

**Jean Monnet
International Roundtable**

**Achievements, Contemporary
Approaches and Perspectives in the
Evaluation of Cross-border Cooperation**

International Roundtable Programme

**06-07 June 2017
Oradea, Romania**

This conference was financed through the Jean Monnet Programme
no. – 553194-EPP-1-2014-1-RO-EPPJMO-MODULE
The Evaluation of Cross-border Cooperation at the Frontiers of
EU/EVALCBC

The International Roundtable is organized in the framework of Jean Monnet Module no. 553194-EPP-1-2014-1-RO-EPPJMO-MODULE, with the topic *The Evaluation of Cross-border Cooperation at the Frontiers of EU (EVALCBC)*.

The Roundtable proposes the topic of cross-border cooperation evaluation as a starting point for debate as it is becoming a key interest point for European and national cross border authorities. The many forms of cross border cooperation represent a growth engine for the frontier regions, as is shown by many European success examples. The interest, at the European level, has been focused on policies and instruments of cross border cooperation that come in support of communities living in the frontier region, with special attention being placed on EU's Eastern borders.

The International Roundtable *Achievements, Contemporary Approaches and Perspectives in the Evaluation of Cross-border Cooperation*, aims at approaching three important aspects in order to determine pro and con discussions which could lead to finding a number of solutions, from the point of view of evaluation, to cross-border cooperation in Europe. The three aspects we have in view concerning the scientific papers are:

- Achievements in the field of cross-border cooperation,
- Contemporary approaches to cross border cooperation evaluation
- Perspective of cross border cooperation evaluation

Organizers:

University of Oradea

Department of International Relations and European Studies

Institute for Euroregional Studies Oradea-Debrecen, Jean Monnet European
Centre of Excellence

Partners:

Romanian Association of International Relations and European Studies

ECSA România

National School of Political and Administrative Studies, Department of
International Relations and European Integration

Doctoral School of International Relations and Security Studies, Babeş-Bolyai
University, Cluj-Napoca

City Hall of Oradea

Scientific Committee

Paul ALLIES, Professor PhD (France)
George CONTOGEOGIS, Professor PhD (Greece)
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Anatoliy KRUGLASHOV, Professor PhD (Ukraine)
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Gabriel MOISA, Professor PhD (Romania)
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Sorin SIPOS, Professor PhD (Romania)
Alina STOICA, Senior Lecturer PhD (Romania)
Constantin - Vasile ȚOCA, Lecturer PhD (Romania)
Maria Manuela TAVARES RIBEIRO, Professor PhD (Portugal)
Karoly TEPERICS, Lecturer PhD (Hungary)

Organizing Committee

Coordinators

Members of Jean Monnet Module "The Evaluation of Cross-border Cooperation at the Frontiers of EU/EVALCBC":

Constantin - Vasile TOCA, Lecturer PhD – Module Leader
Ioan HORGA, Professor PhD
Luminița ȘOPRONI, Senior Lecturer PhD

Conference's secretariat:

Eduard FEIER, PhD student
Alexandra RADU, PhD student
Bogdan POCOLA, PhD student
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Translators' team coordinator

Dana PANTEA, Lecturer PhD

Members:

Claudia BACTER, Senior lecturer PhD
Mircea BRIE, Professor PhD
Mariana BUDA, Assistant PhD
Raluca BUHAS, Lecturer PhD
Cosmin CHIRIAC, Lecturer PhD
Roxana COLDEA, PhD
Dragos DARABANEANU, Lecturer PhD
Cristina DOGOT, Lecturer PhD
Dorin DOLGHI, Lecturer PhD
Aurora GAVRIȘ, Lecturer PhD
Mihai MACI, Lecturer PhD
Mirela MĂRCUȚ, Assistant PhD
Edina MESZAROS, Assistant PhD
Anca OLTEAN, Research Assistant PhD
Istvan POLGAR, Lecturer PhD.
Sorana SAVEANU, Lecturer PhD
Claudia TIMOFTE, Lecturer PhD
Elena ZIERLER, PhD.

Draft Programme

Monday, 5 June 2017 – Arrival of the Participants

19⁰⁰ – Reception – Continental Forum Hotel

Tuesday, 6 June 2017

- 9³⁰ - 10⁰⁰ – Registration of the participants - Oradea Fortress
- 10⁰⁰ – 10⁴⁵ – Opening Session
- 10⁴⁵ – 12⁰⁰ – Plenary session I
- 12⁰⁰ – 12¹⁵ – Coffee Break
- 12¹⁵ – 13³⁰ – Plenary session II
- 13³⁰ – 14³⁰ – Lunch
- 14³⁰ – 16⁰⁰ – Workshop Sessions
- 16⁰⁰ - 16¹⁰ – Coffee Break
- 16¹⁰ - 17³⁰ – Workshop Sessions
- 18⁰⁰ - 19³⁰ – Launch of the book “Ordinea viitoare a lumii”, (Future World Order) author Professor. Andrei Marga, former Rector of “Babeş-Bolyai” University, Cluj-Napoca
- 20⁰⁰ – Dinner

Wednesday, 7 June 2017 – Continental Forum Hotel

- 10⁰⁰ – 11⁵⁰ – Workshop Sessions
- 11⁵⁰ – 12⁰⁰ – Coffee Break
- 12⁰⁰ - 13⁵⁰ – Workshop Sessions
- 13⁵⁰ - 15⁰⁰ – Lunch
- 15⁰⁰ - 16⁰⁰ – Conclusions
- 16⁰⁰ -19³⁰ – Sightseeing in Oradea
- 19³⁰ – Dinner

Detailed Programme

Tuesday, 6 June 2017

9³⁰ – 10⁰⁰ – Registration of the participants
Oradea Fortress, Building “A”, Conference Room, 1st floor

10⁰⁰ – 10⁴⁵ – Opening of the International Roundtable

Introductory remarks:

Lecturer **Constantin Vasile ȚOCA**, PhD, Jean Monnet Module Holder

Greetings:

Professor **Constantin BUNGĂU**, PhD, Rector of the University of Oradea

Professor **Sorin CURILĂ**, PhD – President of the Senate of the University of Oradea

Ilie BOLOJAN – Mayor of Oradea

Professor **Ioan HORGA**, PhD, Dean of the Faculty of History, International Relations, Political Sciences and Communication Sciences, University of Oradea

Professor **Andrei MARGA**, “Babeş-Bolyai” University, Cluj-Napoca, former Minister of National Education and former Minister of Foreign Affairs, former Rector of “Babeş-Bolyai” University, Cluj-Napoca, *The world after 2010*

10⁴⁵ – 12⁰⁰ – Plenary session I
Oradea Fortress, Building “A”, Conference Room, 1st floor

12⁰⁰ – 12¹⁵ – Coffee Break

12¹⁵ – 13³⁰ – Plenary session II
Oradea Fortress, Building “A”, Conference Room, 1st floor

Plenary session I

Chairpersons:

Ariane LANDUYT, Professor PhD, University of Sienna

Paul ALLIES, Professor PhD, University of Montpellier

Secretary:

Roxana Dalia HEPCAL, BA Student, University of Oradea

George CONTOGEOORGIS, Professor PhD, Panteion University, Athens, *The Frontier in the New Ideological Dualism*

Maria Manuela TAVARES RIBEIRO, Professor PhD, University of Coimbra, *Cross-border European Cultural Routes*

Traian SANDU, Professor Habil. PhD, University Sorbonne Nouvelle 3, Paris, *Europe, the Impossible Empire*

CZIMRE Klára, Senior Lecturer PhD, University of Debrecen, *Quantity or Quality? Co-operation Activity Index: Theoretical and Practical Cross-border Cooperation Evaluation Methods*

Plenary session II

Chairpersons:

Maria Manuela TAVARES RIBEIRO, Professor PhD, University of Coimbra

Traian SANDU, Professor Habil. PhD, University Sorbonne Nouvelle 3, Paris

Secretary:

Roxana Dalia HEPCAL, BA Student, University of Oradea

Paul ALLIES, University of Montpellier, *L'UE et la question de la frontière*

Ariane LANDUYT, Professor PhD, University of Sienna, *The study of Frontiers in the Italian Universities*

Ioan HORGA, Professor PhD, University of Oradea, *Interconnectivity of Flights and the Emergence of New Frontiers. Case Study: Eastern Partnership*

HEGEDŰS Roland, JÁSZ Erzsébet, TEPERICS Károly, CZIMRE Klára, University of Debrecen, **Constantin – Vasile ȚOCA**, University of Oradea, *Student mobility in Central and Eastern Europe*

13³⁰ - 14³⁰ – Lunch

14³⁰ – 16⁰⁰ – Workshop I Session

Oradea Fortress, Building “A”, Conference Room, 1st floor –
Workshop I

Workshop I

Chairpersons:

Dana PANTEA, Lecturer PhD, University of Oradea

CSÁSZÁR Zsuzsanna, Professor Dr. Habil, University of Pécs

Secretary:

Adelina FECHETE, BA Student, University of Oradea

Yaroslava KALAT, Junior researcher, **Oiha DEMEDYUK**, Leading Engineer, Sector of Cross-border Cooperation of SI “Institute of Regional Researches named after M.I. Dolishnyy of National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine”, Lviv, *Cross-border Cooperation between Ukraine and the EU Member States: Problems and Development Perspectives*

Ludmila ROȘCA, Professor, Dr. Habil, Institute of International Relations of Moldova, *The European Union's Enforcement Experience in the Crossborder Areas*

Luminița MIRON, Lecturer PhD, “Dunărea de Jos” University of Galați, *Cross-border Mobility. Social Implication in Urban Areas.*

Florentina CHIRODEA, Lecturer PhD, **Luminița ȘOPRONI**, Senior Lecturer PhD, **Constantin Vasile ȚOCA**, Lecturer PhD, University of Oradea, *Cross-border Cooperation in Bihor – Hajdu-Bihar Euroregion. Achievements, Opportunities and Perspectives*

POLGAR István, Lecturer PhD, University of Oradea, Department of International Relations and European Studies, *Innovative ICT Solutions for the Societal Challenges*

Nicolae TODERAȘ, Lecturer PhD, National School of Political and Administrative Studies Bucharest, *Strengthening the Evaluation Culture through Cross-border Cooperation*

Dana PANTEA, Lecturer PhD, University of Oradea, *The Role of Intercultural Communication in Cross-Border Cooperation*

- PAPP István**, MA Student, **PÉNZES, János** PhD, University of Debrecen, *Development Paths of Settlements in the Border Area of Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg County, Hungary*
- Claudia TIMOFTE**, Lecturer PhD, University of Oradea, **Claudiu Adrian POP**, PhD Student, Babeş-Bolyai University Cluj-Napoca, *Considerations on a Practical Approach to European Finances on the Level of the Institution of the Prefect of the Bihor County*
- Anatoliy KRUGLASHOV**, Professor PhD, Chernivtsi Jury Fedkoviych National University, *The Evaluation of Cross-border Cooperation in Upper Prut Euroregion (2007-2013)*
- Vasile CUCERESCU**, Professor PhD, ECSA Moldova, *The training of Public Servants in the Border Departments of Republic of Moldova*
- SZABOLCS Mátyás**, Senior Lecturer Ph.D., National University of Public Service, Faculty of Law Enforcement, Institute of Criminalistics, Department of Policing Strategies, *Tourism and Crime Prevention*
- Cristina DOGOT**, Lecturer PhD, University of Oradea, *Migrants' Crisis and the New Approaches of Cross-border Cooperation Policies*
- Mariana BUDA**, Assistant PhD, University of Oradea, *Multilingualism – an Asset in Cross border Cooperation*

14³⁰ – 16⁰⁰ – Workshop II Session

Oradea Fortress, Building “A”, Conference Room, 2nd floor

Workshop II

Chairpersons:

Claudia TIMOFTE, Senior Lecturer PhD, University of Oradea

János PÉNZES, PhD, University of Debrecen

Secretary:

Roxana Hepcal, BA Student, University of Oradea

Dina SEBASTIÃO, PhD Student, University of Coimbra, *Portugal and Spain Cross-border Territorial Cooperation as a Case Study for Reflection about the Political Role of the Region in EU*

Gabriel MOISA, Professor PhD, University of Oradea, *Romanians beyond frontiers. Case study: the Romanian Community in Hungary*

CSILIP Andrea, **CSÁSZÁRZ Suzsanna**, Professor Dr. Habil, University of Pécs, *Cross border Soft Power of Turkey: Balkans Scholarship Program*

Aurora-Elena GAVRIȘ, Lecturer PhD, University of Oradea, *Assistance in Criminal Matters in Case of Human Trafficking Victims'*

MÉSZÁROS Edina Lilla, Assistant PhD, University of Oradea, *The Efficiency of Cooperation and Intelligence Sharing among the Law Enforcement Agencies from the EU in the Fight against Terrorism: Sharing is Caring?!*

Dan APĂTEANU, Assistant PhD, University of Oradea, *Reducing Differences in Living Standards and Addressing Common Challenges across the Romanian - Hungarian Border*

Yusuf HEPER, PhD Student, University of Usak, *Turkish and Romanian Diplomacy in the Balkan Entente Presented by Turkish Newspapers*

Ana-Maria STĂVARU, Ph.D., National School of Political and Administrative Studies Bucharest, *Evaluation at the Crossroads: the Impact of European Funds on Border Regions*

Dragos DĂRĂBĂNEANU, Lecturer PhD, University of Oradea, *Collective Representations on Development, Collective Perception and Social Issues in Developing Countries. The Role of Cross-Border Cooperation in Social Development*

CSÁSZÁR Zsuzsanna, Professor Dr. Habil, **FARKAS Marcell**, PhD Student, University of Pécs, *Cross-border Cooperation between Hungary and Serbia in Managing the European Refugee Crisis*

Mirela MĂRCUȚ, Assistant PhD, University of Oradea, *Using Data in Evaluating Cross-border Cooperation: Brief Overview*

Roxana ANDREI, PhD Student, University of Coimbra, *Cross-border (Re)sources for Stability and Cooperation in the EU's Eastern Neighbourhood: the Impact of Energy Dynamics*

Anca OLTEAN, Research assistant PhD, Institute for Euroregional Studies, *The Image of Roma Population Reflected in the Pages of Romanian Review „Revista 22” (2009-2017). From National to European Perspective*

Sergii GUSHKO, Professor PhD, **Volodymyr KULISHOV**, Professor PhD, Kryvyi Rih Economic Institute of SHEE "Kyiv National Economic University named after Vadym Hetman" (Ukraine), *Models of Cross-Border Cooperation of Ukraine and European Union*

16⁰⁰ - 16¹⁰ – Coffee Break

16¹⁰ - 17³⁰ - Workshop III Session
Oradea Fortress, Building “A”, Conference Room, 1st floor

Workshop III

Chairpersons:

George CONTOGEOGIS, Professor PhD, Panteion University, Athens
Ioan HORGA, Professor PhD, University of Oradea

Secretary:

Bianca BUCUR, BA Student, University of Oradea

Sorin ȘIPOȘ, Professor PhD, **Roxana COLDEA**, PhD, University of Oradea, *Foreign Travellers in the Romanian Space and Border Symbolism (1797-1810)*

- Gabriela GOUDENHOFT**, Senior Lecturer PhD, **Alina Carmen BRIHAN**, Assistant PhD, University of Oradea, *A Framework Analysis of the Cross-border Experience – Romania’s Integration Process*
- Alina STOICA**, Senior Lecturer PhD, University of Oradea, *Nationalism and Communication at the Romanian-Hungarian Border*
- Sorana SĂVEANU**, **Raluca BUHAȘ**, **Claudia BACTER**, University of Oradea, *Academic Performance and Student Engagement. Some Insights from a Cross-Border Perspective*
- Andrzej MIRSKI**, PhD Polonia University, Andrzej Frycz Modrzewski Krakow University, *Cross-border Creativity: Character and Instruments*
- Maria GĂVĂNECI**, PhD Student, Babes Bolyai University Cluj-Napoca, *Mediated past and its impact on cross-border cooperation*
- Dorin DOLGHI**, Lecturer PhD, University of Oradea, *Security dimensions of the Eastern borders of the European Union within the Russian “information war”*

16¹⁰ - 17³⁰ - Workshop IV Session

Oradea Fortress, Building “A”, Conference Room, 2nd floor

Workshop IV

Chairpersons:

Luminița ȘOPRONI, Senior Lecturer PhD, University of Oradea

Florentina CHIRODEA, Lecturer PhD, University of Oradea

Alina Maria BALAJ, BA Student, University of Oradea

Delia MELA, **Ramona Carmen HONTILA**, Technical College „Mihai Viteazul” Oradea, *Achievements, Contemporary Approaches and Perspectives in the Evaluation of Cross-border Cooperation*

Bogdan Mihail POCOLA, PhD Student, Babeș-Bolyai University in Cluj-Napoca, *Ideas and Movements that Spread beyond Borders in Europe: Bridging the Information Gap through Common Policy and Shared Initiatives*

Cosmin CHIRIAC, Lecturer PhD, University of Oradea, *Administrative Boundaries and Development Poles. The case of Bihor and Hajdú-Bihar Counties from Romania and Hungary*

Felix Angel POPESCU, PhD Student, University of Oradea, *Perspectives of Hu-Ro CBC 2007-2013 Impact Evaluation: Economic Benefits for Bihor County, Romania*

Alina Maria BALAJ, BA Student in International Relations and European Studies, University of Oradea, **George Gabriel BOLOGAN**, PhD Student, Babeş-Bolyai University Cluj-Napoca, *Italy's and EU's Mediterranean Borders*

Sorin CUC, Associate Professor PhD, University of Oradea, *Cross – Border Cooperation in the Kaliningrad Enclave*

18⁰⁰ - 19³⁰ – Launch of the book “Ordinea viitoare a lumii”, (Future World Order) author Professor Andrei Marga, former Minister of National Education and former Minister of Foreign Affairs, former Rector of “Babeş-Bolyai” University, Cluj-Napoca
City Hall, Oradea Great Room

20⁰⁰ – Dinner

Continental Forum Hotel

Wednesday, 7 June 2017

10⁰⁰ – 11⁵⁰ – Workshop V Session
Continental Forum Hotel, Conference Room

Workshop V

Chairpersons:

Luminița ȘOPRONI, Senior Lecturer PhD, University of Oradea
Constantin Vasile ȚOCA, Lecturer PhD, University of Oradea

Secretary:

Cristina SACACIU, BA Student, University of Oradea

Eduard Ionuț FEIER, PhD Student, Babeș-Bolyai University Cluj-Napoca,
Updating the Concept of "Intermarium" in the 90's until Today

Alexandra RADU, PhD Student, Babeș-Bolyai University Cluj-Napoca, *The
Influence of the Ukrainian Crisis upon Cross-border Cooperation*

Felix COZMA, PhD Student, Babeș-Bolyai University Cluj-Napoca, *Migration
versus Security in European Context*

Andrada DOCIU, BA Student, University of Oradea, *Security in Kosovo Crisis
Management*

Galina MANOLE, BA Student, State University of Moldova, *Perspectives on the
Evolution of Cross-border Relations between Romania and the Republic
of Moldova*

Maria Gabriela POPUȘ, MA Student, University of Oradea, *France, the new
home for Rroma People*

Emanuel CADAR, MA Student, University of Oradea, *Cross-Border
Cooperation between Romania and Hungary, on Agricultural and
Forestry Sector*

Eugeniu AFANAS, MA Student, Institute of International Relations of Moldova,
Chișinău, *Moldovan – Transnistrian Relations in the Context of the
Integration in the European Union of the Republic of Moldova*

Florina SABĂU, MA Student, University of Oradea, *The Impact of HU-RO
2007-2013 Cross-border Cooperation Program at the Romanian-
Hungarian Border*

Oliha ORLOVA, BA Student, Kryvyi Rih National University (Ukraine) and Polonia University Częstochowa (Poland), *Bilateral Relations between Ukraine and Poland*

Kyrylo BEREZUTSKYI, BA Student, **Yevhenii SHATALOV**, BA Student, Kryvyi Rih National University (Ukraine) and Polonia University Częstochowa (Poland), *Cross-border Communication between Ukraine and Russian Federation*

Pyrozhenko VIRA, BA Student, Kryvyi Rih Economic Institute SHEI "Kyiv National Economic University named Vadym Hetman" (Ukraine) and Polonia University Częstochowa (Poland), *Features and Guidelines of Cross-Border Cooperation between Ukraine and the Slovak Republic*

11⁵⁰ – 12⁰⁰ – Coffee Break

12⁰⁰ – 13⁵⁰ – Workshop VI Session
Continental Forum Hotel, Conference Room

Workshop VI

Chairpersons:

Florentina CHIRODEA, Lecturer PhD, University of Oradea

Edina MESZAROS, Assistant PhD, University of Oradea

Secretary:

Valeria LUNGU, BA Student, University of Oradea

Alin Ionuț Cornel MOISE, PhD Student, Babeș-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, *European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation. Case Study: Hospital de Cerdanya*

Natalia CIOBANU, PhD Student, Institute of International Relations of Moldova, *Bilateral Relations between the Republic of Moldova and Romania in the Crossborder Area*

Tatiana DAUD, PhD Student, Institute of International Relations of Moldova, *Migrants are a Threat to Security in Cross-border Areas*

Vitalie MIRCIU, BA Student, **Cristian ȚURCANU**, MA Student, University of Oradea, *The Cross-Border Cooperation between Romania and Republic of Moldova*

Adriana MOCANU, MA Student, University of Oradea, *Migration in Romania*
Ioana ȚIGAN, MA Student, University of Oradea / University Champagne Ardenne Reims, *Diplomacy, a Cross-border Negotiation Instrument*

Florina Mariana BOCOI, MA Student, University of Oradea, *The Efficiency of the Romanian Internal Security Fund versus the External Challenges*

Marius Panas, MA Student, University of Oradea, *Illegal Trafficking at the Romanian-Moldavian Border*

Ana CUZUIOC, BA Student, State University of Moldova, *European Union's Border Assistance Mission in Moldova and Ukraine (EUBAM)*

Mariana FROSINEAC, BA Student, State University of Moldova, *Molovan-Romanian Cooperation in Social Security*

Iulian SAJN, BA Student, University of Oradea, *Ethno-Political Conflicts and National Identity in Latvia*

Dorin PUTERE, BA Student, Moldova State University, *Relations between the Republic of Moldova and the Russian Federation in Moldovan and Russian Press*

13⁵⁰-15⁰⁰ – Lunch

15⁰⁰ - 16⁰⁰ – Conclusions, Continental Forum Hotel, Conference Room

Final remarks:

Constantin - Vasile ȚOCA, Lecturer PhD – Module Leader

Ioan HORGA, Professor PhD

Luminița ȘOPRONI, Senior Lecturer PhD

Secretary:

Alina Maria BALAJ, BA Student, University of Oradea

16⁰⁰ - 19³⁰ – Sightseeing in Oradea

19³⁰ – Dinner

Continental Forum Hotel

Abstracts

Eugeniu AFANAS, MA Student, Institute of International Relations of Moldova, Chişinău, *Moldovan - Transnistrian Relations in the Context of the Integration in the European Union of the Republic of Moldova*

The Transnistria conflict started in 1990 when the region proclaimed independence from SSR of Moldova, after Romanian was declared the official language in the republic in 1989. Subsequently, in 1991-1992 the Transnistria war started, during which approximately 3000 people died on both sides of the Nistru River. The region is poorly controlled and a source of political and economic instability for the Republic of Moldova. Moldova has pursued numerous efforts to regain this territory and tries to find paths for cross-border cooperation by signing agreements and attracting EU financial support for the population.

Keywords: Transnistria, Republic of Moldova, conflict, instability

Paul ALLIES, University of Montpellier, *L'UE et la question de la frontière*

Durant 1985 et les accords de Schengen, les frontières ont été ouvertes, les contrôles physiques reportés aux limites extérieures de l'Union. La libre circulation fait dorénavant partie des " acquis communautaires ". Les contrôles de police et de justice ont été transférés sur le plan d'une coopération internationale. Au principe de l'esprit de Schengen, il y a l'idée que les nations européennes sont sorties de l'ère de l'obsession des tracés géopolitiques. Or ce principe connaît de plus en plus d'exceptions : des contrôles aux limites intérieures sont à nouveau instaurés. Ce retour à la frontière est encouragé par la crise dite des Réfugiés et le terrorisme. Cela peut-il contredire la politique de coopération transfrontalière mise en place depuis quatre décennies au moins ? Cette contradiction bien réelle doit nous amener à nous interroger sur la résilience de la notion de frontière en Europe et sur la portée de la coopération transfrontalière.

Mots-clés: notion de frontière, esprit de Shengen, contrôles intérieur,-stratégies macro-régionales, modes de coopération

Anatoliy KRUGLASHOV, Chernivtsi, Ukraine, *The Evaluation of Cross-border cooperation in the Upper Prut EuroRegion (2007-2013)*

The relations of Ukraine and Romania have been passing throughout some tests and pressure in the contemporary epoch: from a zone of potential interstate's conflict in the begging of 1990th towards more and more cooperative and friendly relations for now. Still, the strategic importance of both countries partnership seems to be underestimated and does not reach the level of existing potential for their further positive development yet.

As an integral part of the Ukraine and Romania relations one has to take into account the evolution of their cross-border cooperation. Since the Big Treaty of 1997 the leading institutional form of CBC is the activity of two EuroRegions, namely Upper Prut and Low Danube. They had been proposed with Romanian side and after some years of intensive negotiation come into existence since 2001.

Hereby I am going to consider some most characteristic features of Upper Prut activity, their gains and shortages and make some conclusions on the general outcome of the functioning of the given example of CBC. First of all, it is worthy to state that the activity of CBC among neighboring States attracted a good deal of attention of scholars from both countries, It have been studied in many academic papers written by Sergiy Gakman, Stefan Purici, Anatoliy Kruglashov, Alexandru Nedelea, Volodymyr Fisanov, Zinoviy Broyde and many other scholars and experts on the topic. They were organizing and partaking into several International Conferences also, where Euroregion Upper Prut activity got comprehensive analysis and consideration. The principal Conferences, Seminars and Symposiums on the topic took place in Chernivtsi, Suceava and Oradea, for instance. The second point is that the Euroregion legal ground could be evaluated as a completed one and satisfactory for a moment being. The third point is that this EuroRegion in accordance with its legal foundations has pretty developed institutional structure, and should it be working adequately, it might be recognized also a positive aspect of the whole story. The fourth and the most complicated point is the very activity of the Euroregion itself.

Let's start from the evaluation of the institutional activity of the EuroRegion. In fact it went out in a somehow loose and irregular shape, where all the administrative units comprehended with the Euroregion contributed to the very low efficacy and efficiency of the CBC under this institutional umbrella. Obviously, leaders of local and regional communities do prefer bilateral meeting and negotiation rather the routine exploit of Upper Prut formal institutional system. The economic dimension of the Upper Prut could be hardly valued as a case of success either, and should there be some improvements of investments and progress with new joint ventures they hardly are the merits of EuroRegion institutions' care about.

People to people programs, educational, cultural and other humanitarian dimensions of cooperation on the territories of the Upper Prut Euroregion might be regarded as slowly but steadily progressing for last decades. All of them are making their important contribution into the betterment of Romania-Ukraine cooperation and mutual understanding indeed. In the same time, they are reliable on the external funding, mainly for the EU funds and programs. Moreover, in these spheres of CBC the presence and role of the Upper Prut structures is questionable if noticeable at all. Any initiatives aiming at common information space, regular cooperation of regional and local media remain just proposals tacitly neglected with decision-makers.

Coming to some conclusions it might be stated that Euroregion Upper Prut activity falls down considerably. Neither central governments of Ukraine and Romania, nor the regional and local authorities pay regular attention to the real and continuing stagnation of the EuroRegion institutional development. The true crisis of the CBC in the framework of the Upper Prut remains out of the existing agenda of their meetings and negotiations. Civic society institutes are not invited to them and do not play a considerable role into the activity of the Euroregion. It makes worrying about the progress of this establishment few exerts and enthusiasts but not communities and authorities of the partner countries. The deadlock where the Euroregion of Upper Prut is situated now is obvious. What is less clear it is how to find the right way of moving out of this ongoing unproductive situation?

Key words: Cross-border cooperation, Ukraine and Romania relations, EuroRegion Upper Prut activity.

Roxana ANDREI, PhD Student, University of Coimbra, *Cross-border (Re)sources for Stability and Cooperation in the EU's Eastern Neighbourhood: the Impact of Energy Dynamics*

The presentation will tackle the theme related to the cross-border cooperation at the EU's Eastern border, by looking into the role of the natural gas and oil projects serving as potential transnational cooperation- and security-building initiatives, as well as regional consolidation projects. For this goal, the presentation will approach the Caspian - Black Sea Region as part of the EU's Eastern neighbourhood area and will explore the potential of the natural gas and oil projects to serve both as 'stability pipelines', enhancing the cooperation between the key state and non-state players on the energy scene, as well as to act as new sources of rivalry, division and conflict in the region. The research will emphasise, on the one hand, the transnational and cross-border role of the energy projects in building stability and enhancing security, while, on the other hand, it will bring to light the role of the non-state actors in the process. It will offer a new perspective on the energy dynamics in the region, by shifting the focus from the states as units of analysis, while not dismissing their role and agency, and by placing a central emphasis on the energy projects and their potential to impact on the conflict and cooperation dynamics

Keywords: cross-border cooperation; Eastern Neighbourhood; energy; conflict; security building

Dan APĂTEANU, Assistant PhD, University of Oradea, *Reducing Differences in Living Standards and Addressing Common Challenges across the Romanian - Hungarian Border*

The paper analyses the role of the CBC programmes foundations, namely balanced partnership between the participating countries on either side of a border, management entrusted to a local – or national – authority in a member state and common legal framework and implementation rules, in reducing the differences in living standards and tackling common issues.

Keywords: Romanian - Hungarian border, cross-border cooperation, CBC programmes

Alina Maria BALAJ, BA Student in International Relations and European Studies, University of Oradea, George Gabriel BOLOGAN, PhD Student, Babeş-Bolyai University Cluj-Napoca, *Italy's and EU's Mediterranean Borders*

Nowadays Europe Union is facing a lot of problems, which, on the one hand helps it to be stronger and united, and on the other hand these problems show that the entity has yet to work at its policies, programs, especially those concerning the security ones. An important place in this context has Italy, when we are speaking about the security policies, because this country has become lately, a more and more important door for the waves of immigrants that came up to Europe.

In this paper we will analyze the issue of immigrants, a problem that Italy faces directly, and Europe deals with indirectly. We will see what are the policies of Italy regarding this problem, what are the EU's policies related to this subject. Also we will analyze how EU helps Italy and vice-versa, in the way for keeping the security both in country and on the continent. The paper will be focused in the last period, a period in which the number of immigrants from Mediterranean Sea has increased considerably, mostly in March when almost 10.000 persons entered Italy through this gate.

So in this paper, we will observe the cooperation of EU and Italy, in the most discussed topic of the moment, the immigration issue, in which an important role has its borders, both the EU's and Italy's ones, that in this context are the same, regarding the policies of security.

Keywords: Mediterranean Borders, EU, immigrants' issue

Kyrylo BEREZUTSKYI, BA Student, Yevhenii SHATALOV, BA Student, Kryvyi Rih National University (Ukraine) and Polonia University Częstochowa (Poland), *Cross-border Communication between Ukraine and Russian Federation*

Article excursion dedicated to a long history of coexistence between Ukraine and Russia, mutual border and close location directly between them led and lead to different types of conflicts. During the days of the USSR between the two future independent states had established a close relationship, the

consequences of which have an impact even at present. Despite ongoing tensions, these countries have close economic, scientific and technological cooperation. The study compared the intensity of relations between Ukraine and Russia before and after the events that took place in spring 2014.

Keywords: Ukraine, Russia, cooperation, relations.

Florina Mariana BOCOI, MA Student, University of Oradea, *The Efficiency of the Romanian Internal Security Fund versus the External Challenges*

Security is a very important concept for all of us. The need of security is placed right on the second level of the pyramid of Abraham Maslow, after physiological needs.

Crime, crises, traffic, border security or visa issues are topical concepts in the present that are increasingly used in national and international discourse. Enhanced police cooperation, solid border security and guaranteeing the security of citizens are the challenges of this moment. The Internal Security Fund wants to respond to these challenges. Thus, in this paper, I addressed a series of general considerations and concepts on security, I tried to analyze the benefits and threats of the FSI National Program both for the border and visas component and for the police cooperation component and to measure the degree of efficiency that this Fund can provide, in the conditions of belonging to an open space but also exposed.

Key words: border security; security fund; external challenges; cross-border cooperation; program

Mariana BUDA, Assistant PhD, Department of International Relations and European Studies, University of Oradea, *Multilingualism – an Asset in Cross-border Cooperation*

Languages are and will always be an important instrument of communication. In the last years, the European Union has been investing in the cross-border cooperation through different projects or programs. However, there are reports that show the fact that language barriers are still considered an obstacle. The aim of this article is to analyze the role of multilingualism in the

cross border cooperation, but also to emphasize the added value of language in cross-border projects.

Keywords: multilingualism, cross-border projects, languages for specific purposes, neighbor's language

Emanuel CADAR, MA Student, University of Oradea, *Cross-Border Cooperation between Romania and Hungary, on Agricultural and Forestry Sector*

The paper analyzes the interstate relations between Romania and Hungary, through the agricultural and forestry prospective. It is very clear that during the time, these two states that have a commune border had bilateral relations based on growth and animosities. In the same time, in this analysis it would be underlined the aspects of this Border Partnership.

The study will focus on the relations between these two states in the field of small border traffic, that has as basic component the commerce with agricultural products, meat or vegetal products and also, on the other hand is based on commerce of construction materials, especially wood.

To a better understanding of this commerce process we have to look at the economic-geographic feature of this cross-border region. Also, in the paper I will underline the role of the national authorities that could, on the one hand, make sabotage, but on the other hand, could sustain this niche of agro-economic cross-border cooperation.

Finally, I will focus my paper on the most intense issue of this context, the lack of trust between these states, based on political considerations, that would affect both countries on long-term.

Keywords: cross-border cooperation, Romania, Hungary, agriculture, forestry.

Natalia CIOBANU, PhD student, Institute of International Relations of Moldova, *Bilateral Relations between Republic of Moldova and Romania in the Cross-border Area*

The Republic of Moldova, after proclaiming its independence and being recognized by the international community, has made considerable efforts to establish partnership and cooperation relations with the most important bodies and international political and economic organizations, including by signing bilateral agreements with different countries. Being a country with limited natural resources, in the author's opinion, the Republic of Moldova cannot develop its economy and guarantee welfare and stability for its citizens, rather than by being integrated into European and world economic structures. After Romania's accession to the European Union, the Republic of Moldova is an area of major interest for the European community because it is located at its eastern border. At the same time, the European Union aims to create a space of stability and prosperity, a space of security, which the Republic of Moldova with its many political, economic and socio-cultural problems represents a permanent factor of instability. In this respect, efforts to integrate into the international community have been promoted at both central and regional level, by enhancing regional communities' cooperation with similar structures in the neighbouring countries, including Romania.

The economic, cultural or social projects carried out between the Republic of Moldova and Romania (funded by the European Union) deal with a wide range of areas within the framework of cross-border cooperation: environmental conservation and amenity areas; popularizing destinations and capitalizing on tourism potential; discovery and exploitation of alternative energy sources; economic development and business people training; capitalizing on the academic and scientific potential of the two countries; and also the preservation of the identity of communities, folk traditions, traditional products, etc. In this respect, according to data of the National Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Moldova, the volume of trade between the Republic of Moldova and Romania in the year 2016 amounted to 1064,6 million US dollars. Exports amounted to 513.1 million US dollars and imports amounted to 551.5 million US dollars. Romania has reconfirmed its position as the main trading partner of our country, being on the first place in exports with a share of 25.1% of total Moldovan exports and the first place on import, with a weight of 13.7 % of total Moldovan imports.

In conclusion, the author highlights the relevance of the cross-border cooperation of the Republic of Moldova with Romania as an imperative factor of

the regional development policy; which can only be achieved by defining and identifying present and potential political and economic opportunities and challenges, creating a zone of stability and security at the eastern border of the European Union - a decisive option for its future in the great European family.

Keywords: Republic of Moldova, Romania, cross-border cooperation, regional development, bilateral relations

Cosmin CHIRIAC, Lecturer PhD, University of Oradea, *Administrative Boundaries and Development Poles. The Case of Bihor and Hajdú-Bihar Counties from Romania and Hungary*

The territorial, economic and social evolution of the hierarchy of settlements within an area is subjected to constraints and incentives that can prove more or less decisive regarding its configuration. They can be either of natural or anthropic origin, and we can identify *natural resources*, *strategic positioning* and *administrative role attributions* as some of the elements that could have an influence in this regard.

The aim of this research is to see what territorial configurations of the hierarchy of settlements can be identified in the study area, in different moments in time, and how they relate to the administrative division of each period. The territorial configuration will be shaped using cartographic and demographic data, going back and forth in time as much as possible. The outcome should highlight the relation between administrative divisions and the evolution of the hierarchy of settlements.

Keywords: Development poles, hierarchy of settlements, administrative divisions, Bihor - Hajdú-Bihar, demographic evolution.

Florentina CHIRODEA, Lecturer PhD, Luminița ȘOPRONI, Senior Lecturer PhD, Constantin Vasile ȚOCA, Lecturer PhD, Department of International Relations and European Studies, University of Oradea, *Cross-border Cooperation in Bihor – Hajdu-Bihar Euroregion. Achievements, Opportunities and Perspectives.*

Since its beginning (2002), the Bihar - Hajdu-Bihar Euroregion has played an important role in the Romanian - Hungarian cross - border cooperation. Starting with 2007, the new Euroregional framework has spurred areas of common interest for the European integration process of the two partners - Romania and Hungary. In this context, the HU-RO Cross-Border Cooperation Programme represented, for the budget year 2007 - 2013, an instrument for stimulating and diversifying economic activities, attracting more investment and reducing unemployment in the Euroregion. Our research begins with an evaluation of the Programme to identify opportunities and perspectives during the 2014-2020 funding period.

Keywords: Bihor – Hajdu-Bihar Euroregion, HU-RO Cross-Border Cooperation Programme

George CONTOGEOORGIS, Panteion University Athene, *The Frontier in the New Ideological Dualism*

After the collapse of the ideological dualism between liberalism and socialism that dominated in the 20th century, we have entered into a new ideological and political dualism that opposes those who advocate "open borders" and those who declare themselves for "border protectionism." Some claim to be supporters of the "purpose of markets," while others are proponents of the "national interest." Supporters of "national borders" support the return to the sovereign state, which in reality was the project of classical liberalism that prevailed until the second half of the 20th century. Their ideal is that of the "nation of the State". The others, who advocate the end of the nation state, by showing themselves in favor of a pluralistic society, adopt the neo-liberal project. Their doctrine boils down to the ideal of markets: the free movement of capital, products and labor.

In this new framework it must be noted that the semiology of symbolism has also changed: the supporters of classical liberalism are now

classified as *extreme right*, *nationalist* and *populist*, while neoliberals present themselves as *advocates of progress*, which is "*globalization*."

In reality this new ideological division of the world opposes the "*international elites*" to the "*national elites*"; it does not concern the *society of citizens*, for which it has already been agreed that we must confine ourselves to the *values and system of the 18th century*. Some declare themselves for the *nation of the State*, others for a *political cohesion which goes beyond the national fact*. Both are against the "*nation of society*."

In this context, the *question of frontiers* acquires a new content and a meaning far more interesting than that which opposes the "*nation of the State*" to the *class internationalism of the 20th century*.

Keywords: frontier, ideology, symbolism

CSÁSZÁR Zsuzsanna M, Professor, Dr. Habil, FARKAS Marcell PhD Student, Department of Political Geography and Development and Regional Studies, University of Pécs, *Cross-border Cooperation between Hungary and Serbia in Managing the European Refugee Crisis*

In the previous years global refugee flows have reached the European Union in numbers that made debates on common and national immigration policies and strategies, on the issue of border security and (among others) cross-border cooperation more and more frequent and important. During the 2015-2016 migration crises, the Eastern Mediterranean and the Western Balkans migratory routes were by far the most common routes of asylum seekers into the European Union and the Schengen zone. About 800,000 people reached Europe from this direction in only one year, mainly from Syria, Afghanistan, Kosovo, Iraq and Pakistan. In our lecture, our aim is to give a brief overview and summary of the main milestones of the previous years' (2014-2017) Hungarian-Serbian cross-border cooperation in managing migration of asylum seekers concerning the legal and the applied border security changes in both countries. We will also pay special attention to the impact of the Hungary-Serbia border closure (Sept 2015) on the Western Balkans region's migration trends and routes. To be able to analyse the effect of this cooperation and the changes more accurately, we will also give a short introduction on the recent global refugee migration tendencies from a European perspective. Finally, we

will summarize the positive and negative consequences concerning the possible future changes in the dynamics of global refugee flows.

Keywords: migration, asylum seekers, cross-border cooperation, Serbia, Hungary

CSILIP Andrea, CSÁSZÁR Zsuzsanna M., Professor, Dr. Habil, University of Pécs, *Cross-border Soft Power of Turkey: Balkans Scholarship Program*

The Balkans constitute a priority for global, European and regional powers. Turkey, as the most important and largest power in the region of the Balkans, influenced the peninsula in different ways along ideological relations, which were developed by history, religion and other factors.

The centuries of Turkish influence had an admittedly decisive importance in case of forming the countries of the Balkans, which resulted in a multi-level, cross border cooperation network. Taking into account the region's demographic data, Turkey formed a bond with the turks and the muslims. Turkey practiced its soft power by using different means, one of them is the educational system, the possibility of applying for Turkish governmental scholarships for those who want to finish their upper studies at big universities of Turkey.

The Turkish governmental scholarships for the young generation of the concerned countries, have many types. One of them is the Balkan Scholarship Program. The purpose of this research is to present these scholarships, emphasizing the Balkans Scholarhsip Program. The methodological approaches mostly consist of secondary data analysis and conducting interviews.

Keywords: Turkey, Balkans, soft power, cross border relations, education

Ana CUZUIOC, BA Student, State University of Moldova, *European Union's Border Assistance Mission in Moldova and Ukraine (EUBAM)*

European Union's Border Assistance Mission in Moldova and Ukraine (EUBAM) was launched in 2005. The mission promotes border control, customs

practices and commercial norms corresponding to EU standards and answers to the needs of both partner countries. The mission is a consultative, technical body, with its headquarters in Odessa, Ukraine. The Memorandum of Understanding signed by the European Commission and the Governments of the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine at the end of 2005 is the legal basis for EUBAM, while the Coordinating Council - meeting twice a year - acts as a management body of the Mission. The mandate of the Mission has been extended four times (2007, 2009, 2011 and 2015) and the current mandate expires on November 30, 2017.

Keywords: Moldova-Ukraine collaboration, harmonisation of border control, customs standards and procedures, facilitation of international cooperation, peaceful resolution of the Transnistrian conflict, consultative body, law-enforcement agents in Moldova and Ukraine, EUBAM in figures

CZIMRE Klára, Senior lecturer PhD, Department of Social Geography and Regional Development Planning, University of Debrecen, *Quantity or quality? Co-operation Activity Index: Theoretical and Practical Cross-border Cooperation Evaluation Methods*

The study of the types of cross-border regions allows for several approaches from the scientific point of view (*deductive approach*) analysing theoretical models to the practical point of view (*inductive approach*) comparing individual border characteristics for setting up categorising methods. Various aspects are available by which cross-border regions and co-operations can be distinguished from each other. The paper provides an insight into the possible ways for differentiating and typifying cross-border co-operations. It starts out with the simple ways of typifying and ends with a complex approach forming a basis for the overall classification of cross-border co-operations all over Europe. The various forms of cross-border co-operation involve different levels cooperating along the borders of Europe resulting in a need for synthesis with respect to their relevance and efficiency. The categorisation of cross-border co-operations and the thematic structure of the categories highlight the peculiarities of the co-operations, make them comparable and competitive in the European space. The formal evaluation of cross-border co-operations allows us to create methods to find out more about the quantitative and qualitative values of the co-operation forms. The paper investigates the relationship between the

determining role of the geographical location and the year of accession to the European Union and their eligibility for EU Funds. Thus, first the simple structure of EU internal and external borders (quality factor) is further categorised according to their participation in cross-border co-operations (quantity factor). Secondly, the forms of cross-border co-operations (twinning settlements, euroregions, EGCTs, project-based co-operations) provide opportunity to introduce an approach based on the institutional framework. Thirdly, the analysis of the implemented projects supported by the available CBC programmes creates a basis for an overall cross-border activity evaluation. Finally, a synthesis is offered based on the year of accession of the EU member states interpreting the results of the three aspects, thus creating a new approach to the evaluation of co-operation activity along the European borders presented in the form of the co-operation activity index. The study of the various categorisation methods reveals that the determinism resulting from the geographical location and the nature of the borders is complemented by its progress in the EU accession process. In sum, it may be established that the above categorising methods enable the researchers, analysers and various experts to find the place of a cross-border co-operation more easily, and also enable the co-operations to find their place in the expanding European geographical-social-economic space.

Keywords: EU accession, cross-border cooperation, geographical location, CBC projects, co-operation activity index

Tatiana DAUD, PhD student, Institute of International Relations of Moldova, *Migrants Are a Threat to Security in Cross-border Areas*

Migration has been and represents a phenomenon of relevance, both in terms of causes and in terms of the effects that determine them. In this study, the author correlates three complex concepts: migrant, asylum and refugee. Both at national and community level, illegal migration is seen as a threat to security in cross-border areas: an asymmetric, current and dynamic process that requires in-depth study, thorough analysis and appropriate policies for enforcement.

According to IMF statistics, about 965,800 refugees and migrants arrived in Europe in 2015. Finding newcomers in cross-border areas has brought Europeans out of the comfort zone and put them forward to serious

challenges. Taking into account the political and military situation in North Africa and the Near and Middle East, we believe that there will still be pressure on cross-border areas in the European Union. Against this background, illegal migration has become a billion dollar business and political and financial support for criminal groups, traffickers of weapons and human beings, terrorists.

The author highlights mechanisms to ensure the security of cross-border areas and the EU's internal defence against the medium and long-term threats from migrants. The aim is to find those potential effects of effective cross-border crime control and possible solutions, as well as the effect of European institutional measures to model this phenomenon.

Keywords: illegal migration, cross-border area, security, the European Union, threat.

Dragos DĂRĂBĂNEANU, Lecturer PhD, Department of Sociology and Social Assistance, University of Oradea, *Collective Representations on Development, Collective Perception and Social Issues in Developing Countries. The Role of Cross-Border Cooperation in Social Development.*

The presented material refers to the cross-border space between Romania and Hungary and aims to highlight the public perception of the most important social problems facing developing societies. Starting from the perceptions about the needs of social development in the European space, we look at the degree of involvement of citizens from this two EU Member States and the analysis of the opportunities for cross-border collaboration that will lead to social development. In European Union concerns about the survey of public opinion occurred on early stage of construction of the European Community. Eurobarometer is a series of public opinion polls conducted frequently by the European Commission since 1970. These surveys study a wide range of issues related to the European Union and its Member States. The integrity of European Union depends on how people from European states are thinking about this form of global society. We made analyses on the database of Eurobarometer 84.4 survey made in 2015, and we tried to compare public opinion from Romania with public opinion from Hungary, in terms to see the intensity of public concerns regarding development, cooperation and most pressing problems for the future of developing countries.

The personal involvement of citizens in activities aimed to enhancing European cohesion and increase the rithm of social development is a positive phenomenon for the development of the European Union. In the presented paper, we want to provide a comparative analysis of public opinion from Romania and Hungary, as well as the identification of public interest areas that can contribute to the intensification of the intercultural communication phenomena and cross-border collaboration. The database provided by GESIS is made up using responses from subjects witch are constitute a representative sampling at national level. However, we can assume that there is some homogeneity between the social perception in the border communities and the one that is manifested at national level. By expanding these social characteristics, we propose in our material to analyze the directions and possibilities of stimulating social cohesion at the level of the cross-border area.

Keywords: collective perception, social problems, cross-border cooperation, social development, European Union

Andrada DOCIU, BA Student, University of Oradea, *Security in Kosovo Crisis Management*

The dismantling of Yugoslavia was the result of a long process of internal and international circumstances, determining its character and marking the fall of Communism and the federal state.

The crisis in former Yugoslavia or the Secession war, as it has been called, appeared due to the will of certain republics in Yugoslavia to become independent states after the fall of the Iron Curtain, especially Slovenia and Croatia.

Kosovo is a similar case, given that the will for autonomy lead to the escalation of a conflict lasting for more than a year, which mobilized international organizations to calm the situation.

Keywords: Kosovo conflict, security, crisis management

Cristina DOGOT, Lecturer PhD, Department of International Relations and European Studies, University of Oradea, *Migrants' Crisis and the New Approaches of Cross-border Cooperation Policies*

The migrants' crisis rose for the EU and its Member States numerous challenges in terms of new policies to develop and of practical responses to formulate in order to solve problems related to their movement and localisation across of European states, their integration in the new societies, the costs related to these processes, etc. One of the aspects of this new and very complex crisis is linked to one of the key elements of the EU's neighbourhood policy, that of cross-border cooperation, likely to face particular challenges in the context of the new pressures in the borderland areas. The subject of this article is represented by the analysis of the attempts of the EU to face the anti-immigration voices, which usually promote the idea of impermeable borders, by new approaches of the cross-border cooperation policies and process.

Dorin DOLGHI, Lecturer PhD, Department of International Relations and European Studies, University of Oradea *Security dimensions of the Eastern borders of the European Union within the Russian "information war"*

In the past years, the divergences between the West and the Russian Federation have experienced different dimensions and forms of expression. Among them, the image and credibility of the other one have been involved within an "information war", as a form of hybrid aggression oriented to shape emotions, attitudes, beliefs and behaviors of the public opinion. Reflexive control and reactions management have been the psychological methodologies used through traditional media channels and social networks in order to create instability and to induce incertitude in political leaders and processes. The purpose of the presentation is to use the securitization of the Eastern border of the EU within the information war and to analyze the options for the future design and implementation of the StratCom concept within the EU, as a defensive mechanism.

Keywords: Security, Eastern border, information war, StratCom

Eduard Ionuț FEIER, PhD Student, Universitatea Babeș-Bolyai, Cluj-Napoca, *Updating the Concept of Intermarium" in the 90's until Today*

The "Intermarium" concept would return to the forefront of security talks in Central and Eastern Europe at the end of the Soviet era, marked in the 1990s by the secessionist adventurism of a Russia shocked by the collapse of its "imperialist" scaffolding. Currently, Poland has initiated resuscitation efforts for the Intermarium project, adapted to the dangers of the moment and targeting regional cooperation in the Baltic Sea, the Black Sea and the Adriatic Sea. An "Intermarium" folded on contemporary European realities could bring together states such as the Republic of Moldova, Turkey, Georgia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Ukraine, Poland, as well as other states that could join this coalition Romania, Sweden, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Bulgaria, the Western Balkans or the South Caucasus.

Keywords: *Intermarium concept, regional cooperation, coalition*

Mariana FROSINEAC, BA Student, State University of Moldova, *Moldovan-Romanian Cooperation in Social Security*

Territorial changes of the Romanian space in the summer of 1940, more specifically the occupation of Bessarabia, North Bukovina and Herța County by the Soviet Union, created an unprecedented situation in the history of the Romanian people. The transfer of the Soviet system in the occupied territories and imposing a totalitarian regime cancelled the frail inter-war democracy and produced a series of dramatic consequences. All these changes caused trouble in social security of the tens of thousands of people who chose or were forced to go the path of exile. In this context, the Presidium of the Great National Assembly of the People's Republic of Romania and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, driven by the will to develop the friendship and collaboration between the two states in the field of social stipulations, decided to sign the Convention between the People's Republic of Romania and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics regarding collaboration in the field of social stipulations. The Conventions was signed in Bucharest on December 24, 1960.

After the dismantling of the USSR, the convention remained in force in Moldovan-Romanian cooperation. In 2010, the Convention is modified, as an

agreement for social security between the Republic of Moldova and Romania is signed. Presently, this agreement faces difficulties as regards the database and the receiving of folders. There are some proposals.

Keywords: social insurance, cooperation, agreement, social security

**Aurora-Elena GAVRIȘ, Lecturer PhD, Sociology and Social Work
Department, University of Oradea, *Romania's State Border - Current
Aspects in the Counties of Arad and Bihor***

The frontier of a state, through the activity of the Border Police, singularly and / or in collaboration with other institutions, reflects the state of society as a whole, of the nation, of the region or of a context or of several social, economic, political contexts at a given time or a variable period. The response of the authorities to the manifestation of various human actions is imposed by the necessity of ensuring social order or restoring it in cases of flagrant and manifest deviance.

Incidents in the common sense of the word, not politically or diplomatically, spent at the state border in some period of time may be an indicator of the evolution of certain aspects of different manners, respectively it can indicate whether certain social phenomenon can be predicted as predictable, or on the contrary if they are in remission, disappear or predicte the appearance of new ones.

We will refer to different categories of antisocial facts reported at the border of Romania under the competence of the Oradea Border Police Territorial Inspectorate, mentioning that the discovered offense or contraventions occurred in a certain period of time, presented as official data by the authorities are part of the typical phenomenology and specific of the Bihor and Arad Counties as well as the premises of other phenomenon of significance or gravity, not only manifested or present at local / regional level.

Keywords: The State Border of Romania, Bihor, Arad, delinquency

Maria GĂVĂNECI, PhD Student, Babes Bolyai University in Cluj-Napoca, *Mediated Past and Its Impact on Cross-border Cooperation*

The study is focused on the way the past is used in Russian mass media in order to create and re-create the image of two neighbors – Finland and Estonia – and the way that these mediatisation impact on the understanding of border and cross-border cooperation. Historic reconciliation has a great impact on a good cooperation among international actors, and the historical problems can have important consequences at moral, political or social levels. The relevance of collective memory in the contemporary world consists first of all in the way the past influences our present identities and the way we understand “the other”. Analyzing how the Russian newspapers addressed the historical past is thus extremely important for understanding how the discursive practices create images and approaches of the other that can block or encourage cooperation.

Keywords: cross-border cooperation, mass-media, Russia, European Union, Estonia

Gabriela GOUDENHOFT, Senior Lecturer PhD, Alina – Carmen BRIHAN, Assistant PhD, University of Oradea, *A Framework Analysis of the Cross-border Experience – Romania’s Integration Process*

The present paper aims to approach two main directions: to analyze the EU’s cross-border cooperation legal framework and the implementation rules and, secondly, to analyze Romania’s legal framework regarding cross-border cooperation, in the context of Romania’s integration process in the EU.

As the cross-border cooperation represents an important policy instrument regarding the regional development and, in the same time, concerning the tackling of the common challenges identified jointly in the border regions, the paper will focus, also, on: the analysis of Romania’s cross-border cooperation initiatives’ areas; the decision-making and communication processes among the different actors involved in those areas; the impact of the political decisions regarding the promotion of the economic and social development in the border areas; and on the Romanian citizens’ evaluation of the cross-border cooperation initiatives – concerning these initiatives’ strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT analysis).

Key words: cross border experience, integration process, Romania

Sergii GUSHKO, Professor PhD, Volodymyr KULISHOV, Professor PhD, Kryvyi Rih Economic Institute of SHEE "Kyiv National Economic University named after Vadym Hetman" (Ukraine), *Models of Cross-Border Cooperation of Ukraine and European Union*

Ukraine has significant potential for cross-border cooperation as one of the directions of the European aspirations. It is explained by a unique geopolitical position of the country's external borders which are the longest among European countries. 19 regions are border ones and are characterized by different competitive advantages, identifying indicators of natural resources, business, industrial and business potential, quantity and skill level of the labour force.

The paradigm of cross-border cooperation development, which has certain positive results requires further prospects of development and functioning, based on factors of security, namely, institutional, legal, educational, scientific, human resources, information and, finally, finances.

Slowing-down the processes of cross-border cooperation in Ukraine is caused by a number of problems. Despite the large number of legal documents regulating interregional cooperation in Ukraine there is not a unified scientifically proven concept of cross-border cooperation, which could offer the methodological approaches to development processes, by taking into account not only the individual border region, but national interests.

The main problems for the further implementation of the Neighbourhood Programs from the side of Ukrainian is the lack of financing for their development and further elaboration of definite proposals as well as the non-coordination of the mechanisms of simultaneous co-financing of cross-border projects at the expense of EU programs, national and regional budget allocations and extra-budgetary sources.

In contrast to the low efficient instruments of cross-border cooperation in Ukraine and with the purpose to intensify unused resources, it is reasonable to develop more actively such form of interstate and interregional cooperation as cross-border cluster thus providing integrated regional-sectoral competitiveness and space-sectoral integration of our country in EU.

Creating innovative cross-border cluster associations, firstly, is functioning of a networked principle of organization; secondly, the replacement of multilevel hierarchies by cluster organizations, which taken together are able to eliminate the barriers to innovations and support the geographical concentration of related industries; thirdly, an alternative to "industrial policy" of a region, within which the support of specific business entities is implemented.

In terms of new economy, creating the model of competitive innovative cross-border clusters may become the most efficient market mechanism for the acceleration of economic development at the level of European regions and stimulation of international relations.

It is clear that this approach involves the formation of institutional structural prerequisites which are to occur, so certain time is necessary to master a new philosophy as to the development of border regions, the introduction of special regime for the investment and regulation of trans-border and cross-border cooperation. That will add a special urgency to the search of new approaches concerning the regulation of networked innovation markets at the state level.

Key benefits of cross-border cooperation in the form of a joint cluster is widening the access to resources, including financial, labour and information ones, forming consulting organizations and institutions, tourism network, improving the socio-economic situation in border regions.

Thus, effective cross-border cooperation can become for Ukraine the permit to the European Community.

Keywords: cross-border cooperation, EU integration, Ukraine

Roland HEGEDŰS, Erzsébet JÁSZ, Károly TEPERICS, Klára CZIMRE, University of Debrecen, Constantin – Vasile ȚOCA, University of Oradea, *Student Mobility in Central and Eastern Europe*

Nowadays, globalisation has become a world-wide phenomenon. It is therefore not surprising that the impacts of globalisation are also perceivable in higher education. More and more students study at higher education institutions in other countries. It has many benefits, like the students, who study abroad, acquire new skills, learn a new language, get acquainted with a new culture and become independent from their family. These inspired our research team to find out more about student mobility and the students' country choices.

Geographically speaking, our research focuses on the Central and Eastern European countries. We concentrated on the following questions:

- Which countries have many foreign students in the Central and Eastern European region?
- Which are the target countries for the students in Central and Eastern Europe?

- Is there a relation between the mother-tongue of the student and the language of the host country?

- Is it true that most foreign students choose neighbouring countries?

The last section of the paper provides a closer analysis of the connections between Hungary and Romania. Our hypothesis is that there is a strong connection between the two countries because many Hungarian speakers live in Romania close to border and have the possibility to study at Hungarian universities.

For the analysis, we relied on data collected by the UNESCO calculating ratios from them. Our results were illustrated with the help of charts and maps. Maps have an important role in finding the relations between the countries.

The data indicated that the highest number of foreign students is in Austria, the Czech Republic and Hungary. Bosnia-Herzegovina is in a special position because it has low capacities in higher education, therefore a high number of Bosnian students study abroad. The countries can be divided into three groups: (1) host countries, (2) origin countries and (3) low mobility countries. Our research results confirmed that in this region the foreign students choose the neighbour countries for their international studies. Most Central and Eastern European countries have many students from the neighbour countries except for Hungary and Romania. We found a strong connection between the choice of the country and the language of the country. Romanian students are more likely to choose Italy, France and Great Britain rather than Hungary.

Keywords: foreign students, cross-border cooperation, higher education, Central and Eastern Europe countries, student mobility

Yusuf HEPER, PhD Student, University of Usak, *Turkish and Romanian Diplomacy in the Balkan Entente Presented by Turkish Newspapers*

Balkan States and Turkey relations almost ended with World War I and Turkish Civil War, yet; with establish of Turkish Republic on 29 October 1923 started again. Especially, with The New Republic of Turkey under the leadership of Mustafa Ataturk created new opportunities by improving her relations with Balkan States. Kemal Atatürk's time has a new policy about foreign policy in Balkans. In this way Turkish Republic aims were to attend international

meetings and to sign a variety of defense, nonaggression, friendship and alliance agreements. After Treaty of Lausanne Turkey almost solved her border problems with neighbors, Turkey did a lot of friendship agreements with Balkan States with policy of "Balkans belongs to her people". Before signing Balkan Entente, it was held four important conferences and all of them were a big step for this agreement. In the end Balkan Entente was signed with attempt of Greece and Turkey on the 9 February 1934, in Athens. Even Italy and Bulgaria worked against it. The process of that; Turkey, successor of Ottoman never demanded any land from Balkan States and she worked for peace of Balkan States. Also Titulescu, Romanian Foreign Minister supported this Balkan Entente and for that he visited Turkey several times. Both Romanian and Turkish newspapers praised his policy about Balkan Entente. On this framework I will present the Turkish and Romanian Foreign Policy, Balkan Policy in Ataturk's time, on the process of Balkan Entente relations between Turkey and Balkans and based on Turkish newspapers.

Keywords: Ataturk, Titulescu, Balkan Entente, Foreign Policy, Romania, Turkey

Yaroslava KALAT, Junior researcher, Olha DEMEDYUK, Leading engineer, the Sector of Cross-Border Cooperation of SI 'Institute of Regional Researches named after M.I. Dolishnyy of National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine', *Cross-border Cooperation between Ukraine and the EU Member States: Problems and Development Perspectives*

Cross-border cooperation is an effective instrument, aimed at establishing of close partnerships between adjacent border areas of neighboring countries and increasing their level of economic development. The role of cross-border cooperation is constantly growing in the European Union as it constitutes the basis of economic and social cohesion policy promoted in the Community.

Ukraine has come a long way of establishing cross-border relations with the European countries. The elements of the relevant institutional and legislative bases have emerged lately, some of the new forms of cross-border cooperation have been arranged and the small border traffic has been established along the perimeter of its Western border. Ukraine also takes active participation in implementation of various projects under the cross-border cooperation programs.

However, we cannot observe the systematic development of cross-border cooperation in Ukraine as well as elimination of border's barrier function. There is no single vision of solution of problems peculiar to our country and the neighbouring ones and cross-border cooperation is of spontaneous nature. Ukraine faces imperfection of legislation, frequent change of authorities, unstable economic situation due to crisis and war at the Eastern border, lack of properly prepared and competent specialists, inefficient activity of cross-border cooperation forms, low level of cooperation between NGOs, authorities and science and insufficient awareness of society about the nature and possibilities opened by cross-border cooperation.

To our point of view, currently there are two most perspective directions of cross-border cooperation. The first one is to increase the efficiency of participation in already existing forms and to encourage creation of new ones. The second one is implementation of socially important projects under the cross-border cooperation programs. In order to develop these directions, the range of activities and measures should be undertaken. Improvement of institutional basis and attraction of society to detection of cross-border cooperation problems and their overcoming are among the most important of them.

Keywords: new forms of cross-border cooperation, cross-border cooperation programs, cooperation between NGOs, authorities and science

**Galina MANOLE, MA Student, State University of Moldova,
*Perspectives for the Evolution of Cross-border Relations between
Romania and the Republic of Moldova***

Romania and the Republic of Moldova are two different countries, but with a common history. Romania was the first state that recognized Moldova's independence in 1991. Since then, Moldova has embarked on a path to democratization. All these years, two countries enjoyed friendly cross-border relations, but they sometimes criticized each other.

History, culture, Romanian is unifying factors, but these advantages in such a bond have transformed gradually into official debates and sources of tension. During the Communist regime in Moldova, there were rough discussions between presidents. In such circumstances, the relations between Bucharest and Chisinau continued to erode, while negotiations stagnated. After 2009, when both countries chose different heads of state, they were open towards bilateral cooperation with Moldova's European integration at its basis.

Nowadays, Romania is the main trade partner of Moldova, ever since 2014. Romania has a pragmatic approach in its relation to Moldova based on its interest to see Moldova integrated in the European Union and on its desire to ensure a space of stability and security at the Eastern borders, which has become the Eastern border of NATO and EU.

Cross-border relations could evolve in a positive manner, if we were not influenced by the policies of the Russian Federation and the president's pro-Eastern orientation.

Keywords: cross-border relations, cooperation, European integration, border, citizens, economy, education

Mirela MĂRCUȚ, Assistant PhD, Department of International Relations and European Studies, University of Oradea, *Using Data in Evaluating Cross-border Cooperation: Brief Overview*

The purpose of the evaluation cross-border cooperation is to check, assess and provide a diagnosis regarding the proposed goal and the obtained results in such activities aimed at reducing the border effect and building bridges between countries in the EU.

At the same time, the growing amount of data available due to innovation and technology has enabled new perspectives in research. Using publicly available tools, like Google Trends and Google Correlate, researchers can track public interest or report on the success and awareness of certain policies, like cross-border cooperation. In this sense, this overview aims to propose a possible model to assess cross-border cooperation with the help of user-generated searches.

Keywords: cross-border cooperation, data, evaluation, technology

**Delia MELA, Technical College „Mihai Viteazul” Oradea, Ramona
Carmen HONTILA Technical College „Mihai Viteazul” Oradea,
*Achievements, Contemporary Approaches and Perspectives in the
Evaluation of Cross-border Cooperation***

The present study is an attempt to observe the impact and the changes in attitude and interest of the students /teachers of the Technical College “Mihai Viteazul” regarding the educational development that they have had during the last 5 years of implementing new approaches of teaching in the process of educating throughout the frame of interculturality of the European Educational Projects.

As teachers, individuals must be aware of the need of new approaches/methods in the process of educating, thus the European Educational Projects came to fulfill these needs through their transfer of innovation, mobility and transversal types of projects, addressed both to teachers and students.

Interculturality is the inner link that made these European Educational Projects not only going on but also bringing something new in the educational approach, an open window towards making the extracurricular into curricular educational matters.

In order to be more specific it is important to define the term of interculturality as being “the interaction of people from different cultural backgrounds using authentic language appropriately in a way that demonstrates knowledge and understanding of the cultures. It is the ability to experience the culture of another person and to be open minded, interested, and curious about that person and culture” Language learners must be able to evaluate personal feelings, thoughts, perceptions, and reactions in order to understand another culture and use that experience to reflect on their own life and surroundings.

In order to communicate successfully, language learners must be able to relate appropriately to their audience. They should be able to react and respond appropriately to their own personal feelings, attitudes, and perceptions as well as those of people of other cultures.

Reflecting on experiences in which they interact with others of different cultures helps the learners analyze and learn from each experience. Intercultural experiences provide the most meaningful opportunities for developing capacity in a language.

Even though these general concepts of cultures or peoples or education are extremely vast and they can be subject to debate and dissemination, what we are trying to underline at “Mihai Viteazul” Technical College is that all these abstract notions can be simmered down to the

individuals involved and that there are concrete, measurable effects of using European Educational Projects in bringing people together, bringing cultures together and, last but certainly not least, bringing differences together.

Intercultural exchanges are beneficial to the individual, to our school and to our society for the precise reason that everything assimilated by those involved is, consequently, given back to society. European Educational Mobility Projects have always been a great asset in developing fluent use of English, taking into account that, in most projects, only one or none of the countries involved are English native speakers. Thus, the gain in the linguistic area is tremendous.

Nevertheless, besides the linguistic aspects there are many other dimensions of these projects that encourage teachers and students to stay connected to the realities of intercultural exchange: from a greater openness to others to a bigger sense of responsibility, students and teachers grow during these projects, learn from each other and get a sense of the real world we live in, thus empowering them to believe in their abilities, in their future and, finally, to accept differences as being something that brings us together and not as something that sets us apart.

Keywords: European Educational Projects, Cultural background, Concrete, measurable effects, Student mobility, Accept differences

Edina Lilla MÉSZÁROS, Assistant PhD, Department of International Relations and European Studies, University of Oradea. *The Efficiency of Cooperation and Intelligence Sharing among the Law Enforcement Agencies from the EU in the Fight against Terrorism: Sharing Is Caring?!*

Terrorism is not a novel phenomenon in the EU, and unfortunately it has increased in the past years, and also the future looks pretty grim as it shows a sharp upward trajectory. Terrorism represents a threat not only to the security and wellbeing of the people, but also to the core values which define the European Union as a whole and has a demoralizing effect on citizens and governments. Hence, its prevention has become a matter of uttermost importance, and accordingly, the Union has committed itself to tackle and eradicate this highly malicious phenomenon. As part of its counter-terrorism strategy, the Community has pledged to strengthen national capabilities and to

enhance practical cooperation and the exchange of information between the adequate police and judicial authorities from the member states. Regrettably, the vast majority of the actions and strategies at Community level were taken ex post major terrorist attacks, this denoting a serious flaw in the EU's terrorism prevention mechanism, mostly due to the lack of proper intelligence sharing. Within this article we would like to highlight that although, the EU has repeatedly promised to improve intelligence sharing among the competent authorities from its member states; ultimately this depends totally on the compliance of the national agencies. Thus, we shall assess the level of compliance of national agencies with the request of the EU concerning the consolidation of cooperation and information exchange, the trust factor playing a central role in this equation. Furthermore, it will be also evaluated the viability of the idea, which aims at transforming the Europol into a centralized criminal intelligence agency similar to the American FBI.

Keywords: counter-terrorism, FBI, trust, intelligence sharing, Eurojust, Europol, European Counter Terrorism Centre

Vitalie MIRCIU, BA student, Cristian ȚURCANU, MA student, University of Oradea, *The Cross-Border Cooperation between Romania and Republic of Moldova*

The cross-border cooperation is a key-notion for development process of good relations between neighbor states and also for reaching of common goals of each of them. The cross-border cooperation Romania- Republic of Moldova is, maybe, the most eloquent example of helping each other, of cooperation, of inter-institutional communication and security. The cooperation between these two states is made on all the levels and fields, especially: in economy, in social field, in educational field and in military one.

In the context period defined by instability, the cross-border cooperation may be the key of success, of course if this cooperation it is based on real chances, trust and real and specific goals. Romania is still the most faithfully partner of Republic of Moldova, on the economic field giving grants for the consolidation process of state law, for the renovation and harmonization of economic spheres to European standards. At educational level is a strong and durable cooperation, starting with the change of students experiences till the renovation and construction of new schools. At military level, there is a

change of experience through the combining troops processes from both countries for fulfill the common missions. The relation developed by these two countries is very strong, like a cohabitation for one reason: the reaching of common goals.

Keywords: cross-border cooperation, Romania, Republic of Moldova

Andrzej MIRSKI, PhD. Polonia University, Andrzej Frycz Modrzewski Krakow University, *Cross-border Creativity: Character and Instruments*

Cross-border creativity means creative activities which are share between borders of countries and often performed in cooperation, especially in literature, art, science and philosophy. Cross-border creativity stimulates both cultural convergence and cultural diversity, which are necessary for international safety, welfare and well-being. Its main goal is strengthening the capacity of the cultural and creative sectors to operate trans-nationally and internationally and to adapt to change promoting cultural diversity and strengthening the competitiveness of the cultural and creative sectors, also through the promotion of innovation. The presentation will also indicate and describe european instruments of supporting and enhancing cross-border creativity, like programm Creative Europe.

Key words: Cross-border creativity, cultural convergence, cultural diversity, international safety

Adriana MOCANU, MA student, University of Oradea *Migration in Romania*

Migration is a current aspect that existed from the beginning. This phenomenon did not stop to exist in time, but registered changes and got new forms during the history. The migratory processes are taking place simultaneously and are growing in many countries around the world. One of the long-term results of this evolution could be the aparition of multicultural societies that tend to new citizen concepts or national-state concepts. The most

developed countries became diversified societies, multiethnics ones, and those that haven't reached this level have been oriented their intentions in this direction. Migration is in the same time a challenge and an opportunity.

For researchers the migration field became clear that this phenomenon should be treated like a normal and structural element from a society throughout history.

The efficient management of migration and asylum, made by the Union, is the main objective for the actual European executive (2014-2019).

Romania promote a common European answer in the proces of migration management. A complex approach of this phenomenon is essential to identify the immediate solutions of the actual crisis and to manage the deep causes of this issue. Romania manifests solidarity with EU's management efforts through its presence to the relocation process of migrants from Italy and Greece, managing with success a large part of external border, contributing significantly at UE's agents activity- The European Border and Coast Guard Agency and the European Asylum Support Office- but also implementing the EU-Turkey Agreement. Also, Romania supports the steps of co-operation with the origin states and transit states in the context of implementing of migration compacts.

Keywords: migration, Romania, UE, agenda, policies

**Gabriel MOISA, Professor PhD, *Romanians beyond Frontiers.*
Case study: *the Romanian Community in Hungary***

After the Treaty of Trianon, an important Romanian population remained in Hungary. They were an intrinsic part of the national body, which suddenly was swept into a totally different historical, political and cultural context that the Romanians from Romania. This paper follows the destiny of the Romanian population in Hungary after Trianon for a century after December 1918.

The conclusions are complex and portray a reality that meant a continuous decrease of the number of Romanians in this community. Figures show a drop from approximately 60,000 to 6,000 Romanians in Hungary after just a century, a ten-fold decrease.

Keywords: Romanians, Hungary, assimilation policies, integration

Alin Ionuț Cornel MOISE, PhD student, University of Oradea, *European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation. Case Study: Hospital de Cerdanya*

Abstract. This theme is based on a general analysis to a particular one, explaining the EGTC route from the training to the case study approached. It discusses the structure of the internal governance of the EGTC. It explains the constitution process of the EGTC, from the beginning to the end, explaining each stage. The case study, Hospital de Cerdanya is a cross-border cooperation in the health sectors signed between Spain and France. Through this case study I want to explain how this innovative cross-border succeeds in a very sensitive and unharmonised sector which is health.

Keywords: Hospital de Cerdanya, EGTC, health sector, internal governance structure, constitution process

Anca OLTEAN, Research assistant, Institute for Euroregional Studies, *The Image of Roma Population reflected in the Pages of Romanian Review „Revista 22” (2009-2017). From National to European Perspective.*

The present paper intends to be an incursion in the Romanian press by analyzing the articles about the Roma population from Romania or migrated abroad published in the review Revista 22, during the years 2009- 2017. It is not about a very high number of articles, but the existent articles present daily persistent problems of Roma community. The poverty, lack of appropriate political representation, the missing education of Roma kids, their violent world and sometimes their illegal activities present this minority as a vulnerable category of Romanian society. The purpose of this paper is to present Roma existent problems in Romania with reverberations in Europe, from national to European perspective, and to identify possible solutions for improving Roma's conditions of life in Romania.

Keywords: Roma population, Romania, integration, Europe, poverty, human rights, education.

Olha ORLOVA, BA Student, Kryvyi Rih National University (Ukraine) and Polonia University Czestochowa (Poland), *Bilateral Relations between Ukraine and Poland*

The article considers bilateral relations between Ukraine and Poland, a historical factor of this relationship, the relationship of the two States. We analyze the current relationship of Poland and Ukraine. Focused on import-export relations between Poland and Ukraine.

Keywords: Ukraine, Poland, culture, relationship, cooperation, neighborhood

Dana PANTEA, Lecturer PhD, Department of International Relations and European Studies, University of Oradea, *The Role of Intercultural Communication in Cross-Border Cooperation*

The globalized context of the 21st century characterized by conflicts, wars, dismantling of countries, the search for safety and investment opportunities, has a great impact upon the relations between individuals, countries, social groups, institutions. Against this background the key element of EU policy towards its neighbours is to support sustainable development along its external borders by promoting cooperation, balanced partnership in program decisions, in receiving funds if projects are implemented by partners on both sides. The three major objectives of this policy, promoting economic and social development in border areas, addressing common challenges, putting in place better conditions, are highly supported by intercultural communication. There are a wide range of projects which support the cultural sector in order to protect Europe's cultural heritage to be conserved to ensure the awareness of diversity and safeguard and transmit this heritage for future generations. It is important to present some projects and achievements in this field such as: improving tourism, creating networks of higher education, organizing training activities and joint research, harmonization of curricula in order to boost cooperation, young exchange programs, thematic conferences and publications.

Key words: cooperation, policy, sustainable development, borders, intercultural communication

István PAPP, MA Student, János PÉNZES, PhD, University of Debrecen, *Development Paths of Settlements in the Border Area of Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg County, Hungary*

Border areas are often considered as peripheral in social-economic terms as well. In the current research development processes of the municipalities are investigated in Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg County along the state border. With the help of multivariate methods different development trajectories are detected in the last two decades and these results are analysed in the context of geographical contiguity.

Keywords: development, border area, Romania, Hungary

Bogdan Mihail POCOLA, PhD Student, Babeş-Bolyai University in Cluj-Napoca, *Ideas and Movements that Spread beyond Borders in Europe: Bridging the Information Gap through Common Policy and Shared Initiatives*

Europe is heading towards a new phase in its development; this is the time to reevaluate standings in old and new member states, in order to better define their role moving further. These changes have also had an effect on the identity of people in Europe: it worth exploring these changes as deeper connections of ideas and perspectives have found a place beyond borders, due to the narrowing gap in access to technology and information. The ideas that shape Europe beyond state borders and their effects need to be studied as they profoundly impact the EU public space.

POLGAR István Lecturer PhD, Department of International Relations and European Studies, University of Oradea, *Innovative ICT Solutions for the Societal Challenges*

Fast proliferation of information and communication technologies (ICT) caused certain negative side effects for society. However, "innovation in ICT" and especially "innovation with ICT" offer potential solutions for some of the biggest societal challenges. These are reasons why it is of great importance

that students understand how ICT can be utilized to tackle societal challenges. The INNOSOC (Innovative ICT Solutions for the Societal Challenges) project is step forward in that direction, taken by consortium of 13 universities from 10 EU countries.

Keywords: information and communication technologies, innovation, societal challenges

Felix Angel POPESCU, PhD Student, University of Oradea, *Perspectives of Hu-Ro CBC 2007-2013 Impact Evaluation: Economic Benefits for Bihor County, Romania*

In Bihor county, approximately 45 mill. Euro came in the local economy through the HU-RO CBC 2007-2013 and almost half of these funds were attracted by the local authorities of the municipality of Oradea. The quantum of the 85 projects implemented by project leaders from Bihor county, is approximately 29 mill. Euro, and the quantum of the 83 projects implemented by project partners from Bihor County, is approximately 16 million Euro. But are there adequate instruments for evaluating the impact of such amounts of money on the economy of Bihor County? Which cross border cooperation field between Romania and Hungary have brought visible microeconomic and macroeconomic effects on the local development of Oradea municipality and other towns and villages of Bihor? Indeed, the HU-RO CBC 2007-2013 proved to be a reliable source of funding and a reasonable alternative for the local towns and villages which were not eligible to apply their project submission to the Romanian Operational Programs 2007-2013.

Keywords: HU-RO CBC 2007-2013, impact, evaluation, Bihor county, economy.

Maria Gabriela POPUȘ, MA student, University of Oradea, *France, the New Home for Roma People*

My daily contact with Rroma people that are going, coming or dreaming to go to France is very dense, so this is the main reason why I have chosen this

subject. Roma people, like other citizens, often go abroad for a better life, an easier way to live, an easy life, but once with their leave, the Romanians are thinking that these people had drawn for our country a less beautiful image in the Occident.

My attention is focussed on the French state that took different measures for the reintegration of Roma people in Romania. Because of the problems made by Roma people abroad, the first contacts started in 2001, but the situation has intensified in 2007, when the Roma people migration grew with the free movement. The first measure was the expulsion of Roma people back to Romania, the cost being for that period from 100 euros/child to 300 euros/ adult. Unfortunately this measure didn't have good results because, in a short time, they came back in France.

In 2010 the French Office for Migrants and Integration wanted to organize a mission that worth one million of euros, to help the Roma people that were expelled in a new process of integration.

Key-words: Roma people, France, Romania, reintegration

Dorin PUTERE, BA Student, Moldova State University, *Relations between the Republic of Moldova and the Russian Federation in Moldovan and Russian Press*

Known in any democratic society as the fourth estate, mass-media plays the main role in the perception of things as they are in any corner of the world.

But, as we know, it is difficult to overlap the same quantity of information in a society from different sources, especially when discussing about two different states, with their own interests and objectives.

The purpose of this paper is to portray the differences in "veridical" information presented by Moldovan and Russian press, as the interests of each state arise from the media.

The vision of the subject will emphasize a critical point of view on Moldovan-Russian relations from the past up to the present.

Keywords: mass-media, Russian-Moldovan relations, democracy

Ludmila ROȘCA, Professor Dr. Habil, Institute of International Relations of Moldova, *The European Union's Enforcement Experience in the Cross-border Areas*

The study exploits an experience that serves the process of citizens' Europeanization in Romania, Ukraine and the Republic of Moldova. Since 1989, the enforcement exercised by the European Union in the Central and Eastern Europe has been acted upon by the accession conditions, which have generated various methods of citizens' Europeanisation in the countries and candidate countries. In the countries covered by the European Neighbourhood Policy and the Eastern Partnership Program, institutional collaboration refers to the continued implementation of EU policies, as key players have become part of the European political space. To this end, the European Union has initiated a series of political actions aimed at supporting the Republic of Moldova's economic and political reforms to influence Chisinau's relations with Tiraspol and to contribute to the territorial reintegration of the Republic of Moldova.

In 2007, the European Union signed a visa facilitation agreement with the authorities of the Republic of Moldova, whereby different categories of citizens, such as entrepreneurs, students, civil society representatives, truck drivers, benefited from a less restrictive visa system. As a result, several citizens of the Transnistrian region filed for obtaining the identity document of the Republic of Moldova. For the same purpose, the financial support instrument of the ENP, the European Neighbourhood Partnership Instrument (IPEV) was launched, through which the Republic of Moldova received 250 million euros in 2007-2010.

In 2008, the European Union extended to the Republic of Moldova the Autonomous Trade Preferences (ATP), a special regime applied to the Western Balkan countries and the Republic of Moldova. The ATP can be likened to a free, unilateral and non-reciprocal exchange zone. The trade statistics of the Republic of Moldova showed an obvious tendency to expand trade relations with the European Union, demonstrating that liberalization of trade with the European Union opens new markets for the sale of goods from the Republic of Moldova.

The European Union's enforcement is also achieved by creating Euroregions in cross-border areas that include Romania, Ukraine and the Republic of Moldova. The study estimates the activity of the local authorities and the management of Euroregions: "Lower Danube", "South Prut", "Siret-Prut-Dniester". Created at different times, with specific priority objectives, the mentioned Euroregions respond to important social, community needs, such as prosperity, cooperation, integration. The analysis of possibilities, conditions of

collaboration, cross-border cooperation allows the author to argue conclusions regarding the European integration of the Republic of Moldova, considered to be advantageous in economic, political, socio-cultural aspect. The efficiency of the programs implemented in the Euroregions is a model of cooperation and advancement in the European integration process of the Republic of Moldova.

Keywords: enforcement, cross-border cooperation, Euroregion, the European Union, the Republic of Moldova

Iulian SAJN, BA Student, University of Oradea, *Ethno-Political Conflicts and National Identity in Latvia*

Several indicators of a conflict between the Latvian and Russian ethnolinguistic groups in Latvia are apparent at present. Different attitudes towards ethnopolitical issues, towards language, education and citizenship policies determine the conflict. However, there are no open socio-political or ethnic conflicts between the both language communities at the group level. The ethnic relations in Latvia are a widely explored phenomenon, yet up to now sociological studies have been approaching the subject with the help of discourse theory and analysis only, and in a fragmented manner. The study aims to explain the power relations of the two biggest language communities in Latvia in the field of ethnopolitics.

Keywords: national identity, conflict, Latvia

Traian SANDU, Professor Habil PhD, University Sorbonne Nouvelle 3, Paris, *Europe, the Impossible Empire*

A very broad definition of the empire is that of an authority external to a political body (usually a people), imposed by an external force considered as abusive, but to which at first it is impossible to resist. In a space structured by ancient and sovereign peoples and states such as Europe, there is no worse accusation than that of imperialism, and the adversaries of the European construction readily use it. However, apart from the fact that it is a recent accusation of Bolshevik origin against the colonial empires, it is above all very ill suited to a European space which appears to be allergic to this phenomenon,

for reasons which I shall try to explain briefly through an overview of the various interpretations. Nevertheless, the prestige inherited from the Roman Empire, whose initial conquering violence eventually dissolved into legal institutionalization and aesthetic sensitivity, revived at regular intervals the imperial temptation among the fiercest supporters of the *Renovatio Imperii*, the last one supposed to be the European construction.

Keywords: European space, Empires, concepts

Sorana SĂVEANU, Raluca BUHAȘ, Claudia BACTER, University of Oradea, *Academic Performance and Student Engagement. Some Insights from a Cross-Border Perspective*

Most studies reveal a strong relationship between academic performance and students' degree of involvement in academic life. The positive attitude toward school activities, participation in extracurricular activities, interest in scientific research, the small number of absences and the number of hours allocated for preparing for courses, and a strong relationship with their teachers, are all factors that correlate with the number of exams passed. In our paper we describe the relationship between these factors, in order to define a profile of successful students. Results are presented in a comparative perspective, thus following particularities of each region. The data emphasize students' opinions regarding their academic duty during their years of study. Our approach is based on data obtained in a survey conducted within the project *HERD: Higher Education for Social Cohesion Cooperative Research and Development in a Cross-border Area* (HURO/0901/253/2.2.2.), research project supported by the European Union European Regional Development Fund. Questionnaires were addressed to full-time students enrolled in BA and MA studies from the universities in the Romania-Hungary cross-border region. Data was collected between March and June 2012. The final sample consists of 2619 cases, 1296 from Hungary and 1323 from Romania. All our results suggest that universities should devote more effort to increase the level of engagement; also, in the final section we add some recommendations regarding activities addressed to students that have a positive impact on their involvement in the academic life.

Keywords: academic performance, students, academic engagement, Romania, Hungary

Dina SEBASTIÃO, Phd Student, Universidade de Coimbra, Centro de Estudos Interdisciplinares do Século XX, *Portugal and Spain Cross-border Territorial Cooperation as a Case Study for Reflection about the Political Role of the Region in EU*

Based on two specific examples of cross-border territorial cooperation between Portugal and Spain, one intends to evaluate their contribution to strengthen the cross-border governance in European Union (EU), the political role of the regions within the political system of EU, as well as to consider their specific achievements within the Regional/Cohesion Policy and the Europe 2020 strategy.

Two cases of cross-border cooperation will be presented: the ZASNET (Bragança-Zamora European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation - cooperation between northeast Portugal and northwest Spain) and the GNP-AECT (Galicia-Norte Portugal European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation). Having as start point their projects and achievements, one intends to evaluate and think how are they contributing to fulfill the Europe 2020 strategy, on one side. On the other side, by considering the valuing of the common Portuguese and Spanish regional features, we aim to study how are they promoting the euroregion concept, as well as, by the enhancement of the political autonomy of regional actors, how are they deepening the multilevel governance of EU. Aiming for a more general conclusion, and having as a base idea that the European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation is a legislative initiative that came to boost the political role of regions within EU, one intends to reflect if these two case studies of cross-border cooperation between Portugal and Spain can provide some contribution for thinking about a federative perspective of EU which can include the region as a fundamental political actor.

Keywords: cross-border cooperation, European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation, euroregion

Ana-Maria STĂVARU, Ph.D, National School of Political and Administrative Studies, *Evaluation at the Crossroads: the Impact of European Funds on Border Regions*

With the help of funds, the differentiated, late or accelerated development of regions frames their evolution in a decisive manner, often focusing in a non-homogeneous manner resources and opportunities that are essential to the quality of life. The impact of European funds can be seen from

the point of view of cooperation or, at least, the similarities between regions. The coordination of development between border regions from different Member States can be analyzed from the point of view of the closeness between regions, compared the similarities with the center, in terms of regulations, administrative organization and national development strategies. How does evaluation catch the factors influencing similar development trend between certain border regions? What is the prime factor modeling the impact that European funds have in such cases? This paper opens a wider discussion regarding certain elements ignored in the evaluation process of the impact of European funds in border regions. Moreover, the priorities of EU policies stimulating or restricting border regions to cooperate for certain common development objectives are also taken into consideration.

Keywords: regional development, European funds, impact evaluation

Alina STOICA, Senior Lecturer PhD, Department of International Relations and European Studies, University of Oradea, *Nationalism and Communication at the Romanian-Hungarian Border*

The complexity of interstate relations and global transformations in the last decades increased the interest of established and young researchers alike in the interdisciplinary field of international relations and diplomacy. Equally analyzed by historians, political scientists, philologists, philosophers, economists, studying the activities of state and non-state actors and their consequences on the international stage is captivating, considering that research has registered an improvement of the quality of systematic studies.

This paper is a continuation of the interest I have pursued in the recent years in the field of international relations, foreign policy and diplomacy. This occasion offers an opportunity to debate a contemporary problem occurring in the European Union, on the both sides of the Romanian-Hungarian border. With a tumultuous past, the diplomatic relations between the two states continue in a similar manner to this day, from communication to nationalism.

Keywords: nationalism, Romanian-Hungarian border, foreign policy, diplomacy

Mátyás SZABOLCS, Senior lecturer Ph.D, National University of Public Service, Faculty of Law Enforcement, Institute of Criminalistics, Department of Policing Strategies, *Tourism and Crime Prevention*

Tourism is one of the most dynamically developing segments, in which more than one billion people are involved every year. It has a larger and larger share of the national income both in Hungary and Romania. Therefore, more and more people deal with touristic researches; touristic departments have been launched on universities educating touristic industry specialists. However, an important area usually remains uncovered. This is touristic safety and security. Very few people deals with this topic scientifically.

Most of the law enforcement experts agree that the best way to approach crime is to prevent crime. This is the most rewarding for both the police and tourists. This study examines tourism from crime prevention's point of view and pays special attention to Romanian and Hungarian cross-border cooperation. As per the agreement of the police leaders of the two countries cross-border cooperation contracts can be made by the bordering police headquarters. Due to this agreement there has been a close cooperation between the police headquarters of Hajdú-Bihar and Bihor counties for several years, which has been manifested in many common programs, operations etc. In my essay I would like to introduce the touristic cooperation between Romania and Hungary and make further suggestions in order to improve crime prevention efficiency based on home and foreign examples.

Keywords: tourism, crime, criminal geography, crime prevention, cross border cooperation

Sorin ȘIPOȘ, Professor PhD, Roxana COLDEA, PhD, University of Oradea, *Foreign Travellers in the Romanian Space and Border Symbolism (1797-1810)*

The foreign travellers note a series of things near the Romanian countries, namely: the militarized border, the customs, quarantine and army, the customs officials, the passport. A border with so many identification elements did not exist between the Romanian Principalities and the Ottoman Empire. From this point of view, the Romanian countries seemed to most foreigners as part of the Ottoman Empire. Then, there are those elements we have identified

as belonging to the second level marking the border, namely: the political system, the presence of the Greek officials, the communication ways and transport organization, the quality of accomodation, the inhabitants' prosperity, the law enforcement. The report between center and periphery goes through significant changes, depending on what we consider as the center. The periphery is set depending on the center. For the foreign travellers, Transylvania is at the periphery of the civilized world, if compared to France. But in relation with the Romanian countries, the intra-Carpathian province is the center, being, according to most travellers, in a position of superiority over the Danubian Principalities. There are also mental borders, originated in the historical realities and sediments accumulated over centuries, overlapped by personal experiences. Due to the experience of the journey, the direct contact with the roads and resting places, the image of the political elite (from clothing, to behaviour, gestures and origin), the travellers crossing the Romanian space had the impression that the Romanian countries belonged to the Orient. Consequently, most travellers viewed with optimism the passage into Transylvania and with suspicion and distrust the crossing of Moldavia and Wallachia. Beyond the existence of real causes, we also have to notice both a certain subjectivism of the foreign travellers, glad to reach Transylvania, for example, a province closer to the realities of their native places, as well as a certain desire to exaggerate the realities existing South and East of the Carpathians, a space perceived as part of the Ottoman Empire.

Keywords: Romanian Space, Foreign Travellers, Symbolism

Maria Manuela TAVARES RIBEIRO, Professor PhD, University of Coimbra, *Cross-border European Cultural Routes*

It's our purpose to articulate two priorities - peoples and migrations and major currents of civilization - they opened up the possibility of networking local routes, cities or sites. Only cross-border circuits, said Peter Wagner in 2001, call for genuine joint action. The principle of cross-border routes has been chosen as a priority for the itineraries mounted in collaboration with stakeholders from central and Eastern Europe.

In the study on cultural cooperation in Europe carried out in 2003 for the European Commission (EFAH and Interats) they have stated: "States have a role to play in filling the huge gap in Europe between national cultural agendas

and the creation of a European cultural space". For example: the French Institute in Budapest or the one in Warsaw. But we can mention the Visegrád Group (1990, Hungary, Poland, Czech Republic, Slovakia) with the festivals, or the Central European Initiative (1989, Austria, Italy, Hungary and Serbia / Montenegro), the Quadrilateral (1996, Slovenia, Hungary, Italy, Croatia), the Adriatic-Ionian Initiative, the International Organization of Francophonie (Albania, Bulgaria, Romania) and as observers, the Czech Republic, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Slovakia.

Keywords: cultural cooperation, networking, European routes

Claudia TIMOFTE, Lecturer PhD, University of Oradea, Claudiu Adrian POP, PhD Student, Babeş-Bolyai University Cluj-Napoca
Considerations on a Practical Approach to European Finances on the Level of the Institution of the Prefect of the Bihor County

According to the national legislation, the prefect's institution is subordinated to the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Romanian Government.

Taking in consideration attracting European funds in recent years, we have focused on the lines of administrative capacity development.

As evidence the Institution of the Prefect of Bihor County have had projects developed under the Administrative Capacity Development Operational Program ("Single window in Bihor county for obtaining the necessary approvals for European projects" and "Development of the administrative capacity of the institutions in Bihor county"), and "Development of the administrative capacity of the institutions in Bihor County"), as well as within the framework of the Phare Program - Modernization Fund for Local Public Administration (ISO Implementation in the Bihor Prefecture) Title: ISO 9001- Aligning the Bihor County Prefect's Activity with EU Standards through the training of specialists And consultancy for the elaboration and implementation of the quality management system EN ISO 9001: 2000, PHARE, Modernization Fund for Local Government Development, Oradea City Hall, ROL 68,670.00, 2004, February 4, 2006, and Development of IT Application. Local Taxes and Taxes in order to improve the collection of local taxes and taxes, PHARE, Modernization Fund for Local Government Development, Oradea City Hall, 180,670.00 lei, 4 January 2006). In the Applicant's Guide to the Cross-Border Co-operation

Program, it has been addressed to local public authorities rather than the funding objective.

Due to the fact that IPBH is no longer eligible under the Administrative Capacity Operational Program but is eligible under INTERREG VA RO-HU for the period 2014-2020, the institution aims at accessing funding for cross-border cooperation projects in 2014-2020.

Keywords: prefect's institution, administrative system, Government, European funds, administrative capacity

Nicolae TODERAȘ, Lecturer Ph.D, National School of Political and Administrative Studies Bucharest, *Strengthening the Evaluation Culture through Cross-border Cooperation*

One of the particularities of the countries that accessed the EU in 2004-2007 consists of an incipient evaluation culture, compared to the countries within the EU core. During the last two decades, with the help of pre-accession funds, structural and cohesion funds, EU pushed the new Member States, which entered the EU in the 2000s to adopt at a central level measures and practices to strengthen the use of evaluation as a learning and improvement tool in the implementation of European policies. Even so, evaluation is still interpreted as an instrument of administrative conformity, without the lessons and conclusions drawn in the evaluation exercises serving to the improvement of the European integration deepening process.

Exchanges of experiences and good practice in evaluation are slow and reticent, looking from the point of view of intergovernmental cooperation. In this case, the role of the European Commission is essential for the activation of the transfer and mutual learning processes. On the other hand, because of the nature of ties and networks existent in cross-border cooperation, good practice and experience exchanges, mutual learning, transfer of practices in evaluation are more intense and fruitful. The effect of cross-border cooperation in evaluation consists of the strengthening of the evaluation culture in member states. Hence, the purpose of this paper is to analyze the factors that contribute to the strengthening of the evaluation culture in EU Member States with the help of cross-border cooperation mechanisms.

Keywords: evaluation culture, mutual learning, transfer of practices.

Ioana ȚIGAN, MA student, University of Oradea / University Champagne Ardenne Reims, France, *Diplomacy, a Cross-border Negotiation Instrument*

Diplomacy is the art, science and practice of negotiation between representatives of groups or states. The term applied to international diplomacy is the complex interrelation process between career diplomats representing the state or other international acts, diplomats who lead peace, trade, cultural negotiations.

Thus, diplomacy crosses borders, continents, becoming a cross-border instrument of communication with the help of which a series of situations are solved or the bases of collaboration are set.

Keywords: diplomacy, negotiation, cross-border cooperation

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The report elucidates cultural, humanitarian and interregional cooperation between Ukraine and the Slovak Republic. It examines trends of trade relations as factors counteracting to hybrid threats from the Russian Federation in the period before and after the introduction of European sanctions against the last one in the context dependency of both Ukraine and the Slovak Republic economies to the Russian Federation. It pays attention to the Ukraine's gas purchase in terms of reorienting procurement markets.

Keywords: interregional cooperation, foreign trade, economic sanctions.

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