

**DANUBIUS UNIVERSITY OF GALATI, ROMANIA  
UNIVERSITY OF CAMERINO, ITALY**

# **P R O G R A M**

**INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE  
EUROPEAN INTEGRATION -  
REALITIES AND PERSPECTIVES**

**8<sup>th</sup> Edition**

**GALATI  
October 18-19, 2013**





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**GALATI, October 18-19, 2013**

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## **GALAȚI, 18 – 19 Octombrie 2013**

### **Vineri 18.10.2013**

8<sup>30</sup> – 09<sup>00</sup>    Primirea și înregistrarea participanților la Sediul Universității „Danubius”  
Locație: Sala Senatului, corp C, etaj 2.

9<sup>00</sup> – 10<sup>30</sup>    **Deschiderea oficială a lucrărilor conferinței;  
Mesaje ale gazdelor și invitaților:**

Andy Pușcă, Rector al Universității “Danubius” din Galați -  
gazda Conferinței Internaționale EIRP;

Excelența Sa, Ahmad Bader Ibrahim Aqel, Ambasador  
Extraordinar și Plenipotentiar al statului Palestina în România

Prof. Eleftherios Thalassinou, Universitatea din Pireu, Grecia;  
Redactor șef al European Research Studies Journal

Prof.univ.dr. Pierre Chabal, Le Havre University, France

Prof.univ.dr. Gheorghe Toma, prorectorul pentru învățământ și  
cercetare științifică, Academia Națională de Informații "Mihai  
Viteazul", București

Prof.univ.dr. Giorgos Christonakis, Universitatea din Freiburg,  
Germania

Prof.univ.dr. Claudiu Kifor, Prorector cu cercetarea științifică  
și studiile doctorale al Universității “Lucian Blaga” din Sibiu

Conf.univ.dr. Constantin Duvac, Secretar General al Asociației  
Romane de Științele Penale, România

Gheorghe Romițan, Director Executiv, PERGAM (Societatea  
Autorilor și Editorilor Români de Opere Științifice)

**Conferirea titlului de Doctor Honoris Causa domnului**



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Prof.univ.dr. Eleftherios Thalassinou, University of Piraeus,  
Grecia.

**Conferirea Diplomei de Excelență** dlui. Prof.univ.dr.  
Gheorghe Toma, prorectorul pentru invatamant si cercetare  
stiintifica, Academia Nationala de Informatii "Mihai Viteazul",  
București

Locație: Sala Senatului, corp C, etaj 2.

10<sup>30</sup> – 11<sup>00</sup> Pauza de cafea

Locație: foaierul Sălii Senatului, corp C, etaj 2.

11<sup>00</sup> – 12<sup>00</sup> Susținerea lucrărilor în plen: Eleftherios Thalassinou, Pierre  
Chabal, Giorgos Christonakis, George Antoniu  
Moderator: Romeo Victor Ionescu  
Locație: Sala Senatului, corp C, etaj 2.

12<sup>00</sup> - 13<sup>00</sup> Masa de prânz

Locație: Clubul Seniorilor, corp B.

13<sup>00</sup> – 14<sup>30</sup> Dezbateri Panel 1

- Secțiunea Științe Juridice și Administrative în Noul Mileniu,  
locație: sala B16, corp B, etaj 1.
- Secțiunea Performanța și risc în economia transfrontalieră și  
europeană; locație: sala B14, corp B, etaj 1.
- Secțiunea Științele Comunicării – Vector al diversității  
culturale și calității în educație; locație: sala B13 corp B, etaj 1.

14<sup>30</sup> – 14<sup>45</sup> Pauza de cafea

Locație: sala B16, corp B, etaj 1.

Locație: sala B14, corp B, etaj 1.

Locație: sala B13 corp B, etaj 1.





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14<sup>45</sup> – 16<sup>15</sup> Dezbatări Panel 2

- Secțiunea Științe Juridice și Administrative în Noul Mileniu, locație: sala B16, corp B, etaj 1.
- Secțiunea Performanța și risc în economia transfrontalieră și europeană; locație: sala B14, corp B, etaj 1.
- Secțiunea Științele Comunicării – Vector al diversității culturale și calității în educație; locație: sala B13 corp B, etaj 1.

16<sup>15</sup> – 16<sup>30</sup> Pauza de cafea

Locație: sala B16, corp B, etaj 1.

Locație: sala B14, corp B, etaj 1.

Locație: sala B13 corp B, etaj 1.

16<sup>30</sup> – 18<sup>00</sup> Dezbatări Panel 3

- Secțiunea Științe Juridice și Administrative în Noul Mileniu, locație: sala B16, corp B, etaj 1.
- Secțiunea Performanța și risc în economia transfrontalieră și europeană; locație: sala B14, corp B, etaj 1.
- Secțiunea Științele Comunicării – Vector al diversității culturale și calității în educație; locație: sala B13 corp B, etaj 1.

20<sup>00</sup> Cina festivă

Locație: Restaurantul Hotelului Vega

**Sâmbătă 19.10.2013**

10<sup>00</sup> – 11<sup>00</sup> Concluzii și închiderea conferinței

Locație: Sala Senatului, corp C, etaj 2.

12<sup>00</sup> - 14<sup>00</sup>

Croazieră pe Dunăre (Vapor Vega River)



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**GALATI, October, 18-19, 2013**

**Friday, 18.10.2013**

8<sup>30</sup> – 09<sup>00</sup> Welcoming and registration of participants at “Danubius”  
University  
Venue: Senate Room, C building, 2<sup>nd</sup> floor.

9<sup>00</sup> – 10<sup>30</sup> **Opening ceremony**  
**Welcome Messages and Greetings from the hosts and**  
**special guests of the 2013 EIRP Conference:**

Andy Pușcă, Rector of Danubius University, Romania – the  
host of the 2013 EIRP Conference

His Excellency, Ahmad Bader Ibrahim Aqel, Palestinian  
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Romania

Prof. Eleftherios Thalassinou, University of Piraeus, Greece.  
European Chair Jean Monnet and General Editor of The  
European Research Studies Journal

Prof. Pierre Chabal, Le Havre University, France

Prof. Gheorghe Toma, Vice-rector for scientific research,  
“Mihai Viteazul” National Intelligence Academy, Romania

Prof. Giorgos Christonakis, University of Freiburg, Germany

Prof. Claudiu Kifor, Vice-rector of scientific research and  
doctoral studies at “Lucian Blaga” University, Romania

Associate Professor Constantin Duvac, PhD, General  
Secretary of the Romanian Association of Criminal Sciences

Gheorghe Romițan, Executive Director of PERGAM  
(Society of Romanian Authors and Publishers of scientific



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work)

**Conferring of the title of Doctor Honoris Causa** to Prof. Eleftherios Thalassinis, University of Piraeus, Greece.

**Conferring of Diploma of Excellence** to Prof. Gheorghe Toma, Vice-rector for scientific research, “Mihai Viteazul” National Intelligence Academy, Bucharest

Venue: Senate Room, C building, 2<sup>nd</sup> floor.

10<sup>30</sup> – 11<sup>00</sup> Coffee break

Venue: Hall of the Senate Room, C building, 2<sup>nd</sup> floor.

11<sup>00</sup> – 12<sup>00</sup> Plenary Session: Eleftherios Thalassinis, Pierre Chabal, Giorgos Christonakis, George Antoniu  
Chairman: Romeo Victor Ionescu

Venue: Senate Room, C building, 2<sup>nd</sup> floor.

12<sup>00</sup> - 13<sup>00</sup> Lunch

Venue: Seniors Club, B building.

13<sup>00</sup> – 14<sup>30</sup> Panel 1 Discussions

- Legal and Administrative Sciences in the New Millennium Section; Venue: Room B16, B building, 1<sup>st</sup> floor.

- Performance and Risk in Cross-Border and European Economy” Section; Venue: Room B14, B building, 1<sup>st</sup> floor.

- Communication Sciences – Vector of Cultural Diversity and Quality in Education Section; Venue: Room B13, B building, 1<sup>st</sup> floor.

14<sup>30</sup> – 14<sup>45</sup> Coffee break



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- Venue: Room B16, B building, 1<sup>st</sup> floor.
- Venue: Room B14, B building, 1<sup>st</sup> floor.
- Venue: Room B13, B building, 1<sup>st</sup> floor.

14<sup>45</sup> – 16<sup>15</sup>

Panel 2 Discussions

- Legal and Administrative Sciences in the New Millennium” Section; venue: Room B16, B building, 1<sup>st</sup> floor.
- Performance and Risk in Cross-Border and European Economy Section; venue: Room B14, B building, 1<sup>st</sup> floor.
- Communication Sciences – Vector of Cultural Diversity and Quality in Education Section; venue: Room B13, B building, 1<sup>st</sup> floor.

16<sup>15</sup> – 16<sup>30</sup>

Coffee Break

- Venue: Room B16, B building, 1<sup>st</sup> floor.
- Venue: Room B14, B building, 1<sup>st</sup> floor.
- Venue: Room B13, B building, 1<sup>st</sup> floor.

16<sup>30</sup> – 18<sup>00</sup>

Panel 3 Discussions

- Legal and Administrative Sciences in the New Millennium” Section; venue: Room B16, B building, 1<sup>st</sup> floor.
- Performance and Risk in Cross-Border and European Economy Section; venue: Room B14, B building, 1<sup>st</sup> floor.
- Communication Sciences – Vector of Cultural Diversity and Quality in Education Section; venue: Room B13, B building, 1<sup>st</sup> floor.



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20<sup>00</sup> Gala Dinner  
Venue: Hotel Vega Restaurant

**Saturday, 19.10.2013**

10<sup>00</sup> – 11<sup>00</sup> Closing Session and Conclusions  
Venue: Senate Room, C building, 2<sup>nd</sup> floor.

12<sup>00</sup> - 14<sup>00</sup> Boat cruise on the Danube “Vega River” Ship





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## **KEYNOTE SPEAKERS**

### **Plenary Session**

**11<sup>00</sup>-12<sup>00</sup>**

**Chairman: Senior Lecturer Liviu Marinescu, PhD**

**Venue: Senate Room, C building, 2nd floor.**

*EMU and the Process of European Integration: What is next?*

Professor **Eleftherios Thalassinos**, PhD, University of Piraeus, Greece

*The Borderline Impact of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation: A Non-Europeist Comparison between the EU and the SCO*

Professor **Pierre Chabal**, PhD, Le Havre University, France

*Effective Adjudication v. Jurisprudential Absolutism at Supranational Level. How Is Criticism on Developments in Recent Case Law of the Court of Justice of the European Union Able to be Pacified?*

Professor **Giorgos Christonakis**, PhD, University of Freiburg, Germany

*Some Observations on the New Criminal Code*

Professor **George Antoniu**, PhD, Honorary Director of the Institute of Legal Research of the Romanian Academy and President of the Romanian Association of Criminal Sciences, Romania







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**Panel 1 Discussions**  
**LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE SCIENCES IN THE**  
**NEW MILLENNIUM**

13<sup>00</sup> -14<sup>30</sup>

**Venue: Room B16, B building, 1st floor**

**Chairman: Professor Vasilica Negrut, PhD**

*Discussant: Associate Professor Gabriela Lupsan, PhD*

**Particularities of the Public Procurement Contentious**

*Vasilica Negrut, “Danubius” University of Galati, Romania*

**Harmonization of Legislation of a Candidate Country with EU Legislation:  
Insights from the Prism of the Citizens of Macedonia**

*Abdula Azizi, SEE University, Republic of Macedonia*

**Human Rights in the Context of Cultural Diversity**

*Emilian Ciongaru, Institute of Legal Research “Andrei Radulescu” of the  
Romanian Academy, Romania*

**Considerations about Cloud Services: Learning from Italian Scenario**

*Riccardo Cognini, University of Camerino, Italy*

*Maria Concetta De Vivo, University of Camerino, Italy*

*Damiano Falcioni, University of Camerino, Italy*

*Pietro Tapanelli, University of Camerino, Italy*



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**Considerations regarding the Interception and Recording of Conversations or Communications Performed under Law no. 535/2004 on Preventing and Combating Terrorism**

*Sandra Gradinaru, Alexandru Ioan Cuza University of Iasi, Romania*

**Aspects in Connection to the Interception and the Recording of Talks or Conversations Performed as per Law 51/1991 Regarding the National Security of the Romanian Country**

*Sandra Gradinaru, Alexandru Ioan Cuza University of Iasi, Romania*

**Legal Personality of Inter-Governmental International Organisations**

*Cristian Jura, Christian University Dimitrie Cantemir, Romania*

**Concept of Suzerainty**

*Cristian Jura, Christian University Dimitrie Cantemir, Romania*

*Denis Buruian, Lawyer, Bucharest Bar, Romania*

**Considerations on National and Union Regulations of Work through a Temporary Employment Agent**

*Carmen Constantina Nenu, University of Pitesti, Romania*

**Mediation in Penal Cases on the Offence of Simple Destruction**

*Nicoleta Elena Buzatu, Dimitrie Cantemir Christian University, Romania*



## **Panel 1 Discussions**

13<sup>00</sup> -14<sup>30</sup>

### **PERFORMANCE AND RISKS IN CROSS BORDER AND EUROPEAN ECONOMY**

**Venue: Room B14, B building, 1st floor**

**Chairman: Senior Lecturer Emanuel Marinescu, PhD**

*Discussant: Professor Nicolae Dura, PhD*

**Efficient Organizational Communication - A Key to Success**

*Ramona Todericiu, "Lucian Blaga" University, Sibiu, Romania*

*Lucia Fraticiu, "Lucian Blaga" University, Sibiu, Romania*

**The Importance of Structural and Cohesion Funds on Regional Development  
in Romania**

*Manuela Panaitescu, Danubius University of Galati, Romania*

**Social Enterprise Compliance with Social Marketing Peculiarity**

*Cristina Sandu, National School of Political Studies and Public Administration,  
Romania*

**EU Enlargement between Economic and Political Criteria**

*Romeo Victor Ionescu, Danubius University of Galati, Romania*

**Foreign Direct Investments - Challenges and Perspectives for Romania**

*Alexandra Vasile, "Lucian Blaga" University, Sibiu, Romania*

**International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights**

*Nicolae Dura, Ovidius University of Constanta, Romania*

*Cătălina Mititelu, Ovidius University of Constanta, Romania*



**Panel 1 Discussions**

13<sup>00</sup> -14<sup>30</sup>

**COMMUNICATION SCIENCES – VECTOR OF  
CULTURAL DIVERSITY AND QUALITY IN  
EDUCATION**

**Venue: Room B13, B building, 1st floor.**

**Chairman:** Associate Professor Jana Maftai, PhD

*Discussant: Senior Lecturer Camelia Cmeciu, PhD*

**European Union News Themes in Romanian Radio Stations. Case Study:**

**Europa FM and Radio Romania Actualitati**

*Antonia Ioana Matei, University of Bucharest, Romania*

*Florica Iuhas, University of Bucharest, Romania*

**The European Union in the Romanian Online Media**

*Mircea Sava, University of Bucharest, Romania*

*Carolina Rudinschi, University of Bucharest, Romania*

**Qualitative Research Methods in Visual Communication. Case Study: Visual**

**Networks in the Promotional Videos of the European Year of Volunteering**

*Camelia Cmeciu, Danubius University, Romania*

*Doina Cmeciu, Vasile Alecsandri University of Bacau, Romania*

**Thematic Structures of EU News in “Adevărul”**

*Ruxandra Ileana Boicu, University of Bucharest, Romania*



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**Employer Brand Strategies of the Antena 1 and Antena 3 TV Broadcasters in the Context of Globalization**

*Viorica Paus, University of Bucharest, Romania*

*Andreea Bara, University of Bucharest, Romania*

**The Role of Media in Everyday Life of Young People. Information vs. Entertainment**

*Oana Draganescu, Danubius University of Galati, Romania*

**Media (De)Legitimizing Romanian Labour Migration in the European Union**

*Mirela Lazar, University of Bucharest, Romania*

**Panel 2 Discussions**

14<sup>45</sup> -16<sup>15</sup>

**LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE SCIENCES IN THE  
NEW MILLENNIUM**

**Venue: Room B16, B building, 1st floor**

**Chairman: Associate Professor Radu Razvan Popescu, PhD**

*Discussant: Associate Professor Angelica Rosu, PhD*

**The Evolution of the Nondiscrimination Concept in the European Labour Law**

*Radu Razvan Popescu, National School of Political Studies and Public Administration, Romania*

**Some Considerations on the Concept of Cadastre in Romanian Law**

*Marilena Marin, Ovidius University of Constanta, Romania*



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**The Treaty of Nice, European Union Charter of Fundamental Rights**

*Nicolae Dura, Ovidius University of Constanta, Romania*

*Cătălina Mititelu, Ovidius University of Constanta, Romania*

**Legal Working Relationships in the European Union**

*Georgeta Modiga, Danubius University of Galati, Romania*

**Managerial Convergence in the Evolution of Public Institutions in European Union**

*Georgeta Modiga, Danubius University of Galati, Romania*

**The Legal Framework for Regionalization of Romania**

*Ion Popescu-Slaniceanu, Constantin Brancoveanu University, Pitesti, Romania*

*Cosmin-Ionut Enescu, Constantin Brancoveanu University, Pitesti, Romania*

**Comparative Study on Local E-Government.**

*Catalin Vrabie, National School of Political Studies and Public Administration, Romania*

*Kemal Öktem, Hacettepe University, Turkey*

**A Comparative Perspective on Emerging Administrations in Italy and Romania**

*Bogdan Berceanu, National School of Political Studies and Public Administration, Romania*

**The Impact of Information and Communication Technology in the Government Reform**

*Liviu Bozga, University Politehnica of Bucharest, Romania*

*Mihaela Adina Mateescu, Romanian Academy, Romania*



## **Panel 2 Discussions**

14<sup>45</sup> – 16<sup>15</sup>

### **PERFORMANCE AND RISKS IN CROSS BORDER AND EUROPEAN ECONOMY**

**Venue: Room B14, B building, 1st floor**

**Chairman: Associate Professor Carmen Sirbu, PhD**

***Discussant: Senior Lecturer Raluca Mihalcioiu, PhD***

**Green Economy – a New Dimension of Development**

***Raluca Mihalcioiu, Spiru Haret University, Romania***

**Rational Choice, Consumer Vulnerability and Empowerment: Diverging  
Economic Perspectives and Issues for Debate**

***Madalina Balau-Ariton, University “Al. I. Cuza”, Romania***

**Tourism as a Key Tool for Sustainable Development – An Analysis from the  
Perspective of the European Context**

***Mara Ursache, Alexandru Ioan Cuza University of Iasi, Romania***

**European Monetary Union**

***Adrian Constantinescu, Lucian Blaga University, Sibiu, Romania***

***Liliana-Aurora Constantinescu, Dimitrie Cantemir University, Romania***

***Alexandra Dumitrescu, Lucian Blaga University, Sibiu, Romania***



## **Panel 2 Discussions**

14<sup>45</sup> – 16<sup>15</sup>

### **COMMUNICATION SCIENCES – VECTOR OF CULTURAL DIVERSITY AND QUALITY IN EDUCATION**

**Chairman:** Associate Professor Mirela Arsith, PhD

**Discussant:** Associate Professor Gabriela Marchis, PhD

**Medical Brain Drain in Romania: Trends before and after Accession to the European Union**

*Irina Boncea, University of Economic Studies, Romania*

**The Analytical Framework of the Conceptualization of Globalization**

*Ionut Stefan, Danubius University of Galati, Romania*

*Sebastian Soimu, Danubius University of Galati, Romania*

**Romania in the Process of Democratic Consolidation. The Impact of the Electoral System**

*Marcela Monica Stoica, “Dimitrie Cantemir” Christian University, Romania*

**Education Policy, Applied Language Learning, and Economic Development**

*Lillians Violeta Negrea, Christian University “Dimitrie Cantemir”, Romania*

**Danubius International Business School – Different Ways in Business Education**

*Mirela Arsith, Danubius University of Galati, Romania*

*Radu Lupoe, Danubius University of Galati, Romania*

*Cătălin Ionescu, Danubius University of Galati, Romania*





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**Teaching Languages: A European Dimension**

*Daiana Dumbravescu, Spiru Haret University, Romania*

*Susana Merino, CEIP Francisco Pino, Spain*

**Panel 3 Discussions**

16<sup>30</sup> -18<sup>00</sup>

**LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE SCIENCES IN THE  
NEW MILLENNIUM**

**Venue: Room B16, B building, 1st floor**

**The New Codes of Criminal and Criminal  
Procedure in the Context of European Integration**

**Chairman: Senior Lecturer Ion Rusu, PhD**

*Discussant: Senior Lecturer Gianina Radu, PhD*

*Discussant: Senior Lecturer Monica Pocora, PhD*

**Corruption Offenses in Light of the New Criminal Code and the Current  
Criminal Code**

*Constantin Duvac, General Secretary of the Romanian Academy of Criminal  
Sciences, Romania*

**The Renunciation to Apply the Punishment in the New Criminal Code**

*Ion Rusu, Danubius University of Galati, Romania*

**The Postponement of Applying the Penalty in the New Criminal Code**

*Minodora Ioana Balan Rusu, "Dimitrie Cantemir" Christian University,  
Romania*



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**About the Legal Nature of Penalty Relinquishment**

*Constantin Tanase, Danubius University of Galati, Romania*

**The Right to Remain Silent in Criminal Trial**

*Gianina Radu, Police Academy "Al. I. Cuza", Romania*

**Suspension of Sentence under Supervision**

*Catalina Halunga, Danubius University of Galati, Romania*

**Criminal Liability of the Legal Entity**

*Ciprian Cretu, Danubius University of Galati, Romania*

*Andreea Alex, Danubius University of Galati, Romania*

**The Sanctioning Treatment of Criminal Participation by Inactivity**

*Lucian Gaiu, Danubius University of Galati, Romania*

**Panel 3 Discussions**

16<sup>30</sup> – 18<sup>00</sup>

**COMMUNICATION SCIENCES – VECTOR OF  
CULTURAL DIVERSITY AND QUALITY IN  
EDUCATION**

**Chairman:** Associate Professor Mihaela Carausan, PhD

*Discussant: Alina Gabriela Burlacu, Executive Director, Centre of Academic Excellence*

**Experiential learning in universities – learning from doing**

*Alina Gabriela Burlacu, Centre of Academic Excellence, Romania*

**European Experiences regarding Doctoral Schools in Administrative Sciences**

*Cristina Sandu, National School of Political Studies and Public Administration, Romania*

*Bogdan Berceanu, National School of Political Studies and Public Administration, Romania*



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**Development of Organizational Intelligence - Dimension of the Reform Process?**

*Cristina Elena Nicolescu, National School of Political Studies and Public Administration, Romania*

**The Education of Public Leaders: Dynamics and Effectiveness**

*Mihaela Cărbăușan, National School of Political Studies and Public Administration, Romania*

**The Differences between European and National Standards for Accreditation in the Public Administration Programs – The European Association for Public Administration Accreditation**

*Mihaela Violeta Tucă, National School of Political Studies and Public Administration, Romania*

**The Venice Commission and the Revision of the Romanian Constitution  
Identifying the issue**

*Crina Radulescu, National School of Political Studies and Public Administration, Romania*

**Access to Education - Factor to Combat Poverty and Social Exclusion**

*Mădălina Cocoșatu, National School of Political Studies and Public Administration, Romania*



### **Panel 3 Discussions**

16<sup>30</sup> – 18<sup>00</sup>

### **PERFORMANCE AND RISKS IN CROSS BORDER ECONOMY**

**Venue: Room B14, B building, 1st floor**

**Chairman: Professor *Pierre Chabal, PhD***

***Discussant: Professor Anca Gabriela Turtureanu, PhD***

**The Borderline Impact of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation: A Non-Europeist Comparison between the EU and the SCO**

***Pierre Chabal, Le Havre University, France***

**The Journalistic Information about the European Union. The Journalistic Interest of the European Matters in three European Countries Media: Poland, Romania and Spain**

***Damian Guzek, University of Silesia in Katowice, Poland***

***Radosław Aksamit, University of Silesia in Katowice, Poland***

***Ilona Biernacka-Ligęza, Opole University, Poland***

***Ruxandra Boicu, University of Bucharest, Romania***

***Carolina Rudinschi, University of Bucharest, Romania***

***Antonia Matei, University of Bucharest, Romania***

***María Ángeles López-Hernández, University of Seville, Spain***

***Rubén Domínguez-Delgado, University of Seville, Spain***

***Miriam Suárez-Romero, University of Seville, Spain***



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**The Open Method of Coordination, A Cross-Border Mechanism for Social Practice**

*Tatiana Camelia Dogaru, National School of Political Studies and Public Administration, Romania*

**Forests in Terms of Sustainable Development forests in Terms of Sustainable Development**

*Anca Gabriela Turtureanu, Danubius University, Romania*

*Leonard Dorobat University of Pitesti, Romania*



## ABSTRACTS

### LEGAL SCIENCES IN THE NEW MILLENNIUM

#### **Harmonization of Legislation of a Candidate Country with EU Legislation: Insights from the Prism of the Citizens of Macedonia**

*Abdula Azizi, SEE University, Republic of Macedonia*

**Abstract:** Since the majority of the Western Balkan countries remain outside the European Union (EU), although they have expressed a willingness to join the EU, it is considered necessary to examine the topic of harmonization of national legislation of these countries with the EU legislation. So while until now, to this problem is not devoted adequate attention in scientific circles, it is considered necessary to explain and analyze the theoretical aspect of the harmonization of the legislation of the candidate countries with EU legislation, while they also learned things from practice the current member states of the EU. In particular, a survey was conducted with the citizens of Macedonia where they express their opinions on the harmonization of Macedonian legislation and government policies related to Euro-integration processes in their country. I hope that in the future this work will encourage research and other activities related to government policy on the harmonization of national legislation with EU legislation.

#### **Particularities of the Public Procurement Contentious**

*Vasilica Negrut, "Danubius" University of Galati, Romania*

**Abstract:** The paper with the above mentioned title approaches an issue current not only for juridical research, but also for practical activities. This study resumes an issue approached by other authors as well, but highlighting some particulars of the contentious business of public acquisitions using analysis, observation and case study. Thus, based on the regulations prior to coming into force of the Emergency Ordinance no. 34/2006, I have performed a brief analysis of the means available to



the individuals who wish to challenge the legality of a procedure of awarding the public procurement contract. At the same time, in this study we aim at clarifying the aspects related to the legal nature of the documents prior to concluding the public procurement contracts used by the contracting authority and also the legal conditions applicable to public procurement contracts concluded following the awarding procedure.

### **The Evolution of the Nondiscrimination Concept in the European Labour Law**

***Radu Razvan Popescu, National School of Political Studies and Public Administration, Romania***

**Abstract:** Most states have incorporated all the grounds of discrimination included in the two Directives in their national antidiscrimination legislation. The most pressing issue is the proper application of national anti-discrimination laws and the active enforcement of rights. In general, protection against discrimination on any of the grounds of the Directives in the states is not conditional on nationality, citizenship or residence status. In the majority of states, both natural and legal persons are protected against discrimination. The law remains complex and remedies often inadequate. Further work is needed to ensure the credibility and admissibility of methods of proof such as statistical evidence. When a decision is rendered by courts or equality bodies, sanctions are not always observed by respondents, and recommendations are not always followed by public authorities. We think this article is a small step in the disclosure of the problem erased by the nondiscrimination concept.

### **Human Rights in the Context of Cultural Diversity**

***Emilian Ciongaru, Institute of Legal Research “Andrei Radulescu” of the Romanian Academy, Romania***

**Abstract:** The human rights understood in the sense of fundamental inalienable rights are therefore considered as universal – they apply to everything and egalitarian – they are the same for all and they may exist in two ways: as natural or



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legal rights, both in the national and international legislation. The human rights doctrine in the international practice within the international law, the global and regional institutions, in the state policies and the activities of non-governmental organizations was a corner stone of public policies from all over the world regardless of peoples' cultures. At world level, cultural diversity which should manage the ethnic-cultural communities living on the territory of a state often contributes, in fact, to the separation and not to the reunion of peoples, the ideological and political factors acting rather as division factors whereas the affective spiritual connection exists only between the states having deep similarities. For this purpose, serving justice having as a goal the preservation of human rights is also affected since it relies on the social feelings of humanity.

**Considerations about Cloud Services: Learning from Italian Scenario**

*Riccardo Cognini, University of Camerino, Italy*

*Maria Concetta De Vivo University of Camerino, Italy*

*Damiano Falcioni University of Camerino, Italy*

*Pietro Tapanelli University of Camerino, Italy*

**Abstract:** Cloud services are ubiquitous: for small to large companies the phenomenon of cloud service is nowadays a standard business practice. This paper would compile an analysis over a possible implementation of a cloud system, treating especially the legal aspect of this theme. In the Italian market has a large number of issues arise from cloud computing. First of all, this paper investigates the legal issues associated to cloud computing, specific contractual scheme that is able to define rights and duties both of user (private and/or public body) and cloud provider. On one side there is all the EU legislative production related to privacy over electronic communication and, furthermore, the Privacy Directive is under a revision process to be more adaptable to new challenges of decentralized data treatment, but concretely there are no any structured and well defined legal instruments.





### **The Renunciation to Apply the Punishment in the New Criminal Code**

*Ion Rusu, Danubius University of Galati, Romania*

**Abstract:** Representing an absolute novelty in the Romanian legislation within the paper it was examined the institution of renouncing to applying the penalty in the context of the provisions of the New Criminal Code, of implementing and changing the law. We are also presenting some critical comments and suggestions of lege ferenda, the work can be useful both for academic theorists and practitioners and also for the legislator with the entry into force of the New Criminal Code. The innovations presented in this study regard the legal text analysis and the critical remarks.

### **The Postponement of Applying the Penalty in the New Criminal Code**

*Minodora Ioana Balan Rusu, "Dimitrie Cantemir" Christian University, Romania*

**Abstract:** In this paper we examined briefly the postponement of applying the penalty institution, a new institution introduced into the Romanian legislation. The examination shall consider specifically the criteria considered by the court in order to take this measure, and some critical remarks on the current regulation. The innovations in criminal law matter consist of the achieved examination, onto the text of the law, and critical remarks aimed at contributing to the improvement of legislation. The paper can be helpful both to theorists and practitioners in the field, under the conditions of entering into force of the New Criminal Code.

### **About the Legal Nature of Penalty Relinquishment**

*Constantin Tanase, Danubius University of Galati, Romania*

**Abstract:** Identifying the legal nature of the institution in question, as with all institutions of criminal law, provides the best opportunities to judges, prosecutors, lawyers, all those involved in the administration of justice, in the law enforcement business to adopt rigorous and thoroughly documented solutions. Previous research on the subject is reduced. In the present study we combined the study of legal texts



with the doctrine study, all related to the current reality. Material findings are relevant for both theorists and practitioners of the Romanian criminal law.

**Considerations regarding the Interception and Recording of Conversations or Communications Performed under Law no. 535/2004 on Preventing and Combating Terrorism**

*Sandra Gradinaru, Alexandru Ioan Cuza University of Iasi, Romania*

**Abstract:** This paper analyzes the situations and conditions in which the provisions of Law no. 535/2004 are applicable for intercepting and recording of communications. It also analyzes the compatibility of provisions from special laws with those of the Criminal Procedure Code and the relevant jurisprudence of the European Court regarding: conditions for authorizing, the person empowered to issue the authorization, as special normative documents still refers to prosecutors, the maximum period for interception, defining clear categories of offenses and persons likely to be subject of interceptions, conditions, procedures and institutions - categories of experts responsible for verifying the authenticity of the recordings.

**Aspects in Connection to the Interception and the Recording of Talks or Conversations Performed as per Law 51/1991 Regarding the National Security of the Romanian Country**

*Sandra Gradinaru, Alexandru Ioan Cuza University of Iasi, Romania*

**Abstract:** This study is aimed at analyzing the cases and conditions in which the interception of conversations is actually authorized, as per Law no. 51/1991. At the same time the manner in which the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure interferes with this Law and with Law no. 535/2004 is presented on legal grounds with regards to issuing the mandate. This analysis studies the aspects of compatibility between the provisions of the present Law and the Convention for Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, i.e. the jurisprudence of the European Court of Human Rights.



### **Suspension of Sentence under Supervision**

***Catalina Halunga, Danubius University of Galati, Romania***

**Abstract:** In this paper we examined the institution of suspension of sentence under supervision (probation and parole), an institution relatively new in Romanian legislation. The implications of the probation service and the efficiency of its enforcement were examined, in direct view of the judiciary practice of Romanian law courts. The paper can be of use to both theorists, and practitioners in the field.

### **Criminal Liability of the Legal Entity**

***Ciprian Cretu, Danubius University of Galati, Romania***

***Andreea Alex, Danubius University of Galati, Romania***

**Abstract:** The objectives of this paper represent the general examination of the legal provisions on criminal liability of legal entities, presenting examples from the current legal practice. This paper may be useful both to theorists and practitioners in the field. The essential contribution of this paper consists of critical observations, conclusions and proposals made by lege ferenda regarding the subject examined.

### **The Sanctioning Treatment of Criminal Participation by Inactivity**

***Lucian Gaiu, Danubius University of Galati, Romania***

**Abstract:** The objective of the present research consist of analyzing the depositions governing the institution of criminal participation by inactivity in terms of the regulations contained in the current Criminal Code, with some references to doctrine and jurisprudence. The research also refers to some aspects of comparative law regarding the institution of the mediated perpetrator adopted by some European countries. The essential contribution of the research is a critical examination of the current legal provisions, presenting different views of the doctrine and cases of the actual legal practice. Also, there are highlighted some proposals for amending and supplementing the law, in line with the general



tendency of development of the criminal law science. The paper may be useful to both theorists and practitioners in the field, presenting interest for those that wish to improve their knowledge in this field.

### **The Right to Remain Silent in Criminal Trial**

***Radu Gianina, Police Academy “Al. I. Cuza”, Romania***

**Abstract:** A person's right not to incriminate oneself or to remain silent and not contribute to their own incrimination is a basic requirement of due process, although the right not to testify against oneself is not expressly guaranteed. This legal right is intended to protect the accused/ the defendant against the authorities' abusive coercion. The scope of the right not to incriminate oneself is related to criminal matter under the Convention, and thus susceptible or applicable to criminal proceedings concerning all types of crimes as a guarantee to a fair trial. The European Court of Justice ruled that despite the fact that art. 6 paragraph 2 of the Convention does not expressly mention the right not to incriminate oneself and the right not to contribute to their own incrimination (*nemo tenetur are ipsum accusare*) these are generally recognized international rules that are in consistence with the notion of “fair trial” stipulated in art. 6. By virtue of the right to silence, the person charged with a crime is free to answer the questions or not, as he/she believes it is in his/her interest. Therefore, the right to silence involves not only the right not to testify against oneself, but also the right of the accused/ defendant not to incriminate oneself. Thus, the accused/defendant cannot be compelled to assist in the production of evidence and cannot be sanctioned for failing to provide certain documents or other evidence. It is essential to clarify certain issues as far as this right is concerned. First of all, the statutory provision in question is specific to adversarial systems, which are found mainly in Anglo-Saxon countries and are totally different from that underlying the current Romanian Criminal Procedure Code, which observes the tradition of continental trial systems. This type of system was traditionally adopted in our country and it underlies the entire judicial doctrine and practice endorsed by our scholars and practitioners from the foundation of the modern state to date.



## **Legal Personality of Inter-Governmental International Organisations**

*Cristian Jura, Christian University Dimitrie Cantemir, Romania*

**Abstract:** Upon the incorporation of an inter-governmental international organization, the states assign to such entities some of their powers, based on which the organization will promote the collective interests of its members. Thus, the international organizations perform some public functions based on which they enter in contact with other entities of international order, such as different states or other organizations. Manifesting as such, they acquire their own legal personality, distinct from that of the states forming it, and which it is opposable erga omnes. The scope of such article is to examine the legal personality of inter-governmental international organizations providing one apprehends the limits of their juridical personality. In the achievement of such objective, I have developed both the internal juridical personality and the international juridical personality of international organizations, recording the manner of manifestation of such legal personality.

## **Concept of Suzerainty**

*Cristian Jura, Christian University Dimitrie Cantemir, Romania*

*Denis Buruian, Lawyer, Bucharest Bar, Romania*

**Abstract:** This article approaches the concept of suzerainty, which, in time, has generated several disputes and disagreements, being also subject of conventions, treaties and international mediations. I have approached this sensitive and especially current since in contemporary international law, the political and legal ground of international personality of state is represented by its suzerainty; also, the integration of states in over-national bodies and structures is possible only for the states having the suzerainty acknowledged. Considering that suzerainty, as essential element characterizing the state, gives expression both to the authority exercised over the community organized in the state and to some directed towards the exterior of community, I have analyzed both the internal and external suzerainty. This articles focuses on determining – as accurate as possible – the characteristics of the concept of suzerainty and of the limits of exercising the suzerainty.



### **Considerations on National and Union Regulations of Work through a Temporary Employment Agent**

*Carmen Constantina Nenu, University of Pitesti, Romania*

**Abstract:** The necessity to adapt the organizational structure of economic operators to the competitive European market requirements has imposed measures that have also influenced labor relations. The permanent and full-time employment relationship has been largely replaced by other types of more flexible labor relationships: temporary employment, part-time work, working from home and temporary assignment through an employment agency. All these types of work relationships are characterized by a decrease of guarantees for the employee and by a reduction of trade union power. Thus, they are considered atypical work relationships. The need to make the flexibility of labor relationships compatible with the protection of employees' rights has been a challenge that must be faced by social policies and also by labor law. In this context, the use of a temporary employment agent has been a tool for flexible working relationships both with the economic operators and within the labor market as a whole. The importance and role of this type of working relationship has, therefore, acquired significant legal, economic and social dimensions, which this study intends to analyze. In a European economy hit by the jobs crisis, reliance on work through a temporary employment agent can be a way to reduce unemployment. This happens only if the temporary workers benefit from legal protection and equal treatment as permanent employees.

### **Mediation in Penal Cases on the Offence of Simple Destruction**

*Nicoleta Elena Buzatu, "Dimitrie Cantemir" Christian University, Romania*

**Abstract:** Mediation is applied in the penal cases referring to offences for which, according to the law, the withdrawal of the beforehand complaint or the reconciliation of the parties obviate the penal responsibility. The destruction offence, provided in article 217 of the Penal Code, is included in the category of such offences. Mediation is possible only in the cases described in paragraph (1) of the above mentioned article: destruction, degradation or bringing the goods



belonging to another person to a state of non-use, hindering the measures of preservation or protection of such goods and the removal of the already taken measures, as well; such acts are punished with prison from one month to three years or with a fine. The mediation activities shall take place in conformity with the legal regulations on mediation, in conformity with the norms regarding the organization and functioning of the Code of Ethics and with other documents containing data about the rules to be respected. At the national level there are a series of documents describing the procedures of mediation.

#### **Some Considerations on the Concept of Cadastre in Romanian Law**

*Marilena Marin, Ovidius University of Constanta, Romania*

**Abstract:** We particularly choose the theme of research in the framework of this work “cadastre”, as he is known in relation to Romanian laws. The cadastre (general cadastre) is a unitary and compulsory system of technical, economic and legal record, which is made by the identification, registration and cadastral representation of all property bodies, regardless of their destination and owner, within the whole country.

#### **The Treaty of Nice, European Union Charter of Fundamental Rights**

*Nicolae Dura, Ovidius University of Constanta, Romania*

*Cătălina Mititelu, Ovidius University of Constanta, Romania*

**Abstract:** The enforcement of the Charter of Nice not only offered the more visible image of the basic human rights provided in the European Union Member States, but also established the more solid juridical basis for the protection of human rights, expanded over other fields of activity, e.g. the guarantee of communication security etc. At the same time, the provisions of the Treaty of Nice resulted not only in the modification of the Treaty as regards the European Economic Community, in order to establish the European Community, but also in reaching a new phase in the process of European Integration, engaged through the creation of the European Communities stipulated in the European Union Treaty.



### **International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights**

*Nicolae Dura, Ovidius University of Constanta, Romania*

*Cătălina Mititelu, Ovidius University of Constanta, Romania*

**Abstract:** The text of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights - a high-class international document on the assurance and legal protection of the human rights - outlined a sum of principles regarding these rights, which fall within the broad range of legal doctrine on fundamental human rights. These principles are not contrary to the principles set out in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, on the contrary, it were given an evident expression in its text content. That the authors of this Covenant wanted the assertion of these principle provisions, it is actually confirmed by the text of Article 24.

### **Legal Working Relationships in the European Union**

*Georgeta Modiga, Danubius University of Galati, Romania*

**Abstract:** European social law is that part of international labor law, which is established in regulations adopted in the Council of Europe and the European Union respectively. If tools are developed within the Council of Europe by force of its objectives, limited in number, drawn right across the European Union, known as the "Community social law" are in recent years booming. In everyday language, sometimes there is a confusion of terms, the designation "European social law" assigned or as established by the Council of Europe conventions and agreements bearing in their name, entitled "European (a)", "be right created by regulations and EU directives. In fact, in our opinion, both regional groupings of rules together constitute a new branch of international law can theoretically insufficient European social law. Labor relations concerning European social law is established only in the production of material goods but also within unproductive activities is those units (companies, individuals and legal entities, public or private, institutions, administrative authorities, etc.) employing personal or executive management positions in the areas of productive or unproductive (hold and exercise the functions of an administrative nature, health, etc.). Social relations of work arising from the employment contract, hold a pre-eminent position over other forms,





typical or atypical of legal relations work of European social law and the right of EU member states.

### **Managerial Convergence in the Evolution of Public Institutions in European Union**

*Georgeta Modiga, Danubius University of Galati, Romania*

**Abstract:** Although public management is a new management science, there are already convinced that the extension of the principles and specific approaches, not just a relative thing, it becomes imperative that determines the coordinates of major public sector reform. Otherwise there is the risk of slipping into a formalism stressed, changing some generally accepted fundamental and essential to the detriment of, meeting the new management public. Consequently, it is absolutely necessary to give the perception and treatment of the old administrative system in general and public institutions in particular as bureaucratic administrative apparatus are developed rules, regulations, and laws by which they are applied and the transition to new general management principles and legitimate public that the administrative system as a whole and each public by public managers seeking a specified level of performance management, reflected in increasing public interest and satisfaction of specific social needs. Communication is one of effective management tools of change in the organization. It can help to adjust the attitude of the "way of looking at things" and to change behaviors. Mission and objectives managerial communication are closely related to organizational changes and environmental characteristics in which the organization functions. Public relations are essentially communication activities if relationships public management of communication between an organization and its public interest based on public, effective public relations manager must be in permanent contact with the public organization to be able to differentiate any time their communication needs, formulate and convey the message to the characteristics of each of them and track their response to receiving each of the messages.



## **PERFORMANCE AND RISKS IN THE EUROPEAN ECONOMY**

**“EMU and the Process of European Integration: What is next?”**

*Eleftherios Thalassinos, University of Piraeus, Greece*

**Abstract:** The EU has been experiencing over the last few years an unprecedented crisis that really touches on its core characteristics and values. The EMU project was structured on political foundations and expectations, bearing, however, immense socio-economic impact. The main aims of this paper is to identify the main driving forces that influence the future development of the Economic and Monetary Union and to examine the present situation that the EU faces, the priorities of the ECB and the challenges that EU's Southern member-states face. Moreover, the paper contemplates 4 realistic scenarios of the future development of the EMU and how each one of them may influence EU's final destination and EMU's Institutional Framework. Finally, the paper takes note of the challenges that the EU will face in the immediate future both on the institutional/political level as well on the core-periphery relations level.

### **Efficient Organizational Communication - A Key to Success**

*Ramona Todericiu, "Lucian Blaga" University, Sibiu, Romania*

*Lucia Fraticiu, "Lucian Blaga" University, Sibiu, Romania*

**Abstract:** The paper aims to analyze organizational communication, since it is well known that the process of communication is present in all the activities of the companies. Only an efficient communication can facilitate the practice of the functions of forecasting, organization, coordination, empowerment and control. Moreover, only its effectiveness can ensure the participation of the members of the organization to achieving the objectives. Communication can be seen as the binding agent of the organization, and its degree of efficiency has a great influence on the performance of a company as a whole. In a global market that is under



constant change at an unprecedented speed, the process of communication is considered vital for organizational success.

### **The Importance of Structural and Cohesion Funds on Regional Development in Romania**

*Manuela Panaitescu, Danubius University of Galati, Romania*

**Abstract:** Objectives: the financing of regional policy and, in general terms, of the economic and social cohesion from structural and cohesion funds is important due to its results, with regard to costs and net benefits on the development of Romania; Prior Work: this work continues prior research carried out for the “European Programs and Projects Management” MA thesis; Approach: the primary methods used were the analysis of the legal framework and other official European documents and the observation of their influence on Romania; Results: While during the pre-accession period the financial instruments created by the EU for Romania had been made after the model of structural and cohesion funds, precisely in order to get the national authorities ready for the reality implied by its membership, the EU common position on regional policy and coordination of structural instruments and documents further stated that the Romanian authorities do not yet have the adequate capacity to manage the structural instruments, which obviously has implications in terms of costs.

### **Social Enterprise Compliance with Social Marketing Peculiarity**

*Cristina Sandu, National School of Political Studies and Public Administration, Romania*

**Abstract:** A challenging approach for social enterprise is considered the marketing approach. The profile of social enterprise raises the question whether or not this type of organization can comply with social marketing peculiarity. The reason for making this question is that a proper definition of marketing for social enterprises is needed for both managerial and marketing functions of the (social) organizations. Thus, starting from a previous research of defining social enterprise, the aim of the paper is to adopt a theoretical position for connecting social enterprise to the social marketing peculiarity. The research is based on literature



analysis and comparing the social marketing definitions, fitting to social enterprise's profile.

### **EU Enlargement between Economic and Political Criteria**

**Romeo Victor Ionescu, Danubius University of Galati, Romania**

**Abstract:** The paper answers at two important questions: Is the EU able to support new adhering processes? and Is the Euro area able to enlarge in 2014? The comparative analysis in the paper covers four economic competitors: EU, USA, China and Japan, and is based on GDP growth rate, unemployment and inflation rates. The second part of the paper deals with an economic forecast during 2015-2016, focused on EU27, Euro area, Croatia and Latvia, in order to discuss the effects of the adhering to EU and Euro area. The results of the two-level analysis are supported by pertinent diagrams and annexes. The analysis uses a neutral statistical database – Eurostat – and dedicated forecast software. The main conclusion of the paper is that the adhering processes from 2013 and 2014 are based on economic and political criteria.

### **Foreign Direct Investments - Challenges and Perspectives for Romania**

**Alexandra Vasile, "Lucian Blaga" University, Sibiu, Romania**

**Abstract:** Objectives: In the context of globalization of markets, foreign direct investments have an important role in terms of supporting endogenous growth factors, on the one hand and the circuit of financial flows between countries, on the other hand. If we refer to the effects of the economic crisis on economies, ISD may represent capital infusion instruments for affected economic sectors, contributing to faster recovery of economic gaps that occurred. By studying this topic of FDI we consider the great impact and benefits that they can bring, being essential element in the development of a country, as in the case of Romania. Prior Work: This paper presents the main trends of international financial flows for the period 2008-2012, whereas in the context of economic globalization requires an overall analysis of country-specific FDI performance as it helps in improving and optimizing strategies adopted by foreign transnational companies. Approach In order to



underline their importance and necessity, we study the situation of Romania in this field by analyzing the performance of countries in attracting direct foreign investments. Results: Following the study conducted it has been made a number of conclusions and recommendations on how to improve this process in Romania Implications – Academics, researchers, administrators of the university all have a great responsibility on how they support to attract FDI in Romania, even if we refer to work force that they form, the ideas they can provide in supporting and developing this process or by sharing the “know-how” related to the many fields that FDI can have an impact on. Value This paper aims to bring on the loop the main strengths and weaknesses that Romania has in the field of FDI and invites the readers interested on the topic to involve by providing feedback in order to improve this process in Romania.

### **Green Economy – a New Dimension of Development**

*Raluca Mihalcioiu, Spiru Haret University, Romania*

**Abstract:** The „Green Economy” has been recognized by the international community (United Nations) as a key strategic tool for sustainable development. The transition to a green economy must be a task for all countries - for developing but also for developed countries. Economy and consumers should therefore be able to accelerate the economic transformation for their own interests. In developing this concept representatives of business, trade unions and environmental organizations are involved to ensure the practicability and application ways. After 4 years of crisis the concept of the green economy is an important principle if not to avoid but at least soften their negative effects. This paper focuses on definitions upon the concept of green economy and describes its characteristics in relation with the social market. It also tries to find the answer of the question if the green economy is the best way to choose in order to provide a sustainable economic development. Moreover, the article critically examines the concept of the green economy at the intersection between environment and economy.



**Rational Choice, Consumer Vulnerability and Empowerment: Diverging Economic Perspectives and Issues for Debate**

*Madalina Balau-Ariton, University "Al. I. Cuza", Romania*

**Abstract:** This paper discusses the issue of consumer choice seen from two quite diverging perspectives: rational choice theory and consumer empowerment as it is currently measured by available research at European Union level. The question we try to answer is: In what manner do the assumptions on consumer rational choice influence the actual understanding of choice and the improvement of the fairness of the choice? To this aim we review the basic theoretical ideas on rational choice and consumer empowerment, as well as the conclusions of previous research on Romanian consumers empowerment current situation. The main finding of this analysis is that Romanian consumer choice needs more awareness, an increase of consumer skills and more active individual involvement in discussing these issues.

**Tourism as a Key Tool for Sustainable Development – An Analysis from the Perspective of the European Context**

*Mara Ursache, Alexandru Ioan Cuza University of Iasi, Romania*

**Abstract:** Worldwide promoting sustainable development became the biggest challenge in recent years, because it emphasizes the qualitative side of a society's growth model. Tourism is a significant tool for development, prosperity, well-being and for promoting sustainable development in the European Union. Using a qualitative analysis, the aim of this article is to examine the importance of tourism in the sustainable development process, from the viewpoint of the European context. The two are strongly connected by the numerous means in which tourism can contribute to the development of a tourist destination. This study leads to better comprehension of the potential contribution which sustainable practices of tourism can have to the sustainable evolution of the European Union.



### **European Monetary Union**

*Adrian Constantinescu, Lucian Blaga University, Sibiu, Romania*

*Liliana-Aurora Constantinescu, Dimitrie Cantemir University, Romania*

*Alexandra Dumitrescu, Lucian Blaga University, Sibiu, Romania*

**Abstract:** The following paper represents a summary of the main challenges that Romania is facing regarding the accession to the eurozone. The adoption of the single currency in Romania is a nationwide intensely debated topic. Policy makers have set the year 2020 for the completion of this process, so steps are being taken in order to achieve the economic and monetary conditions needed to join the eurozone. Studying the preparation of the Romanian economy for the integration into the Economic and Monetary Union is of great importance for the economic and political environment as well as the academic one. A major regime change, as the monetary unification, is clearly made when there are strong motivations given by benefits, but such a change involves costs, risks and difficulties.

## **INTERDISCIPLINARY DIMENSIONS OF COMMUNICATION SCIENCE**

**European Union News Themes in Romanian Radio Stations. Case Study:  
*Europa FM and Radio Romania Actualitati***

*Antonia Ioana Matei, University of Bucharest, Romania*

*Florica Iuhas, University of Bucharest, Romania*

**Abstract:** With Romania's integration in the European Union, the media content related to the member states has acquired growing importance. The themes of journalism were enriched with new approaches towards national image in the European context and vice versa. At a first level, the study aims to conduct a quantitative analysis on the news topics broadcasted by *Radio Romania Actualitati* and Europa FM, for the duration of 32 days. The qualitative component focuses on



the topics addressed in radio news in order to see what is the media content which reflects the image of the European Union. The findings show, beyond the numbers, that the editorial policy of the Romanian media is not concerned with the interests of the citizens - from the perspective of common themes - but rather with how can the EU, as a unified body, helps the member countries solve their problems.

### **The European Union in the Romanian Online Media**

*Mircea Sava, University of Bucharest, Romania*

*Carolina Rudinschi, University of Bucharest, Romania*

**Abstract:** This paper analyzes the way that the image of European Union is reflected in the Romanian online media. The website Hotnews was monitored between 21 January and 21 February 2013. The aim of the analysis is to reveal the amount of space dedicated to the European information, the countries of the EU that are most mentioned, the connotation of the messages on the EU and its member countries in the online media (thematic areas preferred, key issues preferred, coverage of EU Institutions).

### **Qualitative Research Methods in Visual Communication. Case Study: Visual Networks in the Promotional Videos of the European Year of Volunteering**

*Camelia Cmeciu, Danubius University, Romania*

*Doina Cmeciu, Vasile Alecsandri University of Bacau, Romania*

**Abstract:** European Years are a means of promoting European issues at a macro and micro-level. The objective of this paper is to provide the visual differences in the framing of the issue of volunteering at a European and national level. The approach focuses on a blending of two qualitative research methods in visual communication: ATLAS.ti (computer assisted/ aided qualitative data analysis software) and social semiotics. The results of our analysis highlight two network views on volunteering promoted through videos, a salience of transactional processes in the implementation of volunteering at a European and national level, and a classification of various types of social practices specific to Romania. This study provides an insight into the way in which two different qualitative methods





may be combined in order to provide a visual representation and interpretation to a European issue.

### **Thematic Structures of EU News in “Adevărul”**

***Ruxandra Ileana Boicu, University of Bucharest, Romania***

**Abstract:** This study assesses the thematic structure of the news about the European Union, in a Romanian quality newspaper. It is meant to make up for the scarcity of specialized literature and adequate theories on EU coverage in Romanian media. To this end, we monitored the “Adevărul” daily for one month (January –February, 2013). As apparent in previous research in European national media(focused on older EU member states), EU coverage has had a low share in the economy of the analyzed media outlets. The same is true about “Adevărul”. Relying on a corpus of articles published in “Adevărul”, our objective is to reveal and hierarchize the main thematic areas embedded in this paper editorial strategy, in terms of visibility and public impact, through a statistical analysis of salience indicators. This research was substantiated by the theories and typologies of news framing, that enabled us to explain the differences in visibility of the analyzed thematic structures. This study stands for a section of a cross-national project that attempts at organizing the previously used indicators and discovering new zones of interest in EU coverage, such as the interrelation between thematic structures and cultural differences in the news approach across national media outlets.

### **Employer Brand Strategies of the Antena 1 and Antena 3 TV Broadcasters in the Context of Globalization**

***Viorica Paus, University of Bucharest, Romania***

***Andreea Bara, University of Bucharest, Romania***

**Abstract:** The “employer brand” concept has recently entered the field of human resources. This study aims to analyze how the two national TV broadcasters Antena 1 and Antena 3 apply this concept and how the employer brand customizes and enhances the distinctive values of the organization through its employees. Ambler and Barrow defined for the first time the term of “employer brand”, in the Journal of Brand Management in 1996. We conducted an exploratory research in



order to identify the presence of branding activities. We used the survey, the interview and the analysis of documents promoting the image of the organization. Correlated results demonstrate that high employee satisfaction leads to enhancing performance, which increases the audience ratings and improves the “brand equity”, thus making the human resource part of the organization brand and contributing to its success and international visibility. Given the early exploration of the concept, our research seeks to provide models of good practice for implementing this concept in the human resources policies of Romanian media institutions in the context of globalization.

**The Role of Media in Everyday Life of Young People. Information vs. Entertainment**

*Oana Draganescu, Danubius University of Galati, Romania*

**Abstract:** The hypothesis from which we start our research forward is that the more young people choose to spend their time consuming media products, the more they will prefer to turn to the sphere of entertainment at the expense of information. Thus, we intend to bring to attention the preferences of media consumption of young people, starting from a few founding interrogations: What kind of media messages you consume most often?; What type of media channel you usually prefer to get information about the latest events?; The purpose of this research is to highlight young audience preferences for different types of information, such as to satisfy the need for catharsis or the practical ones, of immediate utility.

**Media (De)Legitimizing Romanian Labour Migration in the European Union**

*Mirela Lazar, University of Bucharest, Romania*

**Abstract:** Romania is currently experiencing a lack of strategic thinking in the institutional management of migration, which threatens to transform temporary labour migration to EU countries into a permanent one. This paper examines intertwined discursive strategies used by media texts in order to (de)legitimate this phenomenon by reference to its purposes and effects at both individual and national levels. The analysis draws on a critical discursive perspective centred on Wodak's



and Van Leeuwen's types of semantic-functional strategies, applied to a corpus of news items sampled from the electronic edition of the national newspaper Jurnalul Național, the web portal Hotnews and the newscast Știrile ProTv, between 2004 and 2013. The results highlight senses of legitimacy or illegitimacy framed by journalists in relation to discourses of institutional actors and independent experts, but also to personal stories or narratives from people directly exposed to this phenomenon. This research allows us to better understand the ideological assumptions informing the discursively constructed (de)legitimation processes.

## **GLOBALIZATION AND CULTURAL DIVERSITY**

### **Medical Brain Drain in Romania: Trends before and after Accession to the European Union**

*Irina Boncea, University of Economic Studies, Romania*

**Abstract:** Objectives: This article aims to identify the impact of Romania's accession to the European Union on medical emigration, analyzing the evolution of the phenomenon before and after 2007. Prior work in this field consists in theoretical and qualitative studies, highlighting the push and pull factors contributing to the emigration of Romanian physicians, the impact and the possible measures. Approach: Emigration trends before integration are analyzed using a data set existing in the literature. For the following period, between 2007 and 2010, the data set was filled by collecting statistics on the medical doctors trained in Romania and practicing abroad from the destination countries. The results confirm the concern raised about the massive emigration of medical doctors following the integration, compared to the previous period: between 2007 and 2010, Romania lost 8131 physicians. Implications and value: This study has major implications for academics with interest in modeling the effects of medical brain drain on economic development. Also it is a valuable instrument for policy makers, offering an overview of the magnitude of this phenomenon, helpful in adopting the right policy measures. The article offers a unique data set on the emigration of physicians, constituting a starting point in the attempt of implementing a monitoring system.



### **The Analytical Framework of the Conceptualization of Globalization**

*Ionut Stefan, Danubius University of Galati, Romania*

**Abstract:** The globalization phenomenon represents a timely experience of our world. Due to the technological, cultural, economic, social, political, military, and other, progress, there is the perception that some phenomena in one part of the world have a global impact, not only a strictly local or regional one. Theoretical models both in the Anglo-Saxon space and in the French one consider that four main coordinates may be described in the framework of globalization: economic, political, social, and cultural. The nation-state becomes a concept which has to be reevaluated in the present context of globalization. We refrained from considering the process of globalization in a strictly determinist manner. According to Giddens, we shall be able to consider globalization much more lucratively for our theoretical endeavor in a multicausal, dialectic logic, as we shall include contradictory concepts in the first instance, in a more general framework. We shall consider that the difference among the theorists of globalization may be understood if we permanently keep in sight the difference between a monocausal logic and a multicausal one. The most lucrative, for our endeavor, is to place ourselves in a multicausal intelligibilization horizon and this because we shall consider that the four main coordinates: economic, political, social, and cultural make a differentiated conceptual universe in the first instance, yet perfectly harmonized in the semantic universe of the concept of globalization.

### **Romania in the Process of Democratic Consolidation. The Impact of the Electoral System**

*Marcela Monica Stoica, "Dimitrie Cantemir" Christian University, Romania*

**Abstract:** After the fall of communism and the transition to a democratic regime and after more than 6 years from accession to European Union, Romania recorded a decline of democratic consolidation process according to the latest reports of Freedom House called „Nations in Transition”. The present paper aims to analyze the relation between the change of the electoral system in Romania and the decreased quality of democratic governance. The data used for this paper were collected from Freedom House reports (“Nations in Transition”- 2007 -2010) and



the methods of investigation are case study and comparative analysis of the data. The paper reveals that, despite the fact that Romania changed the electoral system, the legislators were elected in single-unit constituencies on the basis of a mixed electoral system, no progress has been made in process of democratic consolidation. Moreover, the score of the electoral process caused the degradation of Romania's rating. As a conclusion, the Romania's EU accession and the change of the electoral system are not sufficient premises for completing the process of democratic consolidation in Romania.

## **THE EUROPEAN CITIZEN AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**

### **The Legal Framework for Regionalization of Romania**

*Ion Popescu-Slaniceanu, Constantin Brancoveanu University, Pitesti, Romania*

*Cosmin-Ionut Enescu, Constantin Brancoveanu University, Pitesti, Romania*

**Abstract:** Deepening relationships and interdependencies today between states and other participants in international relations, globalization issues and solutions, acceleration of socio-political phenomena bring new problems to the people. Among the issues at the heart of contemporary research interest is public law and relative to new forms of international cooperation, development cooperation and regional integration at the state and sovereignty, the need for democratic values, the development of local autonomy, the rights human. In Romania, regional experiences, in different forms, dating back to the interwar period. Currently, the institutional framework, objectives, powers and instruments of regional development policy in Romania was established by Law no. 315/2004 on regional development in Romania, but not developing regions and municipalities have no legal personality and therefore be a reform aimed at regionalization of Romania. Under the provisions of art. Article 3. 1 of the Constitution, republished, Romanian territory is organized administratively into communes, towns and counties. It is therefore necessary to amend the Constitution in order to create the legal framework for regionalization constitutional Romania and then passing bills related



to regionalization and administrative decentralization to properly delineate the respective responsibilities of administrative units in Romania.

**Comparative Study on Local E-Government.**

*Catalin Vrabie, National School of Political Studies and Public Administration,  
Romania*

*Kemal Öktem, Hacettepe University, Turkey*

**Abstract:** This paper is designed as a comparative study between Turkey and Romania on certain aspects of local electronic government elements of several localities of those 2 countries. The major differences between Turkey and Romania are making this study very interesting. Turkey's largest city has a population over 13 million inhabitants with an income per capita of 6.000 EURO, while in Romania Bucharest (the Romanian capital), has only three million inhabitants and an income per capita of 5.400 EURO (big difference). When we talk about the penetration of electronic technology and the Internet the situation is pretty much the same: in Turkey 42% of the population has access to the Internet and in Romania 35%. Together with Professor Dr. M. Kemal Öktem, I resorted to an in-depth analysis of official websites of town halls. For this, we used a predefined scale taken from similar studies, but adapted to extract relevant elements. For a more accurate study we compared cities where the difference (in terms of finance and inhabitants) is not too big (like in the case of Bucharest vs. Ankara) but I took as the counterpart of Bucharest, the city Bursa from Turkey (the number of inhabitants and the average income here is pretty close to the Romanian capital) - I used the same strategy at the other municipalities as well. To those data obtained from the Internet we will match the financial information collected from statistical yearbooks which concern the number of investments in IT infrastructure made by the local authorities, the money spent by the population for purchasing IT equipment's, or strictly the average income per capita of cities chosen for the study. We will find out why Internet users in Turkey visit and interact more frequently with the Local Administration Web Site than those in Romania. The intention is to draw in this study (and hopefully the attendance at the EIRP conference comes to help) researcher from other European countries in order to create a larger picture with more elements to compare. And, at the end, to build the



architecture (structure, design, etc.) of a Web site designed to provide good interaction to citizens.

### **A Comparative Perspective on Emerging Administrations in Italy and Romania**

***Bogdan Berceanu, National School of Political Studies and Public Administration, Romania***

**Abstract:** Modern society is highly reformistic. There are many attempts at generating agreement between the way things ought to be and the way they are – between ideals and practice. We live in what has been called an organization society. Part of this organization is the system of public administration. The aim of the paper is to present comparative perspective on the dimension of emerging administrations understood as changes and reforms that suffer the Italian and Romanian public administration under the pressure of the European Union rules. The study is using the concept of emergence to research and to analyze the nature of the changes in the public administration starting from the approach of the systems theory.

### **The Impact of Information and Communication Technology in the Government Reform**

***Liviu Bozga, University Politehnica of Bucharest, Romania***

***Mihaela Adina Mateescu, Romanian Academy, Romania***

**Abstract:** The deep transformations of the society induced by the development of IT had determined significant changes in almost all the fields of activity. Many countries started to implement information and communication technology in the public administration as a fast way to the performance and efficiency of its services. This paper aims to underline the significant improvement determined by the use of information technology, with focus on e-services. It is mentioned also the effort of Romanian Government to align with the requirements of the EU on the computerization of government. Also there are presented some recommendations for the improvement of e-governance in Romania.



## QUALITY IN EDUCATION

### **Education Policy, Applied Language Learning, and Economic Development**

*Lillians Violeta Negrea, Christian University “Dimitrie Cantemir”, Romania*

**Abstract:** The article highlights the historical and pragmatic perspective on the culture patterns shift through language learning as an instrument of social and economic development. It outlines language learning as human and professional capital for social progress and economic growth through cultural patterns shift. It deals with the Romanian experience of language learning and education policies in the late XIX and early XX century in making culture values work for the human society and economic growth.

### **Danubius International Business School – Different Ways in Business Education**

*Mirela Arsuth, Danubius University of Galati, Romania*

*Radu Lupoea, Danubius University of Galati, Romania*

*Cătălin Ionescu, Danubius University of Galati, Romania*

**Abstract:** In this material we propose an analysis of values, mission and vision of a new entity born into Danubius University landscape – Danubius International Business School (DIBS). Viewed as a bridge between theory and practice made from guidance, DIBS is an agent which transforms academic approach into a ready to apply in real world the business knowledge. Also, DIBS aim to participate at the creation of a global business community based on communication, ethics and knowledge. What we want to prove is that academic formation could be adapted to the requests of a fast changing socio-economic environment through complementary steps aimed to offer to participants skills and knowledge needed to solve complex challenges and to adapt identified solutions to new contexts. In the same time, we will demonstrate that inside DIBS, the entrepreneur/intrapreneur is promoted as a competence creator, for its own or for others, the finality being the





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consolidation and development of the company for which is working for, having in mind guide-values as ethics based principles which guide the path from what it is through what it should be.

### **Teaching Languages: A European Dimension**

***Daiana Dumbravescu, Spiru Haret University, Romania***

***Susana Merino, CEIP Francisco Pino, Spain***

**Abstract:** Considering the importance of communication of foreign languages in Europe and the teaching/ learning process that occurs at different educational levels there, we will attempt to analyze the following reference documents: Common European Framework of Reference for Languages: Learning, Teaching, Assessment (CEFR), European Profile for Language Teacher Education – A Frame of Reference (Kelly and Grenfell, 2004), Portfolio européen pour les enseignants en langues en formation initiale (Newby et al., 2007) and the most recent one, Las competencias clave del profesorado de lenguas segundas y extranjeras (Cervantes Institute, 2012). These documents are considered a source by many professionals who provide a quality teaching education in foreign languages. The reference documents will allow us to select the key competences that both Foreign Language students and Foreign Language teachers as “acteurs essentiels de toute stratégie visant à stimuler le développement de la société et de l’économie (...)” (Reding, 2002, p. III), should possess. Therefore, the strategies used to improve the language teaching and learning process in the above mentioned documents would converge on the idea of a European dimension.



## **CROSS-BORDER STRUCTURES AND EUROPEISM**

### **The Borderline Impact of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation: A Non-Europeist Comparison between the EU and the SCO**

*Pierre Chabal, Le Havre University, France*

**Abstract:** While the concept of border change is easy enough to grasp, the comparison between two regions and their historic choice as to border management raises the key question of the nature of borders. Border change means, in essence, a change in that nature associated with a change in the perception of the border and of ‘the Other’ as well as a change in the identity of the nations that make up a multi-border region. Europe and Central Asia are examined with no particularly exclusive focus but as illustrations of a more general purpose.

### **The Journalistic Information about the European Union. The Journalistic Interest of the European Matters in three European Countries Media: Poland, Romania and Spain**

*Damian Guzek, University of Silesia in Katowice, Poland*

*Radosław Aksamit, University of Silesia in Katowice, Poland*

*Ilona Biernacka-Ligieza, Opole University, Poland*

*Ruxandra Boicu, University of Bucharest, Romania*

*Carolina Rudinschi, University of Bucharest, Romania*

*Antonia Matei, University of Bucharest, Romania*

*María Ángeles López-Hernández, University of Seville, Spain*

*Rubén Domínguez-Delgado, University of Seville, Spain*

*Miriam Suárez-Romero, University of Seville, Spain*

**Abstract:** Three European research teams from the academic field meet to study the interest of media in matters concerning of the common European space. The results show that the European Union and its member countries do not constitute, at the moment, a usual priority issue in informative agendas of analyzed media in Poland, Romania and Spain. These results can be deduced of the analysis of the



indicators of journalistic interest, such as, for example: the priority use of routine news to cover the European events; the low media interest in the Europeanist debate; the insignificant percentage of European news that media highlight on their front pages or summaries; the reduced length or extension of the majority of European news, the lack of an accurate knowledge by citizens of who is behind the spread news.

### **The Open Method of Coordination, a Cross-Border Mechanism for Social Practice**

*Tatiana Camelia Dogaru, National School of Political Studies and Public Administration, Romania*

**Abstract:** In the light of the debate on the future of the European Union a new topic has started. This topic is represented by Europeanization process and its profound impact upon the public policy of the member states. In order to understand it, since 1990s, the EU has included “new modes of governance” in its arsenal of policy-making instruments, among others the open method of coordination. The open method of coordination is one of the instruments that attract a particular attention of scholars, being described as “*primus inter pares*”. The open method of coordination is a cross-border mechanism that aims to create a coherent social practice between the European Union member states. In this paper the author addresses the following query: in what extent use Romania and other member states of EU this mechanism for increasing coherence between its social practice and European ones? For answering have been drawn the subsequent objectives: (1) describing the instrument and the operational process of the open method of coordination, stressing the comparative perspective between community method and open method of coordination; (2) researching on historical development and main features of this tool; (3) exploring Romania’s efforts for using the open method of coordination in social policies. From a methodological standpoint, the paper relies on comprehensive and systematic search of the literature and document analysis (among others Annual Reports, authorities’ data, resume, obtained by using free accession to information) and strategic documents.



**Forests in Terms of Sustainable Development forests in Terms of Sustainable Development**

*Anca Gabriela Turtureanu, Danubius University, Romania*

*Leonard Dorobat University of Pitesti, Faculty of Sciences, Romania*

**Abstract:** The concept of sustainable development means all forms and methods of socio-economic development, whose foundation is the first to strike a balance between these elements of the socio-economic and natural capital. The best known definition of sustainable development is certainly the time of the World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED) in the report "Our Common Future", also known as the Brundtland Report: "Sustainable development is development that seeks to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs." Sustainable development aims at finding a stable theoretical framework for decision making in any situation in which is found a report type man / environment, be it environmental, economic or social. Although initially, sustainable development was meant to be a solution to the ecological crisis caused by huge industrial exploitation of resources and the deterioration of the environment and seek to preserve environmental quality first, now expanded concept of quality of life in its complexity and in economically and socially. Subject sustainable development is now concern for justice and equity between countries, not only between generations. In the process adopted a number of international conventions that establish specific obligations for states and strict implementation deadlines climate change, biodiversity conservation, protection of forests and wetlands, access to information on environmental conditions and others, to outline an international legal space for the practical application of the principles of sustainable development.



## **ACADEMIC EXCELLENCE WORKSHOP**

### **Experiential Learning in Universities – Learning from Doing**

*Alina Gabriela Burlacu, Centre of Academic Excellence, Romania*

**Abstract:** Experiential learning is an approach based on the active participation of students in their learning process. It focuses on the development of skills and competences by drawing your own conclusions about a situation/ aspect that you have just experienced. This involves the feeling of ownership of what they learnt and the full involvement in every step of the learning process. In this way, the studied subject seems familiar and authentic because the students are assuming the responsibility for its results. This approach allows students to learn from their own mistakes and draw their own conclusion while filtering the information that suits their learning needs. In order to help students prepare for a job or achieving special skills, universities have to encourage experiential methods as a part of the learning process. Switching from teaching to learning helps the student to experience his strengths and weaknesses and make a rational decision about his professional future or career path.

### **European Experiences regarding Doctoral Schools in Administrative Sciences**

*Cristina Sandu, National School of Political Studies and Public Administration, Romania*

*Bogdan Berceanu, National School of Political Studies and Public Administration, Romania*

**Abstract:** Reforming the European higher education system accordingly with the Bologna Process – Towards the European Higher Education Area has three main objectives: introduction of the three cycle system (bachelor/master/doctorate), quality assurance and recognition of qualifications and periods of study. A growing interest on the third cycle system of doctorate has been shown for both European universities and PhD candidates, for establishing and developing, respectively in



applying for doctoral programs. A favorable bridge from the “old” to the “new” system was created by new possibilities of cooperation and developing new research programs between European universities. By analyzing the overall situation of the European universities’ doctoral programs, the aim of the paper is to compare the European research programs, on two main directions: 1) analyzing and comparing the curricula implemented by European universities and 2) identifying and comparing the inter-institutional agreements for research program within the Doctoral School in Administrative Sciences from the National School of Political Studies and Public Administration (NSPSPA) from Bucharest. Research methodology will be based on the qualitative analyze regarding the curricula and the doctoral programs of the main European Schools on Administrative Sciences and on the empirical analyses on the inter-institutional agreements of the PhD School in Administrative Sciences form NSPSPA.

#### **Development of Organizational Intelligence - Dimension of the Reform Process?**

*Cristina Elena Nicolescu, National School of Political Studies and Public Administration, Romania*

**Abstract:** The need to combat the negative effects registered by the Romanian economy between 2009-2013 as a consequence of the prolonged economic crisis, imposed governmental intervention, including by expediting the reform measures at the level of the public sector. According to the obligations deriving from the observance of the framework agreements with the European Commission and the International Monetary Fund, one of the solutions proposed by these measures refers to the reduction of the budgetary expenditure and resource saving, also targeting, to an equal extent, the improvement of performances of the administrative apparatus. Managing the challenges owed to transformations in the sociopolitical and economic environment call for an intelligent behaviour of the public organizations, in accordance with the functional and structural redefining operated at the level of the public administration as a consequence of the reorganization of certain public authorities and institutions. From this perspective, the work investigates if, compared to the initial premises that generated it, the approach of the administrative reorganization represents the answer of an



organizational change aiming only at the preservation of the status quo of the administrative system by solving certain punctual problems, or also targeting the development of mechanisms for the maintenance of the innovative knowledge that allows the development of the organizational intelligence, in the purpose of strengthening the position of public administration on its market. In this sense, the paper will comprise an applicative research regarding the evaluation of the organizational intelligence at the level of a representative group of public authorities and institutions that were subjected to reorganizing through division, merger, absorption, in order to identify if this reorganizing has led to the increase of the organizational performances by means of developing the organizational intelligence and, especially, of one of its main dimensions, organizational learning, or constituted only a cloning of organizational intelligence in the form of legislative subterfuge that often accompany the initiated reform measures.

### **The Education of Public Leaders: Dynamics and Effectiveness**

***Mihaela Cărbăușan, National School of Political Studies and Public Administration, Romania***

**Abstract:** Education is the most important asset of the people and the one to which the national and European governors should pay more attention. Education is the only one that could give people specific knowledge and could help them to deal with real, practical situations. In order to do this, we should open the public administration and law education system to values that are specific to other disciplines such as econometrics and sociology. The future leaders of the administrative system should know more about the impact of their decisions and to know and use the tools that will help them to do such analyses. A leader is more than a manager and administrator he needs specific skills and knowledge and the education system should build a curriculum that will provide him the necessary knowledge and tools to become one. In Romania, in the field of public administration, little attention has been focused on educating leaders for public bureaucracy. The hypothesis that led us to the study was that public bureaucracy leaders do not possess the qualities necessary to build the public administration of tomorrow. That it is why in the future we should focus more on leaders, they infuse changes within an organization and act as an inner part of the organization.



Moreover, the strength of the administrative capacity in times of crisis consists in the qualification of the leading human resources. Leadership can change the nature and the direction of public administration.

**The Differences between European and National Standards for Accreditation in the Public Administration Programs – The European Association for Public Administration Accreditation**

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**Abstract:** The two decades were undoubtedly marked by the “European”. Whether as a level to be achieved, either as a standard to be regarded or a rule to be implemented, it is virtually impossible to imagine a sector or a major/minor field that was not adapted, transformed or reinvented under the influence of “something” European. Therefore, it was natural for the higher education system to change at least the same pass if not faster and with less resistance than other domains. As to the extent of quality management and guarantees for the educational service offered by a university, at the national level of Romania, the Romanian Agency for Quality Assurance in Higher Education (RAQAHE) exists. Romania’s participation in the Bologna process required a new approach to the concepts and procedures of evaluation and quality assurance in higher education nationwide. RAQAHE, besides a number of important collaborations with European and International associations and networks of accreditation and quality assurance in higher education, it added to its own aims of strategic management to improve their external assessment methodology in full compliance with the European Standards and Guidelines for Quality Assurance in Higher Education and other periodic evaluations it goes through. As RAQAHE is at national level the highest form of accreditation and assessment, there where faculties with the desire to join European and/or international certification. This was the case of the public administration faculties of the Babes-Bolyai University in Cluj and the National School of Political Studies and Public Administration in Bucharest. These two Faculties have turned to the evaluation of the European Association for Public Administration Accreditation. EAPAA originally was founded as an association whose members were institutions that offered academic degree programs in public administration,





public management, public policy and others alike. EAPAA is an autonomous organization, who collaborates closely with other important organizations in the field of Public Administration, like EGPA, NISPAcee, IIAS, IASIA and NASPAA. The present paper focuses on what EAPAA brings besides RAQAHE in terms of quality assurance, standards and requirements from the educational process. Using descriptive and comparative methods, we will try to reveal the motives that underline the motivation of the programs of public administration to seek a second European accreditation.

**The Venice Commission and the Revision of the Romanian Constitution  
Identifying the issue**

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**Abstract:** Although its stability over time represents the essence of any constitution, such fundamental law within the Romanian legal system should at the same time, at any moment, represent both a frame of reference for the Romanian social, political and economic life and a reflection of such. Given the accelerated changes within the society, in order for the Constitution to be brought in line with the overall social, political and economic evolution and perspectives, a procedure for its revision and also the limitations in what regards the possibility for the Constitution to be revised are established by this fundamental law itself. In that process, assisting states in the constitutional and legislative field so as to ensure the democratic functioning of their institutions and respect for fundamental rights is one of the Venice Commission's key tasks. Several fields are of great importance, such as: constitutional reforms, balance and relations between the different branches of power, protection of human rights, emergency powers, parliamentary immunity, ombudsman institutions, federalism and regionalism, and international law issues. This text proceeds to provide an analysis of the impact of the Venice Commission's opinions on the constitutional reform of Romania, focusing on the influence of the main actors and institutions involved in this process (such as: the Constitutional Court of Romania). Our interest is in particular connected to the followings: Identify and analyze the most important aspects of the Venice Commission opinions in regard to the Romanian institutions; Assess the



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relationship between the Venice Commission and the Constitutional Court of Romania and its impact on the constitutional revision; Assess the impact of the Venice Commission's opinions on the constitutional reform of Romania; Identify and present add-value experiences and lessons learned from other countries. The methodology of research comprises bibliographic studies, analysis of specialized reports (Venice Commission reports), European Court of Human Rights jurisprudence in this matter etc. Our findings (part of a broader research) will provide a starting point in terms of institution building on constitutional reform in Romania.

**Access to Education - Factor to Combat Poverty and Social Exclusion**

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**Abstract:** U.E. with the support of Member States identified four key areas as the biggest challenges regarding the inclusion of persons belonging to vulnerable groups, namely: education, employment, health and housing. One area of particular importance when it comes to social inclusion and combating poverty is education. Access to education is a prerequisite for social integration of citizens belonging to any vulnerable group and the lack of education is the primary means of exclusion from society and a prerequisite for extreme poverty remains captive. This paper aims to analyze the effects of lack of education and the lack of access causes this fundamental human right that contributes to social exclusion of individuals with profound emphasis on their inability to integrate into the labor market. The analysis will be based on the concepts of social inclusion and social exclusion, multidimensional concepts that are closely related to the exercise of the fundamental human right to education.

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