

# THE PERCEPTION OF THE TRADITIONAL INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS SCHOOLS REPRESENTATIVES ON THE EVOLUTION OF WORLD ORDER AFTER THE POST-COLD WAR

*Ioan HORGA\**

**Abstract.** *After 1990 the international society knows two contradictory phenomena, political-military instability, the expansion of the market economy on a global scale, which contributed to the forging of the Post-Cold War Order in which the tendency towards a unipolar and hegemonic system with global dimensions was inevitable in our opinion, entering the first stage of what we called during the study the Global World Order (GWO-1). At the beginning of the twenty-first century, these contradictory evolutions are amplified, on the one hand, by the rising of strong global economies, which compete with the USA (China, India, EU, Japan, Brazil, South Africa) and on the other, by the signs of returning to the international scene of Russia, which claimed the legacy of the place occupied in the great international politics by the Soviet Union, to which are added the political-military ambitions of China and India. To all these are added the challenges that climate change has on the whole of international relations.*

*Or this stage of the evolution of Post-Cold War Order as a global order no longer responds to the characteristics of the first stage (GWO-1), based on unipolarity, so it is necessary to introduce a new concept, which reflects these evolutions, namely the second stage- the Global World Order (GWO-2).*

*In this research we tried to see how these evolutions are perceived by the main representatives of the traditional schools of international relations - realists and liberals: first, how are these transitional evolutions perceived from GWO -1 to GWO-2, and secondly, how GWO -2 is perceived and finally what are the options regarding GWO -2.*

**Keywords:** *Post-Cold War Order, Global Word Order (GWO- 1; GWO -2), realists, liberals, unipolar, mulltilateral, Post-Cold War Order, international agenda*

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## TERRITORIAL CHANGES ON THE ROMANIAN-UKRAINIAN BORDER BETWEEN WORLD WARS

*César García ANDRÉS\**

**Abstract.** *This paper will carry out a detailed study related to the change of borders that occurred in Romania and Ukraine from the end of the First World War to the Second World War. In order to understand the territorial changes, the proposal will focus on examining how the borders of both territories with the main Peace treaties were left after the First World War. But undoubtedly the most important issue in this paper is the analysis of the border situation between the two countries after the Second World War. In this sense it is of vital importance to know the contacts that took place with the great powers of the war for the development of the events.*

**Keywords:** *Ukraine, Romania, borders, First World War, Second World War*

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## THE PATH TOWARD EU OF SERBIA

*Emilia Nicoleta SCHIOP\**

**Abstract.** *Europe faces major crises. One of the main challenges towards integrating migrants, especially between how is state`s security seen in the XXI century and how minority issues can influence the agenda setting process. It is to see how the management of borders and internal policies can cope with an increasing pressure upon citizens welfare. Also, the European governance is ready to provide solutions to all these problems in different ways. For this, the emphasis should be placed on lobby and advocacy technics for future trends in migrationl security. Beside the area of EU's Liberty, Justice and Security Area, limitations and challenges upon migration security, the European governance, lobby and advocacy for sustainable migration policies and other perspectives in the relationship between EU institutions and migration security, it is important to take into consideration the relation with third countries.*

*Before those challenges for European Union the enlargement in the West Balkans was a priority, but for now this objective is postponed. Serbia, as a candidate country for European integration can not be part of it in the near future, even if its most negotiation chapters are advanced. Migration crise also affects the periphery of Europe, not only the important centers of power. West Balkans must face the migratory population crisis as well, but it does not have so many intruments like central Europe. Serbia and other countries from that area must face the migration problem and it also needs to continue development for the future integration, which is a double effort.*

*The main objective is to show the connection between the accession negotiations between Serbia and the European Union and the migrations crisis. In this way, the document analysis is helpful. There could be seen the differents from the European reports before the migration phenomenon and after. Also, the conflictual context that started in Syria is an important factor.*

**Keywords:** *Serbia, migration, accession negotiations, enlargement, progress.*

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## SOUTH AFRICA'S MEDIATION SURROUNDING THE 2008 ELECTIONS IN ZIMBABWE

*Dan-Ionuț PETRICA\**

**Abstract.** *The question of free and democratic elections in Zimbabwe is core to our present endeavour. We have analysed how South Africa mediated agreements between the political parties in Zimbabwe, resulting in a series of electoral reforms, decreased violence during the electoral process and, ultimately, a government of national unity. While the creation of an inclusive government formalized the success of South Africa as a mediating power, Zimbabwe was plagued by a struggle for power inside its central apparatus, whereby good governance principles were cast aside. Our research details the entire situation, ultimately providing an assessment based on several strings of IR theory and practice.*

**Keywords:** *theory of international relations, national unity, governance, inclusiveness, political conflict*

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# THE COHESION POLICY POST 2020 IN ROMANIA: PROPOSED PROGRAMS AND SIMPLIFICATION MEASURES IN THE PROCESS OF ACCESSING EU FUNDING

*Diana GLIGOR\**

**Abstract.** *Romania has been a net beneficiary of the Cohesion Policy, one of the main EU policies, since joining the European Union in 2007. Nowadays, Romania is still facing problems in the use and absorption of structural and cohesion funds, generated by the complex bureaucratic procedures, that are not imposed by the European Union. Simplification measures have been discussed and agreed between the European Commission and the European Parliament, inclusively for the 2014-2020 programming period. At the national level, the simplification measures proposed, in general, can lead to the reducing of bureaucracy, to facilitating the access of the beneficiaries to the non-reimbursable funds allocated to Romania, as well as to the balanced progress of the development regions.*

**Keywords:** *Cohesion policy, simplification, absorption, European funds, ERDF, ESF+, 2021-2027*

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## ROMANIA WITHIN THE REALMS OF THE EFTA

*Christian BERGMANN\**

**Abstract.** *Romania entered the European Union in 2007 and from then on, two important countries outside of the European Union started to help with financial grants. Norway and Switzerland from the European Free Trade Association. Several programmes and projects have been founded since and are still in work. The aim of this article is to present briefly the EFTA and the financial aid programmes of the two countries. Also, at the end of the article, there will be a short and non-representative comparison of projects founded by the two countries. But the article also wants to show how well do the involved institutions inform the general public by means of websites and electronic documents, stats and data.*

**Keywords:** *EFTA, Swiss-Romanian-Cooperation-Program, Norwegian Grants to Romania, EEA-Grants to Romania, financial contribution and help.*

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# EUROPEAN FUNDS, BARGAINING TOOLS AND FOUNDING TARGETS FOR MIGRANT INTEGRATION<sup>1</sup>

*POLGÁR István\**

**Abstract.** *The aims of the article is to present the existing obstacles, problems and tensions and proposed solutions in the integration process of the non EU migrants with a special regard on Central, South and Eastern Europe. Also, is focusing on a wide variety of European development and regional policies, which represents the solution for a permanent and harmonious development of the border regions.*

*The issue of national minorities and the so called „new minorities” are, in the process of European construction, one of the most important aspects that European countries have had to manage. Learning about and researching minorities, for them to transmit knowledge and experience to young people through education, have become an essential pillar of European values on the construction of an intercultural society based on direct and indiscriminate cooperation and collaboration between ethno-religious communities. It is known that European legislation and practice promote the idea of living together in the sense of social value consisting in accepting otherness, good understanding of the various ethnic groups with in the same local communities and openness to communication and cooperation. Nowadays Europe is faced with the dilemma of to receive or to refusenon EU migrants. In the given circumstances European public space became a geopolitical environment that is experiencing a new institutional arrangement between nation states and a new paradigm of coexistence of the cultural differences. After a brief interpretation of the key terms, we will focus on the financial instruments, which aim is promote the integration of traditional and new minorities in the European society.*

**Mots-clés:** *migration, integration, european funds, border, cooperation*

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<sup>1</sup> This study is a revised and enlarged analysis of a study published in *Analele Universității din Oradea*, seria Relații Internaționale și Studii Europene, TOM X, 2018, Oradea, p. 121-130

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## THE ROLE OF INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION IN EASTERN EUROPE

*Victoria GOREAINOV\**

**Abstract.** *Today the term "intercultural communication" is often used to refer to the wide range of communication issues that inevitably arise within an organization composed of individuals from a variety of religious, social, ethnic, and educational backgrounds. In an era of interference, intercultural communication is timely and advisable. The article analyzes the relation between communication, language and culture in the Republic of Moldova. In this way, it is necessary to emphasize that the language is a part of culture and that it plays a very important role in it, including in Republic of Moldova.*

**Keywords:** *Intercultural dialogue, Eastern Europe, Republic of Moldova, communication, culture, language.*

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**CULTRAL INTELLIGENCE (CQ):  
FROM NEW IDEA TO CONCEPTUAL MODEL.  
WHAT IS IT, AND WHY IS IT A CRUCIAL FACTOR IN  
TODAY'S INTERCULTURAL BUSINESS NEGOTIATIONS?**

*Michelle LIM\**

*James CHUA\*\**

*Cristian VLAD\*\*\**

*Fumiaki TAJIRI\*\*\*\**

*Ana DAMASCHIN\*\*\*\*\**

**Abstract.** *We live and work in a very multicultural world, and it is reasonable to interact with people from different cultures and backgrounds, people with different values, norms, and beliefs. Cultural intelligence, new construction of the 21st Century, plays a prominent role in this increasing interaction. It is also relevant to consider and mention that cultural intelligence becomes an almost vital skill in a world where crossing the borders of a country has become a routine, and your workmate, your friend, or your professor can come from the farthest corner of the globe. The ability of individuals to work effectively across culture, but most importantly, as international practice demonstrate- the ability to negotiate with people from different cultures improve the relationship, build a long-lasting relationship and help to understand cross-cultural differences across the globe better.*

*The main objective of the present research is to help develop a better understanding of the cultural intelligence concept. Secondly, based on the data provided by the international practice and recent research, this study aims to identify whether cultural intelligence is a factor in negotiation outcome and to determine the component of cultural intelligence that has the most significant influence on negotiation outcome.*

**Keywords:** *Cultural intelligence, Emotional intelligence, cultural differences, intercultural negotiations, negotiation effectiveness*

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# INSTALLING A CULTURE OF INNOVATION THROUGH ORCHESTRATED COMMUNICATIONS AND COGNITIVE TALENT OPERATIONS (NTT COMMUNICATIONS CASE STUDY)

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*Fumiaki TAJIRI\*\**

*Ana DAMASCHIN\*\*\**

*Hiroaki KANEKO\*\*\*\**

**Abstract.** *Starting with Artificial Intelligence (AI) and continuing with Machine Learning, Blockchain, IoT, Intelligent Learning Platforms, Quantum Computing, Deep Learning, Cognitive Solutions, Learning Management Systems (LMS), Intelligent Global Talent Databases, Prediction Machines and Robotic Process Automation (RPA), talent operators in the whole world are in search of implementing modern technology solutions for enhancing operational efficiency and for developing more engaged, collaborative and better connected organizations.*

*Corporate Japan has seen an unprecedented need for revamping talent operations and organizational structures in order to incorporate modern technology and to enhance global competitiveness. Along with modern technology comes modern talent – a rapidly emerging generation of digitally native business practitioners who redefine the business landscape with their new skills, vision for the future of doing business, desires to connect and aspirations for growth.*

*In an effort to determine how modern technological solutions have changed the dynamics of traditional Japanese organizations and reshaped the architecture of their business, this paper reveals some of the most popular technologies and talent operation practices embraced by Japanese organizations ready to compete on the global market, as illustrated in the case of NTT Communications.*

**Keywords:** *Talent, Communications, International, Business, Innovation, Culture, HR, Technology, Cognitive, Organization, Japan*

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# ASPECTS OF THE INTEGRATION OF ROMANIAN EMIGRANTS IN ITALY, TORINO AREA. QUESTIONNAIRE BASED SOCIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

*Marius FLORICU\**  
*Floare CHIPEA\*\**

**Abstract.** *The article proposes a brief presentation of the theses included in the theoretical models of migration, based on which several hypotheses have been formulated, tested through their own research. Chapter two presents the methodological aspects and results of a sociological survey based on a randomly applied questionnaire to the parishioners of the Orthodox churches "40 Saints martyrs" from Sevestia from Moncalieri and "Sfânta Cruce" from Turin, Piemonte area, aiming to identify some characteristics of the integration of Romanian migrants. in the socio-cultural environment specific to the country of destination.*

**Keywords:** *causes of migration, integration of migrants; country of origin, country of destination, social networks*

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## THE CHALLENGE OF INTERETHNIC COEXISTING IN EUROPE AT THE BEGINNING OF THE XXI CENTURY: THE POLITICAL DIMENSION

*Nataliya NECHAYEVA-YURIYCHUK\**

**Abstract.** *This article is dedicated to the problems of interethnic coexistence in contemporary European space. The author makes an attempt to analyze the scientific approaches to the defining the essence of the term „identity”, „national identity”, analyze the main peculiarities of social-political development of Ukraine in 2013-2014, Scottish and Catalan referendums and their influence on European stability.*

*The special attention is payed to the Russian influence on political development of Ukraine; Russia's interference into domestic affairs of the EU member states.*

**Keywords:** *identity, national identity, revolution, ethnic coexistence, referendum*

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# POPULATION AGING. A DEMOGRAPHIC VULNERABILITY FOR THE SOCIETAL SECURITY OF THE EUROPEAN UNION<sup>2</sup>

*Mircea BRIE\**

**Abstract.** *For centuries, important geopolitical, social-economic or scientific factors have contributed to the progress of European societies. An important effect of this progress was the improvement of the perspectives and the demographic context. The positive evolution of important demographic indicators, including population growth, urbanization, decreased mortality (including infant mortality), increased life expectancy, population mobility, etc. have contributed to Europe's success worldwide. Europe proved to be an important demographic source that allowed for the golden era of colonialism when the Christian-European civilization spread across the globe. However, the trends have changed in the meantime. If during the period of sharp increase in the birth rate in the years after the Second World War, the European population reached up to 22.8% of the world's population, Europe subsequently experienced a reduction down to zero of the population growth. Today, the European population represents only 9.6% of the world's population. In the current geopolitical and economic context, this tendency of population decline is an important demographic vulnerability of the European space, and particularly of the European Union. Not only the quantitative dynamics of the population is in decline. Its structure reflects more and more vulnerabilities that impose new public policies, including in the field of social protection, of social services. The increase of life expectancy in the last decades has not been corroborated with the maintenance or increase of the birth rate, so we are witnessing an increasingly visible phenomenon of population aging. These imbalances create strong pressures on the pension systems of EU member states. In this context, some states have chosen to progressively open their doors to the foreign workforce. The increasingly massive migration is a demographic phenomenon entailing several problems that require a delicate approach through the rethinking of public policies. Immigrant integration has proven to be toilsome and costly. Moreover, this increasingly raises issues related not only to societal security but also to national security. Methodologically, without analyzing the full range of demographic vulnerabilities that the European Union is facing, we intend to monitor the main demographic indicators that refer to the age group structure of the population of the 28 EU Member States. This paper aims to capture the phenomenon of population aging in Europe, with its various regional peculiarities. To carry out this analysis we propose to use the data provided by Eurostat for the last 10 years.*

**Keywords:** *The European Union, population aging, demographic vulnerability, societal security*

<sup>2</sup> This paper was made by completing a revised edition of the study *Population aging. A demographic vulnerability of the European Union* (Mircea Brie, 2019).

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# COUNTER-TERRORISM CAPACITY OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

*Cristina EJOVA\**

**Abstract.** *This article explores the prevention measures and international cooperation of the Republic of Moldova in the field of combating terrorism. The terrorist organization The Islamic State mentioned the Republic of Moldova among the 60 countries that they consider enemies, the question regarding the measures for preventing terrorism on the territory of the Republic of Moldova and the subject of the international cooperation of Moldova in the fight against terrorism become relevant.*

*In the article the author also focuses on legislative measures introduced in the Republic of Moldova in response to the spread of terrorist activity in the European Union.*

**Keywords:** *terrorism, security, countering terrorism, preventing terrorism, anti-terrorism activities, anti-terrorism cooperation*

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## THE HUMAN SECURITY DISCOURSE: BALANCING DEONTOLOGY WITH TELEOLOGY

*Marius-Daniel BAN\**

**Abstract.** *The human security discourse has mostly been concerned with a deontological approach to security. In this paper I consider a more basic foundation for human security, where the response to insecurities of the other is mediated by a critical hermeneutical ethics. In this way the paper aims to supplement the standard conception of human security, so as to take account of the phenomenological treatments of an ethics of action, and to give more prominence to the hermeneutical appropriation of the language of evil, of the unfamiliar other and the teleological quest for justice.*

**Keywords:** *human security, teleology, human development, ethics, deontology.*

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## ANALYSIS OF THE POLITICAL FIELD IN THE BOLIVIAN CONFLICT OCTOBER NOVEMBER 2019

*Juan Pedro Borda AGUILERA\**

**Abstract.** *The conflict in Bolivia can be understood from different perspectives. The work presented here aims to provide the reader with precise inputs with which to form their own interpretation. To this end, it is proposed to combine a genealogy of power over the fourteen years in which the Movement to Socialism directed the destinies of the Bolivian State. This as historical knowledge referred to the struggle and socio-political conflict adense description of the Bolivian political field, and an analytical model based on the spatial analysis of the exercise of communicational political power devices. This work raises the following objectives: to describe the agents faced, their alliances, their rivalries as well as the strategies that follow each one of the agents; disaggregate conflict scenarios in geographical and political spheres - including symbolic-discursive, as well as provide reference bibliographic material for future conflicts or hypothetical intermediation and dialogue missions.*

**Keywords:** *Bolivia, Political field, Power devices, Hegemony, Conflict.*

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