comunitară, activitatea instituțiilor este în creștere. Savanții din Japonia, Noua Zelandă, menționa Enrique Banus, studiază experiența Uniunii Europene, istoricul acesteia, evaluează principiile și mecanismul funcționării și viabilității ei.

Cuvinte-cheie: identitate, integrare, europenizare, europenitate, Spania, România, Republica Moldova, Uniunea Europeană, socializare politică.

LEARNING ABOUT EUROPE IN SCHOOLS – AS A CONDITION OF EUROPEAN INTEGRATION OF REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

Abstract

In this article the authors intend to explain the need to initiate a “Learning” of Europe in Moldova. Based on the experience of Spain, Romania, analyzed at the international seminar with the same generic, the authors decipher the content of such phenomena and processes as: Europeanism and Europeanization. European integration is a complex process and imposes serious modifications in the lifestyle and the way of thinking of all social classes : producers, consumers of goods, services and information. Human experience shows that such changes are supported more easily and have more effect if subjects are trained and they are ready for them.



Keywords: *identity, integration, Europeanization, Europeanism, Spain, Romania, Republic of Moldova, European Union, political socialization.*

EL “APRENDIZAJE” DE EUROPA EN LA ESCUELA – CONDICIÓN DE LA INTEGRACIÓN DE LA REPÚBLICA DE MOLDOVA EN LA UNIÓN EUROPEA

Introducción. La Integración Europea es un proceso complejo que se desenvuelve en el tiempo, imponiendo serias modificaciones en el estilo de la vida y en el pensamiento de todas las capas sociales: productores, consumidores de bienes materiales, de servicios, de información. La experiencia humana indica que tales modificaciones se soportan de una manera más fácil y con más eficacia si los sujetos están instruidos y preparados para ello. En este sentido “el aprendizaje” de Europa en las escuelas, gimnasios, liceos, universidades es actual y significativo para los ciudadanos de la República de Moldova que se encuentran en pleno proceso de adherencia a la Unión Europea. Partiendo de la experiencia de otros estados podemos aprender mucho, sobre todo, que los profesores de Jean Monnet de Rumania, España e Italia están dispuestos para una colaboración prodigiosa. El objetivo de este estudio está concentrado en la explicación de la necesidad de la asimilación de los valores europeos, en la exposición de las oportunidades de la integración y en el desciframiento de las causas de la multiplicación de las desventajas de la integración de los estados con una economía subdesarrollada en la Unión europea.

El tema del presente estudio fue seleccionada por los autores en resultado de una experiencia inédita que pasaron dentro de los marcos de los Seminarios internacionales en los que participaron profesores de Rumania (S.N.S.P.A. Bucarest, Universidad de Oradea, Colegio Nacional “Mihai Eminwescu”), de España (Universidad de...), de la República de Moldova (Instituto de Relaciones Internacionales de Moldova, Colegio pedagógico “Alexei Mateevici” y de 65 liceos). Los discursos de los profesores de Jean Monnet, escuchados con mucho interés por los presentes,

los debates que abarcaron diferentes aspectos de la integración europea y, sobre todo, la necesidad del reflejo de la temática europea en curriculum preuniversitario, nos determinó sintetizar las opiniones escuchadas y reflejar sobre los chansen que ofrecen la integración a aquellos que estarían preparados, pensarían y accionarían como los europeos.

Resultados de la investigación. En los últimos decenios, los científicos de la República de Moldova en los informes presentados en las conferencias científico-prácticas, en los artículos publicados en las recopilaciones o revistas científicas, a veces están discutiendo la temática europea, acentuando las posibilidades, sacando en relieve las ventajas y las oportunidades, descifrando el contenido de las nociones: *europización, europeidad, mentalidad europea* [1; 2; 3].

La noción de identidad significa la cualidad de una persona, de un objeto o de un fenómeno de manifestar la individualidad en el tiempo y en el espacio a través de características fundamentales incambiables, que los distingue de todos los demás y los determina de que queden ellos mismos durante todo el período de su existencia [4]. La percepción y la vivencia de la identidad etno-cultural es preciso correlacionar con la pertenencia al grupo social, a la comunidad, las cuales a su vez están determinadas del grado de desarrollo de la conciencia individual. En la definición e interpretación filosófica la conciencia aparece como el núcleo coordinador de la vida psíquica de la persona que tiene una estructura compleja y la cual se subordina al cambio/modificación, siendo determinada por los factores excitantes del exterior. El cambio de la mentalidad de la persona que supone el cambio del enfoque de la vida y de la actividad, es un acto consciente, múltiplemente determinado, proceso en el cual un significado aparte la tiene la propia decisión.

Expresándonos con otras palabras, si deseamos de veras concientizar los procesos a los cuales participamos volens-nolens, hace falta conocer el contenido de la integración europea, necesitamos entender qué significa la mentalidad europea. La Europa unida no intencionó unificar la mentalidad de los pueblos que aceptaron voluntaria y concienzudamente participar en la implementación de unos proyectos económicos, orientados hacia el aseguramiento de los criterios de la calidad de la vida, hacia el crecimiento de su bienestar. Sin embargo, atravesando distintas etapas de desarrollo comunitario, de consolidación institucional, los europeos asimilaron las condiciones de la prosperidad, del bienestar y del aseguramiento de la calidad de la vida. Las mismas están reflejadas por los atributos del estado de



derecho, el cumplimiento riguroso de los cuales es una de las primeras condiciones de la integración de nuevos pueblos y estados en la comunidad europea. Por lo tanto, la necesidad del “aprendizaje” de Europa está impuesta por la condición del desarrollo en cada ciudadano de la República de Moldova de la conciencia jurídica.

En la base del funcionamiento de las instituciones europeas está situado el principio: *unidad a través de diversidad*. La diversidad cultural y el multilingüismo son las realidades de la Europa unida. Surge la pregunta: ¿Qué pasará con los ciudadanos de la República de Moldova en el proceso de integración/en resultado de la integración si para el momento ellos no se han desarrollado la conciencia cívica, histórica necesaria para la determinación de propia identidad etno-cultural? Resulta difícil de pronosticar en las condiciones en las cuales la integración en una comunidad supone el conocimiento del idioma en el cual la misma comunica, la historia, a la cual la misma la valorifica constantemente en su mayor sentido; aprender a base de la experiencia de otras generaciones, estados, que han pasado a través de procesos semejantes. El sabio oriental menciona: El listo aprende utilizando los errores de los otros, el pragmático aprende por errores propios, pero hay gente que no valorifica ninguna experiencia. En este contexto, se impone la correlación del estilo de vida y de pensamiento con el éxito/resultado/rendimiento. En el caso de los listos esto está asegurado, en el de los pragmáticos puede estar alcanzado, y en el tercer caso sobre tales objetivos ni siquiera se puede hablar [5]. Por eso insistiremos sobre la asimilación de la experiencia de España y Rumania, que han transitado el proceso de integración europea y que han asimilado las experiencias en el período de postintegración.

El interés respecto a la actividad de las instituciones de la Europa unida, de las perspectivas que las abre la integración se manifiestan de diferentes formas. En base a la experiencia acumulada por España podemos mencionar que la manifestación del interés respecto al proceso de integración en la comunidad europea es intensa en la fase de pre-adherencia y disminuye gradualmente en intensidad en el período de post-adherencia, de tal modo que al momento el profesor de Jean Monnet Enrique Banus nota en los jóvenes una indiferencia e incluso un nihilismo axiológico. La generación de los españoles, quienes ahora tienen una edad respetable de la maduración que han vivido el momento de adherencia a la Unión Europea, guardan el interés respecto a los acontecimientos de los procesos que caracterizan la vida comunitaria. Pero los jóvenes desconocen la historia de la Europa Unida, las

oportunidades que ofrecen las instituciones europeas. Ellos gozan de los derechos y las libertades que les asegura el sistema político Europeo, sin conocer su verdadero valor, porque ellos no han vivido en otras condiciones y ni siquiera pueden imaginarse que podría haber sido de otro modo.

En su discurso en el Seminario internacional Enrique Banus observó que desde las afueras de la Unión Europea el interés respecto a la vida comunitaria y la actividad de la instituciones crece. Los científicos de Japón, Nueva Zelandia, menciona Enrique Banus, estudian la experiencia de la Unión Europea, la historia de la misma, evalúan los principios y el mecanismo de funcionamiento y su viabilidad. Por supuesto que el fenómeno respectivo tiene explicaciones, entre las cuales el profesor resaltó las siguientes: la necesidad de una colaboración entre los hombres de negocios, empresarios, entre los políticos; la globalización que caracteriza el mundo contemporáneo, el diálogo intercultural, el interés respecto a los logros de la civilización europea. Se conocen las concepciones sobre el final de la historia, sobre la confrontación de las civilizaciones, cuyas conclusiones quedan en la atención de los científicos preocupados por los chances del mundo contemporáneo de sobrevivir [6].

La adherencia de Rumania a la Unión Europea, aunque duró, los profesores de la Universidad de Oradea mencionan los errores cometidos, entre los cuales un significado mayor tuvo la incapacidad de *absorción* de los fondos europeos asignados para el desarrollo de la infraestructura y el renacimiento de las ramas de la economía nacional. La imposición de algunas exigencias respecto a las mercancías exportadas al mercado comunitario está respaldada de todos los estados-miembros de la UE, preocupados por la seguridad de los países y por la población de los mismos. En este sentido, es significativa la práctica europea a través de la cual se ofrece tiempo y recursos financieros para satisfacer las exigencias de adherencia. Los ciudadanos de los estados en los cuales el período respectivo no está utilizado con máxima eficiencia, tras la firma de los documentos de adherencia a la UE tienen que soportar las consecuencias. En dicho contexto *El Proyecto "El Aprendizaje" de Europa en la escuela* tiene un mayor significado por la demanda lanzada, mediante la cual el *equipo* se ha propuesto la *sensibilización* de los dirigentes de estado y de las instituciones de los mismos, de todas las categorías de funcionarios públicos respecto a la socialización política de los jóvenes, y a través de ellos y a los adultos. Los ciudadanos de la República de Moldova deben conocer las ventajas y las desventajas de la adherencia a la UE, deben concientizar la responsabilidad de este acta, asimilar el contenido de los valores europeos.



La actitud de los moldavos respecto al proceso de integración europea, además del hecho de que es diametral contraria para distintas categorías sociales, sobre todo para aquellos que están dirigidos/manipulados por los partidos políticos, es también inadecuada. El fenómeno se explica por el hecho de que los mediadores producen programas que desorientan a la población. Por ejemplo, los que están preocupados por la publicidad política, mediante un jubilado, contestan a la pregunta: ¿Qué significa para mí la integración? Una pensión de 200 euros que les asegura una vida decente. El bienestar, el mejoramiento de las condiciones de vida y de descanso – son los objetivos que les preocupa a todos los hombres adultos. Pero los cambios en la vida de los moldavos no estarán determinados sólo por los procesos de la integración gradual, sino en gran parte del cambio de la actitud, de la comprensión valórica de la vida y de sus exigencias. He aquí un ejemplo agradable: el 28 de marzo del presente año tuvo lugar la Conferencia científica de los estudiantes, con el tema: *Procesos integracionistas regionales*, consagrada al XI aniversario del Instituto de Relaciones Internacionales de Moldova, a la cual estuvieron invitados los graduados de liceo del año 2014. El Programa de la Conferencia comprendía la Sesión festiva, de inauguración: hora 11.00 – 11.30, y el registro de los participantes era planificado para 10.30 -11.00. En realidad, a las 10.30 todos los participantes e invitados ocuparon los sitios programados, lo que hizo posible cambiar el programa y a las 11.00 comenzó el trabajo la Sesión en pleno de la Conferencia. Yo, Ludmila Ro'ca, en calidad de organizadora y mentora del acontecimiento felicité a los estudiantes y liceístas por el hecho de que procedieron como los europeos y no tradicionalmente como los moldavos quienes se permiten llegar tarde y hacerse esperar. Es un acto que nos da esperanza de que nosotros mediante la instrucción y educación, mediante propio ejemplo, lograremos realizar el cambio de la mentalidad y adoptar el estilo de vida de los europeos, basado sobre los valores de la democracia: libertad, responsabilidad, deber, honestidad en todas nuestras acciones. Otro ejemplo refleja la actitud de nuestros estudiantes respecto al medio ambiente, respecto a la limpieza de los espacios públicos. El sábado, 5 de abril, los estudiantes del IRIM invitaron a los estudiantes de la USM, ASEM, ULIM a recoger la basura del parque Râ'cani-Ciocana.

Conclusiones. *“El Aprendizaje” de Europa en la escuela* es un proyecto orientado hacia la práctica de las relaciones interhumanas, que se propone la valorización de la experiencia de los estados-miembros de la UE con el objetivo de desarrollar las habilidades profesionales de los especialistas en

diferentes dominios, de ayudarles a asimilar los valores europeos, en base a los cuales llegaría a ser real la formación de la mentalidad europea. Pensar y actuar como en Europa no es una cualidad innata, es una virtud obtenida tras la transición/vivencia de un proceso complejo, centrado sobre el conocimiento, la asimilación y la aplicación de los valores general-humanas: bien, verdad, hermoso, libertad, dignidad, responsabilidad, etc.

Mediante acciones concretas, mediante activismo cívico, los profesores, los educadores que por sus gestiones diarias son formadores de opinión, demolerán los muros metálicos de la conciencia conservadora, a veces reaccionarios en los cuales existe espacio sólo para un sueño romántico e ilusión.

Vivimos en otro mundo, en otro sistema valórico y es lamentable el hecho que los moldavos quienes para el momento forman un grupo social consolidado, no han percibido el cambio y la irreversibilidad de los procesos que se han iniciado. Ellos deben estar orientados/guidados con perseverencia, convincentemente. Este objetivo de la socialización, incluso de la de la política, es realizable en las condiciones de la valorización con máxima eficacia de las ventajas de la integración de la República de Moldova en la Unión Europea y de la disminución de la influencia de las desventajas de este proceso.

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rosca@irim.md



CONFERINȚA PROFESORILOR DE LIMBĂ ENGLEZĂ DIN MOLDOVA: SINTEZĂ A COMUNICĂRILOR

Lilia PORUBIN, *doctor în filologie, IRIM*

Rezumat

Articolul reprezintă o cronică a conferinței META găzduită de IRIM pe data de 5 aprilie 2014. META este o asociație a profesorilor de limbă engleză din republică. Genericul conferinței a fost “Predarea limbii engleze pentru noua generație”. Scopurile conferinței au fost: oferirea oportunităților unice pentru dezvoltarea profesională a cadrelor didactice în domeniul predării limbii engleze; schimbul de idei și practici; lărgirea conexiunilor profesionale; schimburi de proiecte; revizuirea noilor apariții din domeniul predării limbii engleze ș.a. La conferință au participat peste o sută de cadre didactice. Articolul prezintă sesiunea din plen și secțiunile conferinței. Facultatea Limbi Străine IRIM a prezentat două ateliere și a participat activ în celelalte secțiuni ale conferinței.

Cuvinte-cheie: IRIM, conferință, META, predare, EFL, conținuturi, metodologie, discurs didactic, drepturile copilului, arta oratorică, creativitate, comunicare interculturală, traducere, evaluarea învățării, tehnologii moderne, educația adulților, pregătirea cadrelor didactice.

THE CONFERENCE OF ENGLISH TEACHERS FROM MOLDOVA: COMMUNICATIONS ANALYSIS

Abstract

The article tackles the conference hosted by IRIM on April 5, 2014. The conference was organized by META (Moldovan English Teachers' Association) and had the theme "English Language Teaching for the Next Generation." The aims of the conference were: to offer a unique opportunity for professional development in the field of teaching English, to exchange ideas and practices, to keep abreast of current trends, to foster professional networks, to share research projects, to review the latest books and professional resources, etc. Specialists from EFL/ESL contexts and related fields as well as officials were invited. The author of the article presents the events of the conference: the plenary session, workshops, panel discussions and research-oriented sections. The faculty of Foreign Languages presented two workshops and actively participated in other sections of the conference.

Keywords: IRIM, conference, META, teaching, EFL, content, methodology, classroom discourse, children's rights, public speaking, creativity, intercultural communication, translation, assessment of learning, modern technology, adult education, teacher education.

On April 5, 2014 Moldova Institute of International Relations (IRIM) hosted the first annual META (Moldovan English Teachers' Association) Conference with the theme "English Language Teaching for the Next Generation." The aims of the conference were: to offer a unique opportunity for professional development in the field of teaching English, to exchange ideas and practices, to keep abreast of current trends, to foster professional networks, to share research projects, to review the latest books and professional resources, etc. Specialists from EFL/ESL contexts and related fields as well as officials were invited. The conference opened with a concert performed by children from different schools of the republic. It included dancing, singing, aerobics.

The plenary session took place in the Assembly Hall and was attended by almost one hundred participants. His Excellency **Gerard Corr**, Ambassador of Ireland in Bucharest, addressed congratulations to the organizers and greeted all the participants and wished them only good practices. Many good wishes were expressed by **Jerrold Frank**, Regional English Language Officer (RELO)



and **Brent Israelsen**, Assistant Public Affairs Officer, USA Embassy in Chisinau. **Veronica Neagu**, Dean of Foreign Languages Department (IRIM) presented the host institution, IRIM, and wished all the participants every success. The organizers, **Irina Pomazanovschi**, META President, and **Larisa Guzun**, META executive director, greeted the participants and invited them to take an active part in the conference and enjoy the best of it.

After the plenary session two key-note speakers presented their ideas on topics of utmost importance for English teachers. **Jerrold Frank**, Regional English Language Officer in US Department of State (RELO), Responsible for providing assistance and support for English language professionals in six countries (Ukraine, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, and Moldova) presented the topic *Let every lesson be your last lesson*. The presentation discussed how to incorporate positive virtues into everyday English classes. It was accompanied by some practical activities and useful ideas for teachers to use in their classrooms. The second key-note speaker, **Bob Earlie**, Visiting Scholar, B.A., M.A., HDPS, Ireland NEWB (National Educational Welfare Board), Co-ordinator for supports to marginalised families. Assistant Principal in a Vocational and Further Education College, Director of Adult Education. C.P.D. (Continuing Professional Development) Officer for Network of School Planners Ireland (NSPI), Consultant for Collaborative School Development, High School teacher for over 20 years, presented the topic *The future of English teaching: some perspectives on content and methodologies*. He tried to answer the questions: Do we dare predict the future? Did our parents believe e-mail would be possible, Skype calls would be like going for a coffee, taking money from a hole in the wall would be ordinary, that the profession of 'type-setter' would disappear in favour of web publishing, that tele-medicine would allow doctors to get multiple opinions immediately. And that violence, perversity and terrorism would be made 'easier' by the internet.

After the plenary session the conference continued with two regular sessions spread across multiple rooms. Each session included workshops, panel discussions and research-oriented presentations. In the first session there were 5 workshops, a panel discussion and a research-oriented presentation. **Omeed Aminian**, Washington, D.C. English Language Fellow Program currently affiliated to Balti State University presented a workshop with the topic *Promoting and managing classroom discourse – the Socratic seminar & other groupings*. The goal of this 80-minute workshop was to improve management of student discourse. The presenter explored how to

use different types of discussion groups for a communicative classroom, promote constructive student dialogue and reflect on our experiences. He focused on the Socratic Seminar but also tried out other grouping strategies as well. The objective of the workshop was to be able to manage a Socratic Seminar and other discussion formation techniques. It was achieved by listening to a short presentation and then by taking part in actual discussion groups, which simulated discussions. The ultimate goal was to further understand the teachers' role in a communicative classroom.

The second workshop was presented by **Olga Temnicova**, English teacher at "Liviu Deleanu" lyceum in Chisinau, and Nelly Ceciui, English teacher at "Petru Movila" lyceum in Chisinau, with the topic: *Children's Rights*. The presentation consisted of a Pen Game explaining necessity of learning rules. It is known that rights cannot be separated from responsibilities. This is one of the greatest laws of human civilization history. The objectives of the workshop were: to attract attention to the concept of children's rights, create an understanding of rights and responsibilities, and how this applies in everyday children's lives and situations.

The third workshop was prepared and presented by **Trish Ostroski**, US Peace Corp Volunteer Community and Organizational Development – Durllesti, Moldova AA Business—University of Akron (Ohio), BA Mass Media and Communications—University of Akron (Ohio), Masters Studies Organizational Leadership—Gonzaga University (Spokane, Washington), Hypnosis Certification—Hypnosis Motivation Institute (Tarzana, California). The topic was *Power of public speaking*. Public Speaking has been described as the number one fear. The presenter intended to make every participant use his authentic self to tap into his inborn talents for public speaking and develop his awareness, balance, empathy, freshness, authenticity and fearlessness.

Another workshop was prepared and presented by **Lilia Porubin**, Associate professor, PhD, head of English Philology Chair (IRIM). The topic was *Teaching English sounds: challenges and achievements*. The presentation focused on new approaches in teaching English sounds, methods and strategies practiced during 5 years of teaching the course of English Phonetics and Phonology to students of the Foreign Languages Department, IRIM. There were also presented best practices and most engaging activities that enhance students' cognitive and praxiological competences while studying English phonological features. The objectives of the workshops were: to suggest new ways of teaching English sounds; to share teaching experience; to explain the common



difficulties in teaching the English sounds and to offer solutions for them. The first stage of the presentation focused on how to create motivation for studying English sounds (using an engaging activity) and also on different pronunciation riddles meant to increase interest in the topics studied. The main part of the presentation will concentrate on the English sounds and ways of teaching their characteristic features. There were also presented non-traditional transcription exercises that make students more interested in the topic. The final part tackled projects on English Sounds made by IRIM students.

One more workshop of that session was presented by **Galina Gradinaru**, PhD, currently teaching at State Pedagogical University “Ion Creanga” in Chisinau, Head of English Chair. The topic of the presentation was *Creativity now is as important in education as literacy*. The modern world is a product of human ideas, beliefs and values. The human mind is profoundly and uniquely creative, but too many people have no sense of their true talents. The presenter also emphasized the idea that education has an important role in helping us to achieve our potential. The workshop included debates and game-based instructions.

The panel discussion of the first section focused on the topic *English as a foreign language*. The panel discussion allowed different people to present their views on a topic in a short space of time, after which the discussion is open to the audience. The presenters were Victoria Mascaliuc, Svetlana Munteanu, Ludmila Raciula, Vera Tabureanu, Elena Varzari. **Victoria Mascaliuc**, university lecturer at “Alec Russo” Balti State University, currently deputy dean of Department of Letters, PhD, presented the topic *Academic List in Teaching Reading to University Students (B2 level)*. The presentation focused on the academic list for the B2 level students. It touches upon teaching listening comprehension, taking into account the academic list, determined by IELTS B2 level of English. The objective of the presentation was to present some effective techniques in teaching listening comprehension. **Svetlana Munteanu**, English teacher, 2nd didactic degree, currently teaching at “Prometeu-Prim” Lyceum in Chisinau, presented the topic *Theories on interactive learning, based on student-centered learning process*. The aim of the presentation was to illustrate that successful learning depends mainly on the atmosphere that the teacher creates all together with educational practices such as Bloom’s Taxonomy and Howard Gardner’s Theory of Multiple intelligences. **Ludmila Raciula**, lecturer at “Alec Russo” Balti State University had a presentation with the topic

Describing graphs and charts based on the IELTS requirements. This presentation focused on the requirements for the academic writing as part of the IELTS exam, and mainly on the description of charts and graphs. It gave insights into the essence of the exam and offered useful strategies and techniques for coping with the task. **Vera Tabureanu**, university lecturer at Moldova State University, Foreign Languages and Literatures Department, presented the topic *Applying indirect strategies to foreign language learning*. **Elena Varzari**, “Alec Russo” Balti State University, Senior Lecturer, English & German Philology Department made a presentation with the topic *Using educational drama to teach speech acts*. The presentation touched upon ways of using educational drama to teach speech acts.

The first Research-oriented section of the conference had the theme *EFL and Intercultural Communication*. Presentations were made by were made by **Ina Colenciuc**, Senior English lecturer at Free International University of Moldova, (ULIM), Master of Arts; **Olga Duhlicher**, Lecturer at Moldova State University, English Language Department; **Anna Lisnic**, English lecturer at State Pedagogical University “Ion Creanga” in Chisinau, director of Studies at American Language Center, Alumna of UGRAD program; **Rodica Nedelciuc**, English teacher in “Prometeu-Prim” lyceum in Chisinau; and **Elena Rotaru**, Senior lecturer at State Pedagogical University “Ion Creanga” in Chisinau. Topics discussed covered the following areas: enhancing the communicative competence at the gymnasium level; language through literature: approaches to teaching literature in the English classroom; intercultural education – raising people’s awareness to respect diversity, tolerance and solidarity; healthy and unhealthy competition in the EFL classroom; an approach to the English relative pronoun.

Section two of the conference included four workshops, two panel discussions and research-oriented presentations. One workshop was prepared and presented by **Daniela Munca – Aftenev**, PhD in English Literature, American Councils, Open World / Professional Fellows Program Officer, with the topic *Planning and implementing a civic engagement EFL student project*. The workshop guided participants along the process of designing and implementing a complex civic engagement project for students. The participants examined several case studies of the most successful international student projects implemented by International Education and Resources Network.

Another workshop was presented by **Valentina Singhirei**, PhD in English Philology, Associate professor, English Philology Chair (IRIM),



alumna of US grants. The topic of the presentation was *Training techniques for specialized text translation*. The main objective of the given presentation was to give evidence in a peculiar nature of specialized text that needs clear and exact translation.

One more workshop was presented by **Rick Breault**, USA Fulbright Scholar, currently teaching at State Pedagogical University “Ion Creanga” in Chisinau. The topic was *Formative and summative assessment of learning*. That was “hands-on” workshop in which teachers brought examples of their existing curriculum and assessments, discussed their effectiveness and then developed new assessments that would better address their needs and that could be used right away in the classroom. The presenter offered ideas from current thinking about assessment in the United States that teachers can adapt to their own local classrooms.

Cernei Cristina, English teacher, Ist didactic degree, currently teaching at “Onisifor Ghibu” Lyceum in Chisinau, prepared the workshop with the topic *Using humour as an effective instrument in teaching EFL to young learners*. Objectives of the presentation were: to introduce a number of humorous songs easy to use in every day classroom activities; to introduce some internet and reading resources that include funny short stories; to highlight the importance of humour in everyday classroom activities. The presentation also included a number of useful resources to be used in the classroom.

The first panel discussion of the second section was presented by **Rodica Aculov**, English teacher at Lyceum “Mihai Eminescu” in Cimislia, 2nd didactic degree; **Iulia Konoplina**, teacher of English at the Theoretical Lyceum “D.Cantemir” in Balti, Senior Didactic Degree; **Olga Schukina**, PhD in Pedagogic science, Assistant Professor, Head of the English Philology Department at State University in Tiraspol; **Tatiana Popa**, English teacher at “Gh. Asachi” lyceum in Chisinau; **Micaela Taulean**, PhD in Pedagogy, senior lecturer at “Alecu Russo” Balti State University. The topic was *Teaching Skills and Modern Technology in EFL*. Discussions focused on the following aspects: usefulness of video aids, testing speaking skills, E-twinning and its opportunities for English teachers, overcoming phonetic interference in the process of second language acquisition, enhancing university students’ cultural awareness.

The second panel discussion of the second section was presented by **Natalia Alhazov**, Kiev State University, Ph.D. in Linguistics, EFL teacher at American Language Center with American Councils for International Education ACTR/ACCELS in Chisinau; **Natalia Azmanova**, Senior Teacher

at English language and literature chair, Free International University of Moldova (ULIM), Master Degree in English Philology **Alina Mardari**, English lecturer at State Pedagogical University “Ion Creanga” in Chisinau; **Oxana Golubovschi** and **Lilia Herta**, both from “Ion Creanga” University in Chisinau. Topical issue of adult learning/teaching. Stylistic investigation in the field of medicine. Equivalence in translation – interlanguage synonyms, homonyms and paronyms. Benefits of using group work in the teaching-learning process of a foreign language.

The second Research-Oriented presentations Section comprised topics presented by the following experts: **Stella Grama**, English teacher at “Prometeu-Prim” Lyceum in Chisinau, II didactic degree; **Ala Gutu**, psychologist and English teacher. doctoral studies in educational psychology, NGO director of International Study Centre for Educational Opportunities; **Marina Kaim**, lecturer at MOLDOVA State University, Fulbright Scholar Alumna, teacher of the English Language & Literature; **Olga Pascari**, English lecturer at Free International University of Moldova (ULIM) in Chisinau. Discussions covered the areas of cross-linguistic application on idiomatic expressions, *verba cogitandi* and modality issues. There were also presented psychological conditions underlying the formation of motivation for learning a foreign language all together with cctive learning strategies in EFL classes.

At the end of the conference all presenters and participants received certificates. The Foreign Languages Department IRIM offered each of the guests books written by IRIM lecturers and researchers.

lilyporubin@gmail.com

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*Adresa redacției:
str. Pușkin 54, mun. Chișinău, Republica Moldova, MD-2005
telefon/fax: 022-22-83-20; e-mail: revista@irim.md*