



Universitatea Creștină
Dimitrie Cantemir



Internationale Vereinigung für
Rechts- und Sozialphilosophie
International Association for
Philosophy of Law and Social Philosophy

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

THE RULE OF LAW FROM ITS ORIGINS TO THE PRESENT

DIMITRIE CANTEMIR CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY
BUCHAREST, ROMANIA
SEPTEMBER 9-11, 2021

Contents

03 IVR pre-World
Congress
International
Conference

04 "Dimitrie Cantemir"
Christian University

06 Dimitrie
Cantemir

10 Conference
Agenda

11 Conference
Program

23 Keynote
Speakers

28 Abstract
Papers

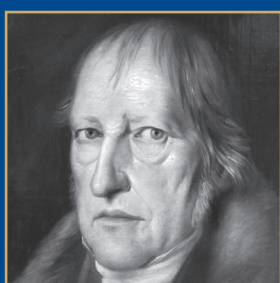
46 List of conference
Participants

50 Facts about
Romania

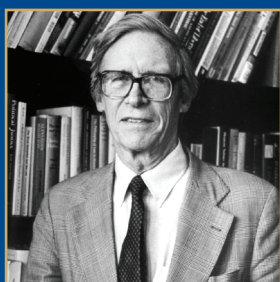


The Rule of Law

From its Origins to the Present



G.W.F. Hegel
1770 - 1831



John Rawls
1921 - 2002

IVR pre-World Congress International Conference September 9-11, 2021

In preparation of the 30th biennial World Congress of the International Association for the Philosophy of Law and Social Philosophy, that will take place in Bucharest at DCCU, in 2022, we have partnered with the esteemed Association in order to develop a fruitful scientific approach on law, philosophy, social study and their intersection.

This International Conference aims at reuniting eminent researchers in all academic fields, with a particular focus on law, social philosophy and the philosophy of law. The event is dedicated to **G.W.F. Hegel** and **John Rawls**, celebrating 200 years of Hegel's formidable *Grundlinien der Philosophie des Rechts*, the centennial of John Rawls's birth and the 50th anniversary of his *Theory of Justice*.

The Rule of Law foundation entails a complex historical process, encountering both achievement and hindrance, with strong particular accents based on the social, political and cultural factors of each country. It is a process in which social actions should be oriented towards authenticity, moral soundness and civil exigencies. It should also set up a democratic environment, while strengthening state responsibility, of efficient controlling means, of a coherent and stable law order, of strict promotion of lawfulness and constitutionality principles, to the cardinal axiological landmark of human metamorphosis.

The event is addressed to professors, researchers and experts, focusing on law and social sciences, while interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary outlooks are particularly welcomed.

"Dimitrie Cantemir" Christian University

"Dimitrie Cantemir" Christian University is one of the largest private universities in Romania, Europe. Professor Momcilo Luburici Ph.D., and Professor Corina Dumitrescu, Ph.D., the founders of "Dimitrie Cantemir" Christian University, have steadily financially and energetically supported this private academic entity so as to be included among the elite higher education institutions in the world. They also chose to name this university after Dimitrie Cantemir, the 18th century Prince philosopher, a representative scholar of the Enlightenment and member of Berlin Academy of Sciences over the educational and scientific research diligence, as the spiritual figure of the University.

"Dimitrie Cantemir" Christian University has its main headquarters in Bucharest and branches in Cluj-Napoca and Timișoara. The five faculties in Bucharest offer undergraduate and graduate programs: The Faculty of Juridical and Administrative Science, The Faculty of Tourism and Commercial Management, The Faculty of Economics and Business Administration, The Faculty of Education Sciences, and The Faculty of Foreign Languages and Literatures (with programs for 10 foreign languages: English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Turkish, Japanese, Russian Chinese, and Korean as an optional language). The faculties in Cluj-Napoca offer undergraduate and graduate programs



for The Faculty of Law and The Faculty of Economic Sciences and the one in Timișoara offer undergraduate and graduate programs for The Faculty of Tourism and Commercial Management.

Further to our students' graduation, their successful careers will certify the solid training endeavour and competence of the University's professional staff who together with all students, alumni, national and international partners have greatly contributed to the development of the modern society.

International Strategies

"Dimitrie Cantemir" Christian University has always welcomed the international cooperation agreements and collaborative projects with universities, research institutions, public

entities, cultural institutes, heritage institutions, non-governmental organizations, business environment representatives all around the world.

DCCU is affiliated with many foreign entities and forms in Europe and all over the world being always open to further international collaborations (dual diplomas, joint undergraduate and graduate programs) which will have a great positive impact over the future development of our higher education institution.

The international strategies of the university have covered many directions: congresses, conferences, forums, workshops, invited, guest speakers, visiting professors, ERASMUS exchanges programs for students and teaching staff, internship programs for academics, undergraduate and graduate students, networking projects.



Dimitrie Cantemir



Dimitrie or **Demetrius Cantemir** (26 October 1673 – 21 August 1723), was a statesman and man of letters. He was twice ruler of Moldavia (March–April 1693 and 1710–1711). During his second term, he allied with Russian Empire in their war against Moldavia's Ottoman overlords, but they were defeated and Dimitrie Cantemir went into exile for the rest of his life. He was also a prolific writer, philosopher, historian, composer, musicologist, linguist, ethnographer, and geographer. Cantemir was a polyglot known as one of the greatest linguists of his time, speaking and writing eleven languages. His *written work* is diverse and original. Cantemir's best-known history work was his Latin writing: *Historia incrementorum atque decrementorum Aulæ Othomanicae* (*History of the Growth and Decay of the Ottoman Empire*) that circulated throughout Europe in manuscript for a number of years. It was finally printed in 1734 in London

and then translated and printed in Germany and France. It remained the reference work on the Ottoman Empire up to the middle of the 19th century. He published the first critical history of Romania as a whole, *Hronicul vechimei a romano-moldo-vlabilor* (*The Chronicle of the Antiquity of the Romano-Moldavo-Wallachians*), where he also wrote for the first time about the Latin origin of the Romanian language and the Roman origin of the people living within the ancient land of Dacia. In 1714, he was appointed a member of the Royal Academy of Berlin and on its demand, Dimitrie Cantemir wrote his *Description of Moldavia* (Latin: *Descriptio Moldaviae*). His c. 1714 manuscript map of Moldova was the first real map of the country, containing geographical details as well as administrative information. After having been spread as a manuscript in Europe, the book was finally printed in 1737 in the Netherlands. In 1705, he wrote the first Romanian novel, *Istoria hieroglifică* (*A Hieroglyphic History*), the true story of two Romanian dynasties through allegorical and mythological animals. He also wrote some other works that remained unfinished while a few of his roughly forty Ottoman compositions are still performed today as part of the Turkish repertoire, but his greatest service was in preserving 350 traditional instrumental pieces by publishing them in a musical notation he developed from the Ottoman Turkish alphabet in his work *Edvar-i Musiki*. Due to his many appraisable works he won great renown at the high courts of Europe. His name is among those who were considered to be the brightest minds of the world on a plaque at the Library of Sainte-Genevieve in Paris, next to those of Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz, Isaac Newton, Alexis Piron, and other great thinkers.



Sainte-Geneviève Library
Paris, France



G. W. Leibniz
1646 - 1716



Isaac Newton
1643 - 1727



Alexis Piron
1689 - 1773



On July 11, 2014, the University celebrated 300 years since Dimitrie Cantemir became, at Leibniz's proposal, a member of the Royal Prussian Academy of Berlin.

The Berlin Brandenburg Academy of Sciences and Humanities together with Dimitrie Cantemir Christian University supported by the Romanian Government, organised several events within the German academic institution that would mark the jubilee. The University was represented by Professor Corina Adriana Dumitrescu, Ph.D., President of the Senate of Dimitrie Cantemir Christian University.

The Berlin Brandenburg Academy of Sciences and Humanities was represented by Professor Günter Stock, Ph.D., President of the Academy. The Berlin Brandenburg Academy of Sciences and Humanities values the work and life of one of the greatest Romanian scholars, displaying the bust of Dimitrie Cantemir alongside that of Gottfried Wilhelm von Leibniz.

The diplomatic cultural event that marked 300 years since Dimitrie Cantemir became a member of the Royal Prussian Academy of Berlin was of particular public importance for the year 2014.



The International Institute for Human Rights (IIHR) operates within “Dimitrie Cantemir” Christian University, as a university structure of studies and research whose main objective is the promotion of human rights, interdisciplinary scientific research in this field, in connection with legal theory, practice and education.

The Institute organizes national and international conferences in the field of human rights, symposiums, sessions of scientific communications and debates on different legal topics of wide interest.

A constant concern of the Institute is the education of young researchers, students, masters and doctoral students in the spirit of the great values of human rights within the contemporary world.





Program

Agenda

Thursday, September 9, 2021

17:00-19:00	Registration (<i>Aula Magna entrance hall</i>)
19:30-21:30	Classical music concert (London Symphony Orchestra – <i>George Enescu Festival</i>)
22:00-23:30	Welcome dinner

Friday, September 10, 2021

9:00-10:00	Registration (<i>Aula Magna entrance hall</i>)
10:00-10:15	Opening ceremony
10:15-12:00	Plenary session
12:00-12:30	Coffee break
12:30-14:00	Plenary Session
14:00-15:00	Lunch
15:30-17:00	Sightseeing (<i>The Romanian Parliament Building</i>)
17:30-19:30	Panel sessions
	Panel 1: <i>The Rule of Law – Origin, Evolution, Features</i>
	Panel 2: <i>The Rule of Law – Models and Specific Designs</i>
	Panel 3: <i>Contemporary Challenges for the Rule of Law</i>
19:30-20:30	Doctor Honoris Causa Ceremony Award

Saturday, September 11, 2021

10:00-12:00	Concluding remarks
12:00-18:00	Sightseeing (<i>The Romanian National Museum of Art, lunch etc.</i>)

Program

OPENING CEREMONY

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10 / AULA MAGNA / 10:00-10:15

Welcome Remarks

Join Zoom Meeting

<https://us06web.zoom.us/j/82438772135?pwd=c1l0Qy9SVURMTGRPRWVvRFM4WjFuZz09>

Meeting ID: 824 3877 2135

Passcode: 521946

Professor **Corina Adriana DUMITRESCU** Ph.D.
President of the Senate of Dimitrie Cantemir Christian University

Professor **Matthias MAHLMANN** Ph.D.
University of Zurich, President of IVR

Plenary Session

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10 / AULA MAGNA / 10:15-12:00

Join Zoom Meeting

<https://us06web.zoom.us/j/82438772135?pwd=cllOQy9SVURMTGRPRWVvRfM4WjFuZz09>

Meeting ID: 824 3877 2135

Passcode: 521946

His Excellency **Mircea GEOANA**
Deputy Secretary General, North Atlantic Treaty Organization
The Power of Ideas

Professor **Paul CARRESE** Ph.D.
Arizona State University
The Neglected Father of Constitutions: Montesquieu's Complexity and Liberal Balance

Professor **Corina Adriana DUMITRESCU** Ph.D.
President of the Senate of Dimitrie Cantemir Christian University
Social Justice between Tradition and Challenges

Professor **Matthias MAHLMANN** Ph.D.
University of Zurich, President of IVR
The Rule of Law and the Crisis of Democracy

Professor **Titus CORLATEAN** Ph.D.
DCCU, Parliament of Romania
A European Perspective on the Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on the Rule of Law and Human Rights

Professor **Mortimer SELLERS** Ph.D.
University of Baltimore, Former President of IVR
Rule by Law is not the Rule of Law: Lawyers and Philosophers Should Know and Understand the Difference

Professor **Lorenz SCHULZ** Ph.D.
University of Frankfurt
Time Limitation and the Rule of Law

Professor **Stephen BOULTER** Ph.D.
Oxford Brookes University
In Defence of the Rule of (Professional) Law

Coffee break

Plenary Session

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10 / AULA MAGNA / 12:30-14:00

Join Zoom Meeting

<https://us06web.zoom.us/j/82438772135?pwd=c1lOQy9SVURMTGRPRWVvRfM4WjFuZz09>

Meeting ID: 824 3877 2135

Passcode: 521946

Professor **Cristian Sorin DUMITRESCU** Ph.D.
Dimitrie Cantemir Christian University
Rebuilding the Western State and the Resilience of Democratic Institutions

Professor **Ion CRAIOVAN** Ph.D.
President of Romanian IVR
On the Rule of Law and the Legal Culture

Professor **Manuela BOATCA** Ph.D.
University of Freiburg
More Equal than Others? Citizenship and Global Inequalities

Professor **Mechthild NAGEL** Ph.D.
SUNY Cortland
Out of Bounds: The Meaning of the Rule of Law in Decent Societies

Professor **Lucinda FINLEY** Ph.D.
State University of New York
The Potential and the Limits of Law for Achieving Gender Equality

Professor **Frank RAVITCH** Ph.D.
Michigan State University
Balancing Fundamental Freedoms: The Legal Response to Conflicts, and Imagined Conflicts, between Religious Freedom and Sexual Freedom

Professor **Sophie ROCHEFORT-GUILLOUET** Ph.D.
Sciences Po
Reflexions on Exceptions : the Athenian Action against the Melians, the Senatus Consultum Ultimum in Rome

Professor **Giuseppe ACOCELLA** Ph.D.
Rector of the University Giustino Fortunato of Benevento
Rule of Law (a video message)

Panel 1

The Rule of Law – Origin, Evolution, Features

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10 / ROOM NO. 5 / 17:30-19:30

Join Zoom Meeting

<https://us06web.zoom.us/j/82438772135?pwd=c1lOQy9SVURMTGRPRWVvRFM4WjFuZz09>

Meeting ID: 824 3877 2135

Passcode: 521946

MODERATOR

Professor **Ileana ORLICH** Ph.D.

Professor **Ileana ORLICH** Ph.D.

Arizona State University

The Liberal Democracy of the Ottoman Empire: the Orthodox “Millet” and the “Zimmis” System

Professor **Lynn RHODES**

ISCSC President

Human Rights, Those Who Are Governed and the Legitimacy of Law Enforcement

Professor **Jasminka HASANBEGOVIC** Ph.D.

IVR, University of Belgrade

The Concept of Rule of Law as a Rule of Human Rights

Professor **Juan Pablo ALONSO** Ph.D.

IVR, University of Buenos Aires

The Logical Structure of Principles in Robert Alexy. A Critical Analysis

Associate Professor **Michael SEVEL** Ph.D.

IVR, University of Sydney

The Rule of Law and its Value

Associate Professor **Cezar TITA** Ph.D.

IVR Romania, Spiru Haret Bucharest

Dana TITA Ph.D.

IVR Romania

The Rule of Law – References of a non-Exhaustive Analysis

Professor **Zekeri MOMOH** Ph.D.

Salem University

Rule by Law or Rule of Law

Professor **Ariana Veronica Fajardo RODRIGUEZ** Ph.D.

SSML International

The Forced Displacement of People: the Antithesis of Welfare State

Professor **Angelo CHIELLI** Ph.D.

University of Bari

The Welfare State in the Italian Philosophical-political Elaboration between the Two Wars

THE RULE OF LAW
FROM ITS ORIGINS TO THE PRESENT

Associate Professor **Rodica CIOBANU** Ph.D. Hab.
Moldavia State University
Revitalising the Paradigmatic Frameworks in the Current Legal Theory and Practice

Academician, Professor **Ion GUCEAC** Ph.D.
The Academy of Sciences of Moldavia
Vectors of Indispensable Interaction between Civil Society and the Rule of Law

Associate Professor **Arina ANTOCI** Ph.D.
State Agrarian University of Moldavia
Social Justice between the Individual and the Social

Lecturer **Valentin MARGINEANU** Ph.D.
Moldavia State University
The Valences of Interwar Legal Thinking in Building the Contemporary Rule of Law

Panel 2

The Rule of Law – Models and Specific Designs

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10 / ROOM NO. 45 / 17:30-19:30

Join Zoom Meeting
<https://us06web.zoom.us/j/84774971108?pwd=cHARDW9uNIVSRjNrdHNYaHI4TkZMz09>
Meeting ID: 847 7497 1108
Passcode: 930421

MODERATOR

Professor **Dragos Marian RADULESCU** Ph.D.

Professor **Gülriz UYGUR** Ph.D.

IVR, Ankara University

The Vulnerable Legal Subject and the Rule of Law: Writing against the Legal Subject

Professor **Sanne TAEKEMA** Ph.D.

IVR, Erasmus University Rotterdam

The Promise of the Rule of Law Ideal: Exploring the Work of Philip Selznick and Lon Fuller

Professor **Andrés BOTERO** Ph.D.

IVR

The Kelsen-Hart Debate on Normative Sanction: A Look beyond “the Last of the Mohicans”

Researcher **Arnauld PATURET** Ph.D.

Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, École normale supérieure, Paris

The Complementarity of Customs and Law in the Ancient Roman World

Associate Professor **Marieta SAFTA** Ph.D.

Titu Maiorescu University

Strengthening Parliament’s Legislative Power in the Light of the Principle of Legal Certainty

Professor **Gheorghe DANISOR** Ph.D.

University of Craiova

Legal security – Formal Purpose of Human Rights

Professor **Diana DANISOR** Ph.D. Hab.

University of Craiova

From Auguste Comte’s Legal Positivism to Human Rights

Professor **Elena ARAMA** Ph.D. Hab.

Moldavia State University

Associate Professor **Rodica CIOBANU** Ph.D. Hab.

Moldavia State University

The Anatomy of a Doctrinal Enthusiasm Turned into a National Despair

Associate Professor **Raisa GRECU** Ph.D. Hab.

University of Political and Economic European Studies “Constantin Stere”

Guaranteeing Fundamental Rights and Freedoms – National Strategy for Building the Rule of Law

Lecturer **Narcisa RADU** Ph.D.
Dimitrie Cantemir Christian University
Current Issues Regarding the Crime of Rape

Professor **Madalina TOMESCU** Ph.D.
Dimitrie Cantemir Christian University
Respect for the Constitutional Right of Romanian Citizens to a Decent Standard of Living – Guarantee of Respect for the Rule of Law

Associate Professor **Elise-Nicoleta VALCU** Ph.D.
University of Pitești
Brief Considerations Regarding Union Secondary Legislation

Associate Professor **Luminita KOHALMI** Ph.D.
Dimitrie Cantemir Christian University
Utilitarianism and Security. From Jeremy Bentham's Panopticon to Surveillance in the Digital Age

Associate Professor **Veronica MOCANU** Ph.D.
Moldavia State University
Combat Corruption in Judicial Field through Implementation of Artificial Intelligence

Associate Professor **Svetlana SLUSARENCO** Ph.D.
Moldavia State University
Exercise of the Right to Vote of Persons with Disabilities

Associate Professor **Elise-Nicoleta VALCU** Ph.D.
University of Pitesti
Legislative Competence at the Level of the European Union

Professor **Dragos Marian RADULESCU** Ph.D.
Dimitrie Cantemir Christian University
The Rule of Law through Mediation

Panel 3

Contemporary Challenges for the Rule of Law

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10 / ROOM NO. 53 / 17:30-19:30

Join Zoom Meeting
<https://us06web.zoom.us/j/85862348599?pwd=Ryt4Ry9mTXRJZThaaJNFRHUvVGFxZz09>
Meeting ID: 858 6234 8599
Passcode: 582313

MODERATOR
Professor **Nicoleta-Elena HEGHES** Ph.D.

Professor **Marja-Liisa TENHUNEN** Ph.D.
Rector of Dimitrie Cantemir Christian University
Telework in post-COVID

Professor **Mihai BADESCU** Ph.D.
IVR Romania, Academy of Economic Studies Bucharest
Contemporary Vulnerabilities of the Rule of Law

Lecturer **Veronica REBREANU** Ph.D.
IVR Romania
Environmental Challenges to the Rule of Law Concept

Professor **Daniel-Mihai SANDRU** Ph.D.
Dimitrie Cantemir Christian University
"The Rule of Law" and the General Data Protection Regulation

Professor **Aurel Teodor CODOBAN** Ph.D.
Dimitrie Cantemir Christian University
Lecturer **Alexandru CORDOS** Ph.D.
Dimitrie Cantemir Christian University
State-Administrative, Social Ethics and Challenges for the Rule of Law

Associate Professor **Bogdan DAVID** Ph.D.
Dimitrie Cantemir Christian University
Different Constitutional Court Decisions that Have the Same Cause Create Unstable Legal Impacts

Associate Professor **Cristina NICOLAESCU** Ph.D.
Yozgat-Bozok University
The Rule of Law as a Political Shield for Online Data Protection

Robert SABOTICI Ph.D.
Romanian Government
A Possible Mechanism for Accountability

Cristina DOBRE Ph.D.
Titu Maiorescu University
Some Decisions of the High Court of Cassation and Justice, Active Contribution to Strengthening the Rule of Law

Professor **Federico de ANDREIS** Ph.D.
University Giustino Fortunato of Benevento
Professor **Massimiliano CARIONI** Ph.D.
University Giustino Fortunato of Benevento
Freedom of Movement: Implementing the Right through Civil Air Transport

Iosif FRIEDMANN-NICOLESCU Ph.D.
Romanian IVR
Pandemic and the Rule of Law

Professor **Dan PERJU DUMBRAVA** Ph.D.
Dimitrie Cantemir Christian University
Associate Professor **Rodica Diana APAN** Ph.D.
Dimitrie Cantemir Christian University
Associate Professor **Iuliu FULGA** Ph.D.
Dunarea de Jos University of Galati
Lecturer **Codrin REBELEANU** Ph.D.
University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Cluj-Napoca
Controversial Aspects of the Medico-Legal Expertise of Recommended Experts in Romania

Associate Professor **Ioana-Nely MILITARU** Ph.D.
Academy of Economic Studies Bucharest
Initial Treaties - Primary Sources of European Union Law

Associate Scientific Researcher **Valentin-Stelian BADESCU** Ph.D.
Institute of Legal Research of the Romanian Academy
*Some Considerations about Contemporary Attacks on Human Rights - the Luxury Products of Modernity.
Or about how the Legal Village Was Affected during the COVID-19 Period*

Associate Professor **Ana PASCARU** Ph.D. Hab.
Institute of History
Human Security under the Pandemic Siege

Associate Professor **Oleg PANTEA** Ph.D.
Moldavia State University
*The Individual in the Hypostasis of Subject of Contravention in the Legal Framework of the Republic of
Moldavia*

Associate Professor **Ioana-Nely MILITARU** Ph.D.
Academy of Economic Studies Bucharest
A Brief Look at the Budgetary Procedure in the European Union

Professor **Nicoleta-Elena HEGHES** Ph.D.
Dimitrie Cantemir Christian University
The Appearance and Evolution of Romanian Forensic Sciences

Panel 4

Philosophy and Law – from Hegel to Rawls

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10 / ROOM B / 17:30-19:30

Join Zoom Meeting

<https://us06web.zoom.us/j/85702513495?pwd=T0R1NWpNV3I6SGU2UW15VGk4RWZaQT09>

Meeting ID: 857 0251 3495

Passcode: 481871

MODERATOR

Associate Professor **Alexandru STEFANESCU** Ph.D.

Associate Professor **Adrian NITA** Ph.D.
Romanian Leibniz Society
Goodness and Fairness in Rawls's Theory of Justice

Scientific Researcher **Henrieta SERBAN** Ph.D.
Romanian Academy
Justice as Answer to the Ethics of Dignity, Goodness and Value of Life

Professor **Gabriela POHOATA** Ph.D. Hab.
Dimitrie Cantemir Christian University
From Rawls's Theory of Justice to Present Day Injustice

Associate Professor **Camil TANASESCU** Ph.D.
Dimitrie Cantemir Christian University
Between Ethics and Legality

Lecturer **Alexandru CORDOS** Ph.D.
Dimitrie Cantemir Christian University
Ph.D. Candidate **Diandra-Ioana TANASA-COZDREANU**
Babes-Bolyai University
The Independence of the Judiciary through a Philosophical Perspective

Associate Professor **Alexandru STEFANESCU** Ph.D.
Dimitrie Cantemir Christian University
Leibniz and Hegel on Law and Politics

Doctor Honoris Causa Awarding Ceremony

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10 / AULA MAGNA / 19:30-20:30

Join Zoom Meeting

<https://us06web.zoom.us/j/82438772135?pwd=c1lOQy9SVURMTGRPRWVvRFM4WjFuZz09>

Meeting ID: 824 3877 2135

Passcode: 521946



MARTHA CRAVEN NUSSBAUM
Professor Ph.D., University of Chicago

MARTHA C. NUSSBAUM received her BA from New York University and her MA and PhD from Harvard. After becoming the first woman to hold the Junior Fellowship at Harvard, in the 1970s and early 1980, she taught philosophy and classics at Harvard. Then Nussbaum moved to Brown University, where she taught until 1994 when she joined the University of Chicago Law School Faculty. She is currently the Ernst Freund Distinguished Service Professor of Law and Ethics, appointed in the Department of Philosophy and the Law School. She is an Associate in the Classics Department, the Divinity School, and the Political Science Department and a Member of the Committee on Southern Asian Studies. Professor Nussbaum is internationally renowned for her work in Ancient Greek and Roman philosophy, feminist philosophy, political philosophy, and philosophy and the arts and is actively engaged in teaching and advising students in these subjects. She has received numerous awards and honorary degrees and is the author of many books. She has also edited twenty-one books and published over 450 articles.

Her new book, *Citadels of Pride: Sexual Abuse, Accountability, and Reconciliation*, was published in spring 2021, and she is currently working on a book on justice for non-human animals.

Concluding Remarks

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11 / AULA MAGNA / 10:00-12:00

Join Zoom Meeting

<https://us06web.zoom.us/j/82438772135?pwd=c1lOQy9SVURMTGRPRWVvRFM4WjFuZz09>

Meeting ID: 824 3877 2135

Passcode: 521946

SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

Professor Momcilo LUBURICI, Ph.D.

President of Dimitrie Cantemir Christian University

Professor Corina Adriana DUMITRESCU, Ph.D.

President of the Senate of Dimitrie Cantemir Christian University

Professor Matthias MAHLMANN, Ph.D.

University of Zurich, President of IVR

Professor Mortimer SELLERS, Ph.D.

University of Baltimore, Former President of IVR

Professor Lorenz SCHULZ, Ph.D.

Goethe University, Frankfurt am Main

Professor Frank RAVITCH, Ph.D.

Michigan State University

Professor Sophie ROCHEFORT-GUILLOUET, Ph.D.

Sciences PO Paris

Professor Martha NUSSBAUM, Ph.D.

University of Chicago

Professor Ion CRAIOVAN, Ph.D.

President of Romanian IVR

Professor Ioan CHELARU, Ph.D.

President of the Romanian Academy of Law Sciences

Professor Gabriela POHOATA, Ph.D.

Editor-in-Chief *Cogito* and *Euromentor* Journals

Associate Professor Rodica ROSCA, Ph.D.

Republic of Moldavia State University

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Professor Corina Adriana DUMITRESCU, Ph.D.

President of the Senate of Dimitrie Cantemir Christian University

Professor Ion CRAIOVAN, Ph.D.

President of Romanian IVR

Associate Professor Alexandru STEFANESCU, Ph.D.

Vice-Rector for Research, Dimitrie Cantemir Christian University

Professor Ramona MIHAILA, Ph.D.

Vice-Rector for International Relations, Dimitrie Cantemir Christian University

Professor Dragos Marian RADULESCU, Ph.D.

Director of the International Institute for Human Rights, Dimitrie Cantemir Christian University

Associate Professor Alexandru CORDOS, Ph.D.

Dean of Law Faculty, Cluj-Napoca, Dimitrie Cantemir Christian University

Keynote Speakers



GIUSEPPE ACOCELLA

Professor Ph.D. – Rector of the University Giustino Fortunato of Benevento

Professor Emeritus of Philosophy of law and general theory of law in the University Federico II of Naples, has been Rector of the University of the studies of Rome S. Pio V of Rome (LUSPIO) - 2009-2012. Director of the National Center of Studies of the CISL in Florence, Secretary General of the CISL University, Vice President of the National Council of Economy and Labor.



MANUELA BOATCA

Professor Ph.D. – University of Freiburg

Professor of Sociology, specialized in world-systems analysis, postcolonial and decolonial perspectives, gender in modernity/coloniality and the geopolitics of knowledge production in Eastern Europe and Latin America, with major contributions such as *Decolonizing European Sociology. Transdisciplinary Approaches* (2010), *Global Inequalities beyond Occidentalism* (2015).



STEPHEN BOULTER

Professor Ph.D. – Oxford Brookes University

Reader in Philosophy within the Department of History, Philosophy and Culture, with interests that include the philosophy of language, the philosophy of evolutionary biology, perception, metaphysics, virtue ethics, and numerous publications among which *Metaphysics from a Biological Point of View* (2013), *Why Medieval Philosophy Matters* (2019).



PAUL CARRESE

Professor Ph.D. – Arizona State University

Professor of political science, the founding director of the School of Civic and Economic Thought and Leadership, with numerous books such as *The Cloaking of Power: Montesquieu, Blackstone, and the Rise of Judicial Activism* (2003), *Democracy in Moderation: Montesquieu, Tocqueville, and Sustainable Liberalism* (2016).



TITUS CORLATEAN

Professor Ph.D. – Dimitrie Cantemir Christian University, Parliament of Romania

Legal scholar, diplomat, lawmaker and educator, author of several books in the field of human rights, and of numerous scientific papers in the fields of law, human rights, and post-Soviet secessionism, such as *The European and International Human Rights Protection* (2012), *The Succession of States in the International Law* (2012).



ION CRAIOVAN

Professor Ph.D. – President of Romanian IVR

Professor of law and social philosophy, President of the Romanian Association for the Philosophy of Law, with numerous published contributions, such as *Introduction to the Philosophy of Law* (1998), *The Philosophy of Law or Law as Philosophy* (2010).



CORINA ADRIANA DUMITRESCU

Professor Ph.D. – President of the Senate of Dimitrie Cantemir Christian University

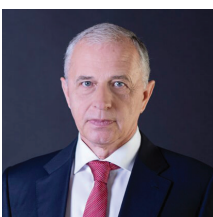
Professor of law, former Rector of Dimitrie Cantemir Christian University, with numerous books on law and the philosophy of law, among which *The Romanian Constitution – commentary and explanation* (2005), *The Philosophy of Law – from Enlightenment to the Contemporary Period* (2020).



LUCINDA FINLEY

Professor Ph.D. – State University of New York

Professor of Law at the State University of New York at Buffalo, with research and teaching expertise including gender equality, reproductive justice, feminist legal theory, tort law, and First Amendment free speech rights. She is the co-author of the book *Feminist Judgments: Rewritten Torts Opinions* (2020).



MIRCEA GEOANA

Deputy Secretary General, North Atlantic Treaty Organization

Deputy Secretary General of NATO, a prominent public figure in Romania, with a distinguished domestic and international career, author of several books, such as *America, Europe and Romania's Modernization: Bases for a Romanian Societal Model* (2006), *The Romanian Social Model: the Way towards a New Romania* (2008).



MATTHIAS MAHLMANN

Professor Ph.D. – University of Zurich, President of IVR

Chair of Philosophy and Theory of Law, Legal Sociology and International Public Law at the University of Zurich, with numerous scientific contributions such as *Legal Philosophy and Legal Theory* (2010, 6th edition 2021), *Constitutional Options for Regulating Gene Technology* (2017).



MECHTHILD NAGEL

Professor Ph.D. – SUNY Cortland

Professor of Philosophy, Director of the Center for Gender and Intercultural Studies at SUNY Cortland, with numerous scientific contributions among which *The End of Prisons: Reflections from the Decarceration Movement* (2013), *Diversity, Social Justice, and Inclusive Excellence: Transdisciplinary and Global Perspectives* (2015).



FRANK RAVITCH

Professor Ph.D. – Michigan State University

Professor of Law, with experience in private practice and on Capitol Hill, author and editor of numerous books, such as *Freedom's Edge: Religious Freedom, Sexual Freedom, and the Future of America* (2016), *Law, Religion and Tradition* (2018).



SOPHIE ROCHEFORT-GUILLOUET

Professor Ph.D. – Sciences Po

Professor of History and History of arts and literature, has authored many books, among which *Maupassant et le roman* (2000), *Le Classicisme français* (2001).



LORENZ SCHULZ

Professor Ph.D. – University of Frankfurt

Professor of Criminal Law and Legal Philosophy, with numerous books and articles including *Probleme Des Demographischen Wandels – Muss Der Staat Den Kinderwunsch Mehr Steuern?* (2011), *Law, Science, Technology* (2013).



MORTIMER SELLERS

Professor Ph.D. – University of Baltimore, Former President of IVR

Professor of Law at the University of Baltimore School of Law, former IVR President, with major contributions in legal and political philosophy, such as *The Rule of Law in Comparative Perspective* (2010), *Law, Reason, and Emotion* (2017).





Abstracts

Giuseppe ACOCELLA

Professor Ph.D., Rector of the University Giustino Fortunato of Benevento, Italy

RULE OF LAW

L'irrinunciabile disputa che, sotto forme continuamente rinnovate, si manifesta tra giusnaturalismo e giuspositivismo, tra diritto naturale (di origine divina, morale o imposto dalla ragione umana che sia) e ordinamento positivo, tra foro interno e foro esterno, tra coscienza personale e Ragion di Stato, e dunque tra comando etico e comando giuridico, tra Antigone e Socrate (Socrate giudica impraticabile la mora-lità che voglia rendersi arbitra proprio dell'esistenza, al di fuo-ri dell'ordinamento comune; Antigone pretende che l'ordina-mento non si discosti dall'imperativo morale che ella sente) sembra non doversi risolvere mai. L'idea di legalità – nell'area del diritto anglosassone, la Common Law, indicata come Rule of law – sembra, mai come in questo nostro tempo, compromessa e scossa tra accuse di legalismo formale da un lato e proclamazioni di ideali in traducibili nella pratica sociale dall'altro.

Federico de ANDREIS

Professor Ph.D., University Giustino Fortunato of Benevento, Italy

Massimiliano CARIONI

Professor, Ph.D., University Giustino Fortunato of Benevento, Italy

FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT: IMPLEMENTING THE RIGHT THROUGH CIVIL AIR TRANSPORT

The research aims to relate the commercial freedoms of the air (Chicago Convention) to the freedom of movement provided for by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and present in the constitutions of many states, demonstrating how legislation – although of a commercial nature – can also be an instrument for promoting fundamental rights.

Arina ANTOCI

Associate Professor Ph.D., State Agrarian University of Moldavia

SOCIAL JUSTICE BETWEEN THE INDIVIDUAL AND THE SOCIAL

The priest Luigi Taparelli, around 1840, uses the term social justice to designate the way justice is applied in a society in relation to the social classes existing in it, i.e. everyone should have the same rights and opportunities.

Social justice is based on religious principles: Judaism, Christianity, Hinduism and Islam. Its separation from religion and its transformation into a secular concept came about in the 20th century, thanks to the philosopher John Rawls, through his works "Theory of Justice" and "Political Liberalism".

After the publication of 'A Theory of Justice', two main ideas emerged: 1) the basic principles of justice lost their fundamental universalism, still influenced by metaphysics, and were reduced to entirely political definitions; 2) these principles are based on implicit ideas, on institutions that the majority of citizens of Western societies find acceptable.

Elena ARAMA

Professor Ph. D., Hab., Moldavia State University

Rodica CIOBANU

Associate Professor Ph.D. Hab., Moldavia State University

THE ANATOMY OF A DOCTRINAL ENTHUSIASM TURNED INTO A NATIONAL DESPAIR

The concept of the rule of law was a rather new one for the former socialist states, including the Republic of Moldavia, but it was a necessity since the fall of the totalitarian regimes in the early 1990s.

Until then, there was a broad range of scientific studies on the rule of law in Western literature. The domestic doctrine took up the rich Western scientific sources with enthusiasm and without stepping down the democratic character of the rule of law emphasized the individual's freedom as a key element, even though the rule of law implies many other defining features.

This undue optimism on the possibilities of the institutions to guarantee the rights and freedoms of individuals has not been accompanied by an analysis and a review of the staff of those

institutions that should have promoted a new approach of the relationship between the citizen and the state and, as a result should have put themselves in the service of society, to protect citizens. The researchers left out the question of the quality of the human factor, the human resources that originated in a society where everything was controlled by the Communist Party bodies and proceeded to work within a society where nothing (or almost nothing) was subject to society's control. The independent media was established later, mostly as a response to the communists' arrival to power (in 2000).

Valentin-Stelian BADESCU

*Associate Scientific Researcher Institute of Legal
Research of the Romanian Academy*

**SOME CONSIDERATIONS ABOUT CONTEMPORARY
ATTACKS ON HUMAN RIGHTS – THE LUXURY
PRODUCTS OF MODERNITY OR ABOUT HOW THE
LEGAL VILLAGE WAS AFFECTED DURING THE
COVID-19 PERIOD**

This work is written in good faith. It is a work full of passion and, therefore, unequal, partial, unscrupulous, violent, contradictory, insolent, like all the writings of those who love and hate, without being ashamed of their loves or hatreds. I allow myself to be cynical, because I believe that this approach to scientific research, unlike so many full of wisdom and of kindness, is a lively endeavor. I didn't want to make a history of the pandemic and no collection of essays about its planners. My study does not intend to inform readers about what exactly the unfortunates they are talking about have thought of, nor to make rigorous interpretations or scholarly comments on their ways of healing the world from its diseases. This paper is an excerpt from an intellectual autobiography. It is a product of my release from certain things that have made me suffer when I see that Europe and the whole world are in chaos, because the measures that governments are taking to prevent the spread of the Covid-19 virus do ten times more damage than the virus itself, both physical and economic. People everywhere can no longer tolerate the blatant and shameless lies that national and international authorities, as well as the media, repeat endlessly through every official and mainstream channel, causing untold psychological and emotional harm to every human being on the planet. Every human being on the planet is now painfully

aware that the fundamental rights and freedoms for which countless generations have fought and died no longer exist and that those in power have established a global totalitarian state under the pretext of a pandemic. More and more people in every corner of the world are waking up to the reality that the Covid-19 virus is a political invention and that the world is not in the throes of a pandemic, but a pandemic, that is, a man-planned pandemic and thus illusory.

Manuela BOATCA

Professor, Ph.D., University of Freiburg, Germany

**MORE EQUAL THAN OTHERS? CITIZENSHIP AND
GLOBAL INEQUALITIES**

Prevailing social scientific definitions view citizenship as a modern institution for the distribution of civil, political, and social rights meant to counterbalance social inequalities among members of the same polity. For a long time, citizenship was considered to reflect changes occurring in Western societies in the wake of the French and U.S.-American revolutions and to be derived in a straight line from the industrialization of the Western world and the processes of urbanization and secularization accompanying it. Social scientists accordingly analyzed the institutionalization of citizenship as part of a sequence of social change characterizing modern, democratic societies and as a mechanism of inclusion ensuring social mobility once all citizens are equal before the law. However, in a global perspective, citizenship has been proven to have been a mechanism of exclusion along race, class, and gender lines from the moment of its institutionalization. This paper argues that, when seen from outside the West, the emergence of citizenship rights is revealed to be not only the result of modernity, the French and U.S.-American revolutions, and industrialization, but more importantly, premised on colonialism, the Haitian revolution, and the institution of chattel slavery. As such, it still accounts for and reproduces a large part of today's global inequalities.

Stephen BOULTER

Professor, Ph.D., Oxford Brookes, UK

**IN DEFENCE OF THE RULE OF (PROFESSIONAL)
LAW**

I will be looking at the contrast between the rules of professional law, political law, and traditional law (a taxonomy used in comparative law), and arguing that the rule of professional law is to be preferred. I also respond to a challenge from legal realism that the rule of professional law ultimately collapses into the rule of political law. My arguments are based on a position I call Natural Law Liberalism.

Rodica CIOBANU

*Associate Professor Ph.D. Hab., Moldavia State
University*

**REVITALISING THE PARADIGMATIC FRAMEWORKS
IN THE CURRENT LEGAL THEORY AND PRACTICE**

For countries undergoing prolonged transitions from a totalitarian to a democratic system, where the values and principles of the rule of law is respected and promoted, the law enforcement has become a major challenge for authorities and citizens.

The Republic of Moldavia, as a state with European aspirations has experienced ups and downs, reform attempts, etc. since its independence, but has not managed to create effective and functioning institutions, capable to respond to the needs of citizens and ensuring the protection of fundamental rights and freedoms. Consequently, the relationship between the authorities and citizens has become one of the multiple uncertainties, as these social actors have coexisted without active, mutual, and relevant involvement towards building a society characterized by the rule of law. The emphasis has often been placed on the applied dimension, adopting successful practices implemented in other countries, and not so much on scientific research and objective evaluation of realities in terms of local advantages and disadvantages, performance and expertise, institutional efficiency and individual engagement, etc., that would offer comprehensive and well-founded solutions to the crucial problems facing both the state and the citizens. Under these circumstances, we believe that it is appropriate to return to the formula that, through a revision of the current paradigm

of legal science, will create favorable conditions to overcome the discrepancies between theory and practice, between general and individual interests and, finally, to really build the rule of law.

Angelo CHIELLI

Professor Ph.D., University of Bari

**THE WELFARE STATE IN THE ITALIAN
PHILOSOPHICAL-POLITICAL ELABORATION
BETWEEN THE TWO WARS**

The speech intends to analyze the contribution of Italian philosophical, political and legal thought in the delicate and complex turn of the years between the two World Wars, showing the links and contrasts with contemporary European reflection.

Aurel Teodor CODOBAN

*Professor Ph.D., Dimitrie Cantemir Christian
University, Cluj Napoca, Romania*

Alexandru CORDOS

*Lecturer Ph.D., Dimitrie Cantemir Christian
University, Cluj Napoca, Romania*

**STATE-ADMINISTRATIVE, SOCIAL ETHICS AND
CHALLENGES FOR THE RULE OF LAW**

Intuitively, we can distinguish in the typology of the modern state between the nation-state, the community-state and the administrative-state. A succession of historical events made the Romanian state an administrative state at the moment. Civil society in Romania is only about to be born, barely if there are audiences in the modern sense of the term, of larger social groups, capable of value judgments and taste reactions. What makes justice work socially is social ethics. The morality of a society is the nourishing and protective environment of justice, of the rule of law, without which its exercise is only a formal exercise. On the other hand, justice itself has become an exercise too closely linked to formal procedural issues. All these aspects constitute a constellation of challenges to the rule of law in Romania.

Titus CORLATEAN

*Associate Professor Ph.D., Dimitrie Cantemir
Christian University, Bucharest, Romania;
Romanian Parliament*

**A EUROPEAN PERSPECTIVE ON THE IMPACT OF
THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON THE RULE OF
LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS**

The Covid-19 pandemic represents first of all a serious public health crisis. In the same time, it is also a huge challenge for the rule of law and human rights, an unprecedented test for governments and institutions at national and international levels.

Under the international law there is a clear obligation for the states to protect life and health of their populations. On the other hand, no health crisis gives a free hand to states to suppress freedoms, to abuse human rights, to violate the rule of law. Both concepts of “rule of law” and “human rights”, which are interlinked, are consecrated by international universal or regional treaties or political documents and set limits for the measures adopted during the crisis by the states.

All measures having impact on the rule of law or restricting human rights, according to the above mentioned rules, should be lawful, necessary, proportionate and non-discriminatory. Article 15 of the European Convention on Human Rights (“Derogation in time of emergency”) is one of the best examples from this perspective.

The fundamental human rights and freedoms are guaranteed by the international law, starting with the UN Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the two International Covenants from 1966 and many other universal or regional legal instruments, such as the European Convention on Human Rights or the EU Charter of fundamental rights. In the same time, the Preamble to the Universal Declaration proclaims in its third recital: “...human rights should be protected by the rule of law.” This fundamental pillar of any democracy became a global ideal and aspiration and consequently has been consecrated at both universal and regional level. For instance, a major point of reference in Europe is the Rule of law Checklist adopted in 2011 by the European Commission for Democracy through law (the “Venice Commission”), that defines the core elements related to the notion “rule of law”: legality, legal certainty, the prohibition of arbitrariness, access to justice, respect for human rights, non-discrimination and equality before the law.

The management by the governments of the pandemic during the last one year and a half proved quite often to include measures that violated national Constitutions or international treaties, concrete safeguard clauses for human rights and by that putting sometimes under serious challenges the rule of law.

The current analysis proposes a European perspective on this item.

Alexandru CORDOS

*Lecturer Ph.D., Dimitrie Cantemir Christian
University, Cluj Napoca, Romania*

Diandra-Ioana TANASA-COZDREANU

*Ph.D. Candidate, Doctoral School in Political
Science, Babeş-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca,
Romania*

**THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE JUDICIARY
THROUGH A PHILOSOPHICAL PERSPECTIVE**

This paper analyzes the importance of the principle of independence of the judiciary in a rule of law, but also the separation of powers, these two principles leading to an independent and efficient justice.

This study is based on a philosophical approach and perspective of the justice independence and separation of powers, but also how this principles are applied in Romania, considering accession at the European Union. The philosophical perspective has determined the detailed understanding of these two principles, thus observing their application during the existence of fortress-states, and now, when they are represented by national parties and institutions. Justice is one of the most important thing of consolidated democracy, and that is why it is important to see the trajectory of the theory and how is applied today, given the constitutional mechanisms.

Ion CRAIOVAN

*Professor, Ph.D.; President of Romanian
Association for the Philosophy of Law*

ON THE RULE OF LAW AND THE LEGAL CULTURE

According to Plato’s Letter 6, I propose as a starting point an initial idea, that spiritual entities of great value, expressed in few essential words, can reach and remain in the human soul, where they can never be forgotten.

As a problem and a generic hypothesis, we considered whether such expressions, quintessence of spirit, of legal culture, sometimes in memorable metaphorical expressions, can be reached more frequently and systematically in the public sphere, in the common legal knowledge, to the citizens.

In other words, I point out that expressions, sometimes expressed by the leaders of the spirit such as Plato, Kant, Hegel, sometimes left only in the sphere of the culture of the philosophy of law, can enter strongly in the public consciousness.

Bogdan DAVID

*Associate Professor Ph.D., Dimitrie Cantemir
Christian University, Bucharest, Romania*

**DIFFERENT CONSTITUTIONAL COURT
DECISIONS THAT HAVE THE SAME CAUSE
CREATE UNSTABLE LEGAL IMPACTS**

The present study brings to the attention of the specialists in the field of legal sciences the inadvertences of the decisions with object identity to the Constitutional Court of Romania and the decadent consequences that they create. We also want to emphasize that the decisions of this high legal institution must harmonize from a legal point of view, judicial practice and the doctrine of this field in relation to multiple situations and not isolated legal situations, because it can create unstable and palliative situations that may have negative consequences on the Romanian criminal legislation.

Gheorghe DANISOR

Professor Ph.D., University of Craiova

**LEGAL SECURITY – FORMAL PURPOSE OF HUMAN
RIGHTS**

This article is about some of the measures that need to be taken to ensure a balance between state authority and the protection of the rights of the individual in a well-organized society. To ensure this balance, several principles are needed. One of these is the principle of predictability of decisions taken by governments. Thus, decisions must be predictable, a principle from which the public nature of the law derives. The importance of the maxim *nemo censetur ignorare legem* is emphasized. In order to achieve legal certainty, it is necessary to have the independence of the

judge. From this principle it can be deduced the issue according to which the judge creates the right. Increasing the role of the judiciary can give rise to the question: Who can control the judiciary so as not to become excessive? The existence of a meta-legal principle, that of the non-retroactivity of the law, and that called *pacta sunt servanda* is also questioned. An important principle is that of the separation of powers in the state.

Diana DANISOR

Professor Ph.D. Hab., University of Craiova

**FROM AUGUSTE COMTE'S LEGAL POSITIVISM TO
HUMAN RIGHTS**

Auguste Comte plays a decisive role in the development of positivism, through the belief he expresses in the evolution and dynamics of progress in his time. Its motto, "order and progress" gives an innovative impetus, a new dynamism that will lead to the consolidation of republican ideas and the recognition of human rights. Auguste Comte's positivism becomes a religion that places man in the center of attention, deifying him. Positivism designates either an ideological stance that presupposes submission to positive law, regardless of its content, or a theory that law is the product of the will of the state, or a methodological and epistemological commitment that structures scientific activity around the principles of axiological neutrality and lack of judgment, of value, by describing the law as it is, and not as we would like it to be. Hence the repeated tensions between positivism and human rights, whose relations appear at first sight conflicting, if not antagonistic.

Cristina DOBRE

Ph.D. Titu Maiorescu University

**SOME DECISIONS OF THE HIGH COURT OF
CASSATION AND JUSTICE, ACTIVE CONTRIBUTION
TO STRENGTHENING THE RULE OF LAW**

The scientific study and analysis of some of the decisions given by the High Court of Cassation and Justice, which is called upon to ensure a unified practice, show that they strengthen the legal order. The question posed in this communication is whether scientific knowledge of the decisions of the High Court of Cassation and Justice will contribute to a fairer application in practice and

at the same time to the consolidation of the legal order. The correct and scientific answer to this question can only be given by objective reality, i.e. the way in which decisions are generally applied, the role they play and the effect they have in strengthening it. The following considerations are intended to provide a discussion of this issue.

Corina Adriana DUMITRESCU

Professor Ph.D., President of the Senate of Dimitrie Cantemir Christian University, Bucharest, Romania

SOCIAL JUSTICE BETWEEN TRADITION AND CHALLENGES

In his monumental work *The Republic*, Plato relied on the role of the ruling elite in achieving the ideal state; the elite, however, had to be represented by the most enlightened minds, that is, by the sages whom he himself so diligently prepared in his famous Academy.

After decades of disappointments related to the failure of this “ideal state,” becoming pragmatic, the same Plato this time in his famous *Laws* “establishes” the rule of law.

Paradoxically for some, the ideal state became the state of justice, but not of any justice, but of that justice identified as having divine origins. Compared to this traditional source that placed justice directly in the hands of the divinity, thus emphasizing its absolute power, Jean-Jacques Rousseau in the *Social Contract* places the “power of justice” in the hands of leaders presumed to act in good faith, but also conditioned by the so-called social contract.

Social justice has remained another desideratum in the case of many cultures, at least in the phase of its realization, even if at a theoretical level it is claimed in many of the laws of the world. The social law, whose main concern is this “justice for all”, is one of the helpful ways for social justice to become a reality, hopefully in the not too distant future.

Cristian Sorin DUMITRESCU

Professor Ph.D., Dimitrie Cantemir Christian University, Bucharest, Romania

REBUILDING THE WESTERN STATE AND THE RESILIENCE OF DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS

Western democracy has proven to be the only viable modern pattern. After the fall of the Berlin Wall, it has become increasingly clearer that state policy ought to be revived in different ways. The general effects are plainly visible: on the one hand, people tend to steer away from general politics, being distrustful of politicians and their actions, on the other hand extreme political attitudes seem to flourish. It is obvious that the traditional Western policy (rule of law, separation of powers and so on) has no alternative. Still, contemporary states may find themselves in the position to upgrade, if not to radically reinvent their public policies. Resilience may hold the key to that. We should keep what is fundamentally good, while surgically removing what is deemed necessary through evolutionary history and social environment.

Lucinda FINLEY

Professor Ph.D., State University of New York

THE POTENTIAL AND THE LIMITS OF LAW FOR ACHIEVING GENDER EQUALITY

Activists, attorneys, and academics concerned about improving the social, economic, and health status of women often focus their attention on the legal system – legislation, regulation, judicial cases, policing and prosecution. Given this extensive reliance on the legal system, this paper examines when the law can be most and least effective for achieving gender equality. The answer depends on how one defines gender equality.

Under an “equal treatment” model, where the problem is defined as overt discrimination between men and women, in for example, job and educational opportunities and wages and job benefits, law is well suited for prohibiting the differential treatment and authorizing legal action to enforce the prohibition. But these legal changes have had limited impact, because gender equality is not simply about making sure women are treated the same as men. For example, the COVID pandemic has highlighted how simply prohibiting discrimination in the workplace cannot address the impact on women’s

economic and educational opportunities from the societal expectation that women are the primary caregivers.

When gender equality is seen as an issue of gender role stereotypes and subordination based on how institutions and social practices are structured, the perception of what constitutes an inequality broadens, as do the proposed legal solutions. But the legal responses to this type of gender equality often run into more social and political resistance or backlash, because they involve challenging deeply held cultural beliefs and social practices. Social movements and activism, public education and changing ideology are essential counterparts to improve the effectiveness of legal changes. For example, laws and policies against sexual harassment have been on the books for decades, yet it was not until the “Me Too” movement that powerful figures started to be held accountable and workplace culture seriously examined by broader society, governmental and corporate institutions.

Ion GUCEAC

Academician, Professor Ph. D., Academy of Sciences of Moldavia

VECTORS OF INDISPENSABLE INTERACTION BETWEEN CIVIL SOCIETY AND THE RULE OF LAW

The study starts from the desideratum according to which the general conception of the civil society is impossible without its correlation with the rule of law notion. In consequence, the study reflects a series of particularities of the interaction process between civil society and rule of law in the context of contemporaneity challenges. An important part is dedicated to the contribution of the rule of law in the formation, support and development of civil society institutions. Civil society is not appreciated as a complex quality, because it is based on a series of behavioral norms, such as: double autonomy; collective action; non-usurpation; respect - all being compatible with the rule of law. One of the highlighted problems of contemporary society is the projection of a balance between these two components. Given the predominance of doctrinal opinions and taking into account the millennial traditions of European states, the decisive role of the rule of law in strengthening the civil society in the Republic of Moldavia was appreciated. Finally, the rule of law in relation to civil society is presented as a system of government, and the last

(civil society) - as a self-managed social system, which complements the state.

Raisa GRECU

*Associate Professor Ph.D. Hab., University of Political and Economic European Studies
“Constantin Stere”*

GUARANTEEING FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS – NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR BUILDING THE RULE OF LAW

The Constitution of Republic of Moldavia states in Art. 1 par. 3 that the country is a democratic state of law, in which human dignity, human rights and liberties allow the development of the human personality; justice and political pluralism represent supreme values, which are guaranteed. The current state of evolution of society and our state can be identified as one of return to the complex process of building of a state of law in the Republic of Moldova. The institution of fundamental rights and liberties is in parallel the constitutional foundation and socio-political, legal and economic instrument to raise the structure of the state of law.

In this publication it is argued that the main mission of the current government consists in the building real guarantees of realization of fundamental rights and liberties of each person, this being the main path of consolidation of the principles of a state of law.

Nicoleta-Elena HEGHES

Professor Ph.D., Dimitrie Cantemir Christian University, Bucharest, Romania

THE APPEARANCE AND EVOLUTION OF ROMANIAN FORENSIC SCIENCES

Forensics is the science of investigating crimes that appeared at the end of the 19th century. The analysis from the historical perspective of any branch of forensics is difficult, because, in the 19th century, there was no systematized forensic knowledge. After 2000, consistent with its traditions, Romanian forensics, with its own technique, tactics and methodologies, became an important factor in the administration of justice. Due to forensics, the judiciary has benefited from solving some of the most complex cases, through scientifically substantiated findings.

Luminita KOHALMI

*Associate Professor Ph.D., Dimitrie Cantemir
Christian University, Bucharest, Romania*

**UTILITARIANISM AND SECURITY. FROM JEREMY
BENTHAM'S PANOPTICON TO SURVEILLANCE IN
THE DIGITAL AGE**

More than 200 years ago, the English philosopher and sociologist Jeremy Bentham, considered the founder of utilitarianism, designed a building called the Panopticon, which allowed a person in a central position to feel that he was watching people 360 degrees in around him. Recent technological developments have made it possible to digitally reinterpret Bentham's Panopticon, with states beginning mass surveillance in the name of the utilitarian perspective of security. The aim of this paper is to compare the tensions between global surveillance and the rule of law in the pre-pandemic period, the fight against terrorism, as described by Eduard Snowden, and in the pandemic period, with surveillance measures used to fight against COVID-19. Even if mass surveillance is justified by the philosophical conception that what is useful is also moral, in order not to compromise the rule of law, surveillance practices related to national security must be carried out in legal conditions, with a thorough justification of the need. and maintaining the principle of proportionality.

Valentin MARGINEANU

Lecturer Ph.D., Moldavia State University

**THE VALENCES OF INTERWAR LEGAL THINKING
IN BUILDING THE CONTEMPORARY RULE OF LAW**

Lately, the need to re-evaluate the axiological dimension of law and to reconsider the idea of the rule of law and democratic values has been increasingly emphasized, not only in the conditions of states with young democracies such as the Republic of Moldavia. The radical transformations that post-Soviet states entered towards the end of the 20th century made them aspire to the establishment of societies in which the principles of the rule of law are not only enshrined in normative acts, but are also practiced. Thus, given the diversity of challenges facing contemporary states, the processes and crises that increasingly challenge democracy and the rule of law, we consider it appropriate to return to philosophical and legal thinking and

to the determination of its valences in building the contemporary rule of law, highlighting its particular, specific and original character, which determines its place in the universal philosophical-legal thinking.

Ioana-Nely MILITARU

*Associate Professor Ph.D., Academy of Economic
Studies Bucharest, Romania*

**A BRIEF LOOK AT THE BUDGETARY PROCEDURE
IN THE EUROPEAN UNION**

The adoption of the budget of the European Union is done through a special legislative procedure. This is a version of the regular procedure, which is specially adapted to the particular characteristics of the budgetary process. The budgetary function in the European Union is exercised by the Council together with the European Parliament. The two institutions have equal powers in the budgetary procedure, following the Treaty of Lisbon (2007). Budgetary powers involve determining the total amount and distribution of the European Union's annual expenditure and the revenue needed to cover it. The exercise of budgetary powers also includes the exercise of control over the implementation of the budget.

**INITIAL TREATIES – PRIMARY SOURCES OF
EUROPEAN UNION LAW**

The issue of European construction - as its first stage, the France-Germany partnership - was reiterated historically by Robert Schuman, in the Declaration of 9.05.1950 in Paris, by formulating a fundamental principle, whose central point and its building was the establishment of a High Authority - today's Commission - to manage the basic production - coal and steel - of France and Germany initially, and later of the acceding countries. The Paris Declaration led to the creation of the Coal and Steel Economic Community (ECSC, 1951), followed by the European Economic Community and the Atomic Energy Community (1957). The transformations faced by the European Communities since their establishment have required a permanent reconsideration of their objectives, which has led to the establishment of the European Union, through its official consecration by the Treaty of Lisbon and the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union.

Veronica MOCANU

*Associate Professor Ph.D., Moldova State
University*

**COMBAT CORRUPTION IN JUDICIAL FIELD
THROUGH IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTIFICIAL
INTELLIGENCE**

The article analyzes perspective of artificial intelligence implementation in judicial sphere as a tool possible to be used in combating corruption, examines the regulatory and methodological approaches to using artificial intelligence and neural networks in raising the efficiency and quality of judicial acts. It is substantiated that the digitalization of public administration and justice helps the society and the state to reach a new level of the fight against corruption. At the same time, the article aware about risk situations which could be determined by AI implementation in judicial field. It is shown that modern digital tools are used to develop such a phenomenon as “digital manipulation of human behavior” and it is proved that currently it is necessary to create adequate social and legal forms of social, political and legal prevention of the development of manipulation tools in the new digital environment and to improve anti-corruption legal policy.

Zekeri MOMOH

Professor Ph. D., Salem University

RULE BY LAW OR RULE OF LAW

There is a nexus between human rights, the rule of law and democracy and that the trio concepts are mutually reinforcing as they are regarded as universal and indivisible core values and principles of the United Nations. In short, the rule of law is considered a desideratum for the promotion of democracy. Today, there is a gap between the policies and practices of rule of law. Therefore, this study argues that many democracies exist within the framework of the “rule by law”, which is a situation whereby law is an instrument of government and government is considered above the law, and not “rule of law”, which signifies that everyone in society is bound by the law, including the government. Thus, strengthening the rule of law has become a priority for democratic states around the world. Therefore, emphasis should be placed beyond the application of norms and procedures of the rule of law to the protection of human rights and promoting inclusive governance. On the whole, under the rule of law,

it is the constitution that defines the limits of the power of the government which is one of the fundamental features of democracy that require observance of the rule of law.

Mechthild NAGEL

Professor Ph. D., SUNY Cortland, USA

**OUT OF BOUNDS: THE MEANING OF THE RULE
OF LAW IN DECENT SOCIETIES**

In decent societies, as John Rawls imagined them, the rule of law is sacrosanct. This entails that the abstract rights-bearing individual enjoys robust legal protections by the state. How is this ideology operationalized? Since the murder of George Floyd last Spring, an emerging global Black Lives Matter movement has contested legal norms and historical records. Using insights from Critical Race scholarship, this talk will show how legal codifications are used to separate those who enjoy citizenship rights from those who are cast out of bounds.

Cristina NICOLAESCU

*Associate Professor Ph.D. Yozgat-Bozok University,
Turkey*

**THE RULE OF LAW AS A POLITICAL SHIELD FOR
ONLINE DATA PROTECTION**

The rule of law as an ideal liberal value in all institutions is involved in the proper functionality of the legal system. The government of a community is established on its underpinning principles that are both procedural and formal in nature. The norms and procedures are administered by judicial bodies as updated for a safe, moral and stable society. They confer authority on the premise that such power is exercised within a legal framework. With a strong rule of law, the citizens of a modern community are provided with freedom and security as “a basis for legitimate expectations” from the perspective of John Bordley Rawls’ political liberalism.

This paper will look into the salient and most critical issues raised by our technologically advanced Post-western culture as it is today and how the rule of law is expected to strengthen data protection through renewed policies, in order to take stock of how their criteria apply so that no fraud may occur, by expounding their legal effectiveness for both individual and national security.

Ana PASCARU

Associate Professor Ph.D. Hab., Institute of History

HUMAN SECURITY UNDER THE PANDEMIC SIEGE

The subject of human security is not a new one in philosophy, even if it was not so frequently the head of the great debate, it is currently rise, but by the fragmentation of the components of security, including the role of communication between general-human (right) and social values. There is evidence of an insufficient presence of human security in the solutions to the pressing problems faced by society under the pandemic siege. Unlimited access to the products of IE openings, philosophical reflection leads them to clarify the social thing in the community in its efforts to raise awareness and empower social institutions to ensure human security. The areas of philosophy also shape the community's renewals that take place in the priorities of the actions taking place and the ceasing within them of the human security component. Thus, education among the renewed priorities valorizes interconnections, interdependencies and intercommunications and supports to providing into community and environmental human security.

Oleg PANTEA

Associate Professor Ph.D., Moldova State University

THE INDIVIDUAL – IN THE HYPOSTASIS OF SUBJECT OF CONTRAVENTION – IN THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDAVIA

The correct legal qualification of the antisocial deed through the prism of the constitutive elements of contravention has a great importance in order to ensure a legal and an appropriate application of the institution of contravention liability. This scientific work particularly highlights one of the basic elements of contravention – the subject. The first part of this study reveals the notion and general conditions of the subject of contravention in correlation with the contravention legislation, pointing out the varieties of subjects, while the second part is meant for the special subject and the passive subject of contravention.

Arnauld PATURET

Researcher Ph. D., Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, École normale supérieure, Paris

THE COMPLEMENTARITY OF CUSTOMS AND LAW IN THE ANCIENT ROMAN WORLD

Customs and law are two complementary areas of ancient Roman social organization. Oral custom is often contrasted with written law, but in Rome custom and law were complementary. The relative autonomy of law was forged in particular thanks to its specific intellectual discourse and also thanks to sources recognized as efficient by the *res publica*, i.e. the state in the organic sense: laws, *senatus-consults*, imperial constitutions, etc. However, the ideological components of custom remain very present, as it acts as a matrix to ensure that law and institutions cannot go against Roman tradition. The great structural principles of custom: memory, social consensus, piety or patriarchal regime are those that preside over the construction of the legal system and custom itself integrates legal reasoning of jurists in order to produce a solution adapted to social sensibility.

Dan PERJU DUMBRAVA

Professor Ph.D., Dimitrie Cantemir Christian University, Cluj Napoca, Romania

Rodica Diana APAN

Associate Professor Ph.D., Dimitrie Cantemir Christian University, Cluj Napoca, Romania

Iuliu FULGA

Associate Professor Ph.D., Dunarea de Jos University of Galati, Romania

Codrin REBELEANU

Lecturer Ph. D., University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Cluj-Napoca, Romania

CONTROVERSIAL ASPECTS OF THE MEDICO-LEGAL EXPERTISE OF RECOMMENDED EXPERTS IN ROMANIA

Recommended medico-legal experts are few in Romania and one of the causes is the documentation required by the Supreme Council of Legal Medicine from Romania, who applies a controversial legislation. Another aspect is the fact that these experts are commissioned by the parties involved in the expertise and paid by one of the parties involved in the judicial litigation. On the other hand, the recommended expert is sometime able to write conclusions that are controversial with the normal elements of the

case and therefor the judge is in position to decide without medical knowledge on the medico-legal solution of the case.

The authors present the controversial legislation of the recommended medico-legal experts in Romania and several case of misinterpretation of the expertise presented to the judges.

Gabriela POHOATA

*Professor Ph.D. Hab., Dimitrie Cantemir
Christian University, Bucharest, Romania
Editor-in-Chief Cogito and Euromentor Journals*

**FROM RAWLS'S THEORY OF JUSTICE TO PRESENT
DAY INJUSTICE**

Justice has been a perennial value of humanity, a basic theme of political philosophy ever since antiquity. Classical political philosophy is commonly distinguished from the modern one. Thus, the first theoreticians of justice are Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, and the modern thinkers are J. Locke, Th. Hobbes, J.J. Rousseau, I. Kant. The latter ones, Rousseau and Kant, influenced Rawls in the elaboration of his theory of justice. In Romania, research on Rawls' theory is rare compared to Anglo-Saxon countries or to those with a democratic tradition. Although Rawls's theory re-establishes the focus on distributive justice, justice as equity, it does not settle the problem of justice in society. Thus, the need to research this concept is imperative today as we live in a world where inequalities and injustice seem to be on a rising trend while people are beginning to lose confidence in a democratic and just society in which all citizens are equal in front of the public institutions. From this perspective, in this research we aim to identify aspects of a new theory of justice, starting from the criticisms of Rawls' theory and the absence of fair justice in society, under the circumstances of a rule of law.

Narcisa RADU

*Lecturer Ph.D., Dimitrie Cantemir Christian
University, Cluj Napoca, Romania*

**CURRENT ISSUES REGARDING THE CRIME OF
RAPE**

A component of the right to privacy, a person's sexual freedom is also protected by criminalizing acts against sexual freedom and integrity. In the Romanian criminal legislation, over time, multiple

and significant interventions of the legislator have been noticed regarding the regulation of crimes in this category, interventions that also targeted the crime of rape.

The amendments and completions operated by the entry into force of the new Criminal Code (Law no. 286/2009) as well as subsequently by Ordinance no. 18/2016 and Law no. 217/2020 are able to put into debate various problematic issues regarding the incrimination of rape, both theoretical and practical.

Dragos Marian RADULESCU

*Professor Ph.D., Dimitrie Cantemir Christian
University, Bucharest, Romania; Director of
International Institute for Human Rights*

THE RULE OF LAW THROUGH MEDIATION

The rule of law is a reality and also an objective for any democratic state. But there are a lot of ways to obtain the rule of law and one is through Mediation.

Because Mediation is the way of understand each other values, aspirations and needs and, more important, the values, needs and aspirations of the people who are the state. And, always, we must remember that the state it is create by the people who live inside his borders, the same people whose lives are modeled (created) by the state, through the law passed by the state.

In other words, the balance between the personal needs and the restrictions of the Rule of Law, can be obtain only through Mediation.

Frank RAVITCH

Professor Ph.D., Michigan State University

**BALANCING FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS: THE
LEGAL RESPONSE TO CONFLICTS, AND IMAGINED
CONFLICTS, BETWEEN RELIGIOUS FREEDOM AND
SEXUAL FREEDOM**

The relationship between religious freedom (usually in the form of complicity claims) and discrimination against members of the LGBTQ community has been explored quite a bit in the last few years. This keynote talk will focus on the often exaggerated conflict between religious complicity claims and LGBTQ rights, especially transgender rights and same-sex marriage in the U.S. The best way to navigate the relationship between religious complicity claims and LGBTQ

rights is a contextual approach. That approach would legally protect religious complicity claims in some situations, but not others, and would consider who (or what sort of entity) is making the complicity claim as well as the nature of the harm legal protection of the complicity claim would inflict on members of the LGBTQ community

Veronica REBREANU

*Member of Romanian Association for the
Philosophy of Law*

ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES TO THE RULE OF LAW CONCEPT

Having in mind the meaning, the scope, the interpretation in various systems of law, principles and the consecrated targets of the 'rule of law' concept, the author's research is focused on finding answers to questions such as: is it possible to talk about an 'environmental rule of law' concept? If yes, is it a reality or an utopia in contemporary Romania? Could the 'environmental rule of law' concept have a role in ensuring the requirements of the citizens related to the constitutional right to a healthy environment (and other targets related) and/or the environmental justice? There are taken into consideration some aspects related to the obligations of the state institutions, related principles, the importance of the juridical technique and that of the presence and the role of civil society in exercising democracy, and whether the achievements are the expected ones.

The research has the intention to bring into attention some aspects observed by the author, without claiming to have found the ultimate answers and/or solutions.

Lynn RHODES

*President of International Society for the
Comparative Study of Civilizations*

HUMAN RIGHTS, THOSE WHO ARE GOVERNED AND THE LEGITIMACY OF LAW ENFORCEMENT

Most everyone, if not all of us, want to be happy. Peace is a common denominator frequently sought. It is human nature to seek security, another word for happiness. Human Rights, as we know, are basic rights and freedoms that inherently belong to every person. In order to have a stable civilization, to govern and be governed,

there must be a sense of legitimacy and trust by those who are governed. Actual legitimacy by policing forces must be not only be perceived but be legitimate and administered according to trust and rule of law, among other considerations. Social order is not possible without a sense of real legitimacy, compliance and cooperation. In order to strive for the greater good, society has allowed itself to be policed by consent. In many places around the world this condition is being more openly questioned and challenged.

Sophie ROCHEFORT-GUILLOUET

Professor Ph.D., Sciences Po Paris

REFLEXIONS ON EXCEPTIONS : THE ATHENIAN ACTION AGAINST THE MELIANS, THE SENATUS CONSULTUM ULTIMUM IN ROME

We traditionally consider Athens and Rome as early models for democracy yet some flaws are well identified according to modern standards. The purpose of this communication will be to study the rule of law and some exceptions in both models. We will start assessing the effect of thalassocracy rule on Athenian foreign policy leading to State abuse against allies while fostering democracy in the City. We will then consider how - if circumstances imposed it - a senatus consultus ultimum procedure could turn a full right civis romanus into an hostis deprived of any rights or protection.

Ariana Veronica Fajardo RODRIGUEZ

Professor Ph.D., SSML International

THE FORCED DISPLACEMENT OF PEOPLE: THE ANTITHESIS OF WELFARE STATE

Displacement refers to the fact of displacement and its consequences. To move means according to the dictionary of the Royal Spanish Academy: Move or remove someone from where they are. This verb, on the other hand, has several uses: it can refer to moving from place, getting someone from one position or traveling from one place to another, among other definitions. On the other hand, the concept of internal displacement is linked to people who, due to a natural catastrophe, a military conflict or another crisis situation, are forced to leave their homes. The displaced remain within their country, a condition that differentiates them from refugees (seeking

asylum in other nations). There are other concepts related to displacement, one of them is the forced displacement also known as exile, which refers to an entire population or a community, which is forced to leave the place that inhabits major causes that threaten the life or security, such as wars or death threats.

In some cases, forced displacement occurs in territories where anarchic, tyrannical and dictatorial forms of government reign, however most cases occur in places with great resource potential, but where powerful nations are disputing sovereignty over example case of Venezuela. The main consequences of forced displacement are social disintegration (individuals disperse to other places in search of stability) and family destruction (some families are forced to separate because of extreme danger as an example of this we can mention: Honduras, Guatemala, Salvador and Mexico, which are countries that belong to Central America where entire families move to give their children a dignified and future life in the United States of America.

Family de-structuring, the feeling of lack of protection and the loss of the feeling of belonging make it possible to create a void in the emotional and a lack of contention to meet the needs and face the difficulties; These characteristics are the main problem facing the new Welfare State for its implementation. The Benefactor State is a concept of political and economic sciences that designates a political proposal or general model of the State and of the social organization, according to which the State provides services in compliance with social security rights, together with the services social, the right to education, culture and other public services applied to all citizens and not only to workers who will define the social welfare policy, as a hallmark of the most advanced European Democracies.

Through its programs (ACNUR), the United Nations Organization provides the following numbers as statistical data: 353,000 refugees and asylum seekers from North Central America registered around the world. 322,600 unaccompanied children identified in the United States and Mexico in the last 6 years. 7,900 children victims of homicides in North Central America between 2013-2018, equivalent to about 4 deaths per day. And it is summarized in data from the global population of forced displaced people increased by 2.3 million in 2018. At the end of the year, 70.8 million people were displaced due to persecution, conflicts, violence or human rights violations. As a result, their global numbers

were once again at a record high (data on global trends: forced displacement in 2018, ACNUR).

Robert SABOTICI

Ph.D., Romanian Government

A POSSIBLE MECHANISM FOR ACCOUNTABILITY

In this paper I try to show how Popper's suggestion to change an optimistic assumption about politicians can help us better understand the importance of public policy as the main criterion for assessing compliance with the social contract between political power and citizens. The article focuses both on the reconstruction of Popper's epistemology and on the attempt to observe the parallels that Popper draws between epistemology and political theory, in texts found in practically all his works, from the *Logic of Research to Conjectures and Rejections*, without to circumvent the *Misery of Historicism*, the *Open Society and its Enemies*.

This reconstitution is a free one in letter, but, I think, correct in spirit, supplemented in some places with ideas useful for the purpose of this work and which, without being formulated by Popper as such, are nevertheless inferable from his claims. Thus, the article aims to indicate how Popperian falsification can be applied to the vote and to the social contract between the political power and citizens, starting from my belief (and, I emphasize, belief, not argumentation, demonstration, etc.) in the absolute value (ie in the proper, etymological meaning of the term detached from anything else) of the human rights.

Marieta SAFTA

*Associate Professor Ph.D., Titu Maiorescu
University, Bucharest, Romania*

STRENGTHENING PARLIAMENT'S LEGISLATIVE POWER IN THE LIGHT OF THE PRINCIPLE OF LEGAL CERTAINTY

Nowadays, there is a consensus that the rule of law requires a secure and predictable system of law, where every person has the right to be treated with dignity, equality, rationality and in compliance with the regulations by all decision-makers.

Consequently, the legislator's power should be exercised only under the conditions and within limits established by the Constitution, because an

absolute legislative power cannot be conceived. A responsible and democratic process for adopting the law, limited to legal certainty, shall be the essence of the rule of law.

This study provides an approach of the law-making process oriented towards its purpose and limited by constitutional and legal landmarks, interpreted in terms of the principle of legal certainty, which we consider an “internal compass” of the legislator’s activity. This approach involves a process of awareness and accountability of the actors involved in the law-making process, with the support of other authorities, according to their competences.

Daniel-Mihai SANDRU

*Professor Ph.D., Dimitrie Cantemir Christian
University, Bucharest, Romania*

**“THE RULE OF LAW” AND THE GENERAL DATA
PROTECTION REGULATION**

“The Rule of Law” and the General Data Protection Regulation considers the use of the concept of rule of law by Romanian courts. The article deals with the implementation of the general data protection regulation, its interpretation, the rights of data subjects, the role of controller and the sanctions. The General Data Protection Regulation is a recent piece of legislation, an important experiment of the European Union, which is developing every day.

Henrieta SERBAN

Scientific Researcher Ph. D., Romanian Academy

**JUSTICE AS ANSWER TO THE ETHICS OF DIGNITY,
GOODNESS AND VALUE OF LIFE**

R. Dworkin bases morality on ethics, in the sense that morality is part of the good life generated by ethical principles and Aristotelian virtues: it is important how man chooses to live, with responsibility for his own life. This is also the most important stake. The individual, each individual, out of dignity and self-respect, takes his life and self-respect seriously. This can only be done if it relates to others with respect and duty, all from the duty of everyone and everyone to live a valuable life. “Love is what gives respect for humanity its life making it more than a shell,” Martha Nussbaum wrote in her recent work *Political Emotions: Why Love Matters to Justice*

(2015). *Political Emotions* is a challenging and ambitious contribution to political philosophy. But lives are not valuable and especially not really “good lives”, only because they are brought in accordance with the moral requirements of the universal Kantian law. Rather, the ethical dimension requires to be concerned with what a good life is, both in Dworkin and Nussbaum. The good life is not only the best answer given to the duties deriving from the universal law, but it is also the answer given to the requirements of dignity, which are of an ethical nature, but are oriented not only to the individual, but also to others. The ethics of dignity is the foundation of morality in Dworkin. Utilitarianism becomes a calculation that levels the distinctions between individuals. The role of the principle of the value of human life remains extremely important both in the context of laws and in the context of political ethics. But for Dworkin politics is defined in a very original way: politics is coercive. Indeed, politics induces orders, hierarchies, statuses and, in this respect, it is a coercive court, but the definition is not comprehensive. For Nussbaum politics and justice belong to togetherness and they lose their meaning in the absence of qualitative togetherness. The ethics of dignity gives content to political philosophy, and the lessons of political philosophy highlight the importance of cultivating good emotions associated with a “religion of humanity” discussed by Jean-Jacques Rousseau, Auguste Comte, John Stuart Mill, and Rabindranath Tagore and capitalized by Martha Nussbaum in the argument for meaningful justice.

Michael SEVEL

Associate Professor Ph.D., University of Sydney

THE RULE OF LAW AND ITS VALUE

The classic debates about the requirements of the rule of law lie in stark contrast to the near consensus, both in academia and political discourse, around the value of the rule of law: that the rule of law is, in the famous words of E.P. Thompson, an “unqualified human good.” The broad agreement about its value has perhaps contributed to a dearth of reflection as to the explanation for it. And yet, the many challenges to the rule of law around the world have given rise to an urgent need to explain why the rule of law is worth having. I discuss the relation between the two most popular explanations: the classical

one that the rule of law prevents something bad from happening, and the modern one that the rule of law is a means to various other social and political goods. The former idea is the primary one, though even it, I suggest, presents several problems which require answers consistent with our best theories of value in moral philosophy.

Svetlana SLUSARENCO

Associate Professor Ph.D., Moldavia State University

EXERCISE OF THE RIGHT TO VOTE OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

The state guarantee to all citizens the exclusive political rights, giving them the possibility to participate in the society's political life. The Constitution of the Republic of Moldavia and the Electoral Code do not establish any restrictions that refer to the exercise of the right to vote for persons with disabilities. However, these people face several barriers in the exercise of exclusive political rights, which differ from the disability suffered by the person. For example, people with locomotor disabilities face a difficulty in getting to the ballot box. Blind people cannot participate in the voting process, because in our state is not implemented voting with Braille ballots. People with autism are limited in the right of access to electoral agitation information. Thus, people with disabilities should overcome many difficulties in order to take part in political, social and public life as equal members of society.

Alexandru STEFANESCU

Associate Professor Ph.D., Dimitrie Cantemir Christian University, Bucharest, Romania

LEIBNIZ AND HEGEL ON LAW AND POLITICS

Much is to be said about the German spirit making its way into the turmoil of modern times, engulfing all that the cultural constructs have to offer (law, social policy, national design). To this respect, Leibniz (through his ontologically contrived political project) and Hegel (through his philosophy of law and spiritual quintessence) are those that shape the destiny of one of mankind's most influential culture and its idealistic rendition.

Camil TANASESCU

Associate Professor Ph.D., Dimitrie Cantemir Christian University, Bucharest, Romania

BETWEEN ETHICS AND LEGALITY

Social life essentially creates norms and rules that derive from the ethical structure of human behavior, but what was "taboo" in human actions is and will be passed beyond the requirements of the legal norm.

Evolution or social involution? Giving in to biological impulses (determined by sexual, economic, aggressive privatism) requires the adoption of rules that bypass the ethical principle, but to maintain, within extreme limits, what should mean social stability.

Cezar TITA

Associate Professor Ph.D., Spiru Haret Bucharest, Romania; Member of Romanian Association for the Philosophy of Law

Dana TITA

Member of Romanian Association for the Philosophy of Law

THE RULE OF LAW – REFERENCES OF A NON-EXHAUSTIVE ANALYSIS

Man has always wanted to live with his fellows, sociability being one of the main features of the species. Living together led to the emergence of the first communities, led by customs and prohibitions, then, evolving, the nation appeared and then the state. The state created law, and law limited the enormous powers of the state. After a long period of evolution, the state has evolved into a rule of law, in which there is a total interdependence of it with the law. A characteristic of the rule of law is the separation of state powers, the legislative, executive and judicial powers acting independently of each other.

In the rule of law, the individual's fundamental rights are recognized, their attainment being sanctioned by the legal norms elaborated by the legislative power, put in place by the executive, verified by the judge. The contemporary period brings with it a series of trials to which the rule of law is subjected, given the unprecedented scientific development.

Madalina TOMESCU

*Professor Ph.D., Dimitrie Cantemir Christian
University, Bucharest, Romania*

**RESPECT FOR THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT OF
ROMANIAN CITIZENS TO A DECENT STANDARD
OF LIVING - GUARANTEE OF RESPECT FOR THE
RULE OF LAW**

I propose an analysis on the content of the right to a decent standard of living provided by art. 47 of the Romanian Constitution, especially from the perspective of the possibility of establishing a state liability for violating the right of citizens to a decent standard of living. Observance of this right is a guarantee of the rule of law, therefore it is necessary that, in case of non-compliance, the state is responsible.

Marja-Liisa TENHUNEN

*Professor, Ph. D. econ. Rector, Dimitrie Cantemir
Christian University, Bucharest, Romania*

TELEWORK IN POST-COVID

Telework refers to flexible, voluntary and agreed-based gainful employment that can also be done outside the actual workplace. Work arrangements that are independent of time and place are essential for teleworking. Working time can be either entirely telecommuting or only partially, hybrid-model.

With the development of communication technology, teleworking arrangements have increased sharply in various businesses, industries, services and also in education. This is especially true in the fields of information and expertise, but also, for example, online trade and the manufacture of products can be done remotely.

Smooth teleworking requires trust and agreement. The term telework is unfamiliar to labor law, legislation. Labor law does not actually know the term telework. However, the Employment Contracts Act, the Working Hours Act and the Occupational Safety and Health Act are also the legal basis for teleworking. As flexible working arrangements have become more widespread, a number of good practices have emerged with regard to teleworking. Agreed practices make everyday life easier and reduce potential conflicts.

Gülriz UYGUR

*Member of International Association for the
Philosophy of Law and Social Philosophy; Ankara
University*

**THE VULNERABLE LEGAL SUBJECT AND THE
RULE OF LAW: WRITING AGAINST THE LEGAL
SUBJECT**

This paper is concerned with the vulnerable legal subject in the context of the rule of law. Following Martha Albertson Fineman, I consider vulnerability as a human condition and legal subject as a situated agent. In this manner, I argue that the idea of rule of law which is based on autonomous and rational legal subject which is filtered from the socioeconomic inequalities and power relationships is insufficient regarding human condition.. In this paper, it is submitted that one should insist on a vulnerable legal subject. In this way, we can perceive inequalities of the legal subject and then start trying to change the abstract legal subject.

Elise-Nicoleta VALCU

*Associate Professor Ph.D., University of Pitesti,
Romania*

**BRIEF CONSIDERATIONS REGARDING UNION
SECONDARY LEGISLATION**

Union secondary legislation is the basis for the implementation of Union treaties, as well as for the implementation of Union policies at Member State level.

The legal framework of the issue deduced from the analysis is the Lisbon Treaty, which regulates the “secondary legislative body” consisting of regulations, directives and decisions. We also identify in the reform treaty ordinary and special legislative procedures. We also note the presence of non-legislative acts, with specific elements that will be exposed in the following.

The whole legislative process takes place within the limits of the competences assigned by the member states, to the European Union, observing the principles: attribution of competences, proportionality and subsidiarity. Regarding the areas of legislation, we identify: a) the exclusive competence of the European Union, b) the special competence of the European Union, c) the shared competence exercised together with the Member States and d) the EU competence to support the Member States.

LEGISLATIVE COMPETENCE AT THE LEVEL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

The Union legislative process is exercised in an “institutional partnership” by the Commission - the European Parliament - the Council, within the so-called “Union decision-making triangle”. The Lisbon Treaty regulates different types of legislative procedures established at Union level, among which we mention: a) the ordinary legislative procedure in which the European Parliament and the Council adopt jointly in the three readings, legislative projects b) the special legislative procedure in which the Parliament has only an advisory role, c) the consultation procedure, which retains the involvement of the European Parliament at the level of issuing advisory opinions in certain areas, d) the approval procedure, formerly known as the “assent” procedure, e) the procedure regarding the social dialogue.



Participants

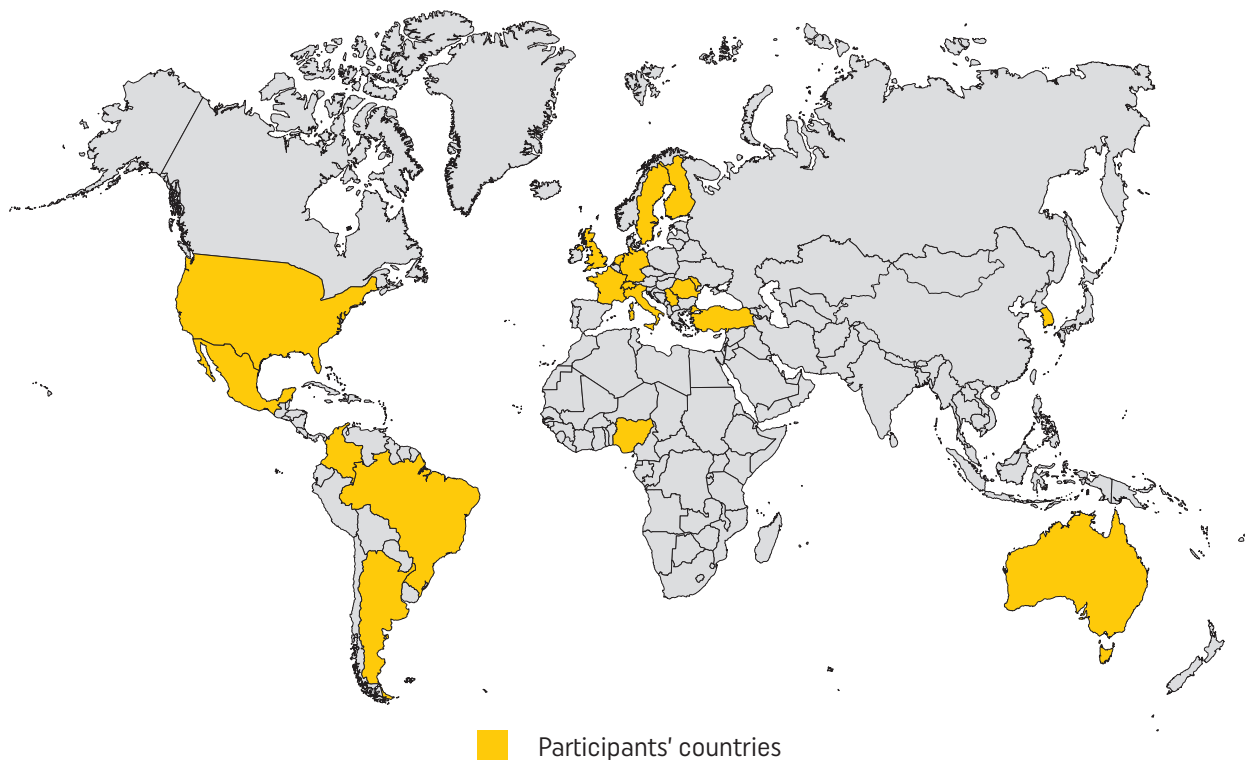
Participants

NAME AND SURNAME	POSITION	COUNTRY
Giuseppe ACOCELLA	Professor Ph.D., Rector of the University Giustino Fortunato of Benevento, Italy	ITALY
Juan Pablo ALONSO	Professor Ph. D., University of Buenos Aires; Member of International Association for the Philosophy of Law and Social Philosophy	ARGENTINA
Amalya AMAYA	Professor Ph. D., School of Law Edinburgh Centre for Legal Theory; Member of International Association for the Philosophy of Law and Social Philosophy	MEXICO
Federico de ANDREIS	Professor Ph.D., University Giustino Fortunato of Benevento, Italy	ITALY
Arina ANTOCI	Associate Professor Ph.D., State Agrarian University of Moldova	MOLDOVA
Rodica Diana APAN	Associate Professor Ph.D., Dimitrie Cantemir Christian University, Cluj Napoca, Romania	ROMANIA
Elena ARAMA	Professor Ph. D., Hab., Moldova State University	MOLDOVA
Mihai BADESCU	Professor, Ph.D., Academy of Economic Studies Bucharest, Romania; Scientific Secretary of Romanian Association for the Philosophy of Law	ROMANIA
Valentin-Stelian BADESCU	Associate scientific researcher Institute of Legal Research of the Romanian Academy	ROMANIA
Manuela BOATCA	Professor, Ph.D. University of Freiburg, Germany	ROMANIA/ GERMANY
Andrés BOTERO	Ph. D., Universidad Industrial de Santander; Member of International Association for the Philosophy of Law and Social Philosophy	COLOMBIA
Stephen BOULTER	Professor, Ph.D., Oxford Brookes	UK
Annette BROCKMÖLLER	Judge of German Federal Court of Justice; Member of International Association for the Philosophy of Law and Social Philosophy	GERMANY
Massimiliano CARIONI	Professor, Ph.D., University Giustino Fortunato of Benevento, Italy	ITALY
Paul CARRESE	Professor, Ph.D., Arizona State University. USA	USA
Rodica CIOBANU	Associate Professor Ph.D. Hab., Moldova State University	MOLDOVA
Véronique CHAMPEIL-DESPLATS	Professor Ph. D., Université Paris Nanterre Member of International Association for the Philosophy of Law and Social Philosophy	FRANCE
Angelo CHIELLI	Professor Ph. D., University of Bari	ITALY
Titus CORLATEAN	Associate Professor Ph.D. Dimitrie Cantemir Christian University, Bucharest, Romania; Romanian Parliament	ROMANIA

Alexandru CORDOS	Lecturer Ph.D., Dimitrie Cantemir Christian University, Cluj Napoca, Romania	ROMANIA
Aurel Teodor CODOBAN	Professor Ph.D., Dimitrie Cantemir Christian University, Cluj Napoca, Romania	ROMANIA
Ion CRAIOVAN	Professor, Ph.D.; President of Romanian Association for the Philosophy of Law	ROMANIA
Bogdan DAVID	Associate Professor Ph.D., Dimitrie Cantemir Christian University, Bucharest, Romania	ROMANIA
Gheorghe DANISOR	Professor Ph.D., University of Craiova	ROMANIA
Diana DANISOR	Professor Ph.D. Hab., University of Craiova	ROMANIA
Cristina DOBRE	Ph.D. Titu Maiorescu University	ROMANIA
Corina Adriana DUMITRESCU	Professor Ph. D., President of the Senate of Dimitrie Cantemir Christian University, Bucharest, Romania	ROMANIA
Cristian Sorin DUMITRESCU	Professor Ph.D., Dimitrie Cantemir Christian University, Bucharest, Romania	ROMANIA
Dan PERJU DUMBRAVA	Professor Ph.D., Dimitrie Cantemir Christian University, Cluj Napoca, Romania	ROMANIA
Lucinda FINLEY	Professor Ph.D. State University of New York	USA
Iuliu FULGA	Associate Professor Ph.D., Dunarea de Jos University of Galati, Romania	ROMANIA
Iosif FRIEDMANN-NICOLESCU	Member of Romanian Association for the Philosophy of Law	ROMANIA
Marcelo GALUPPO	Professor Ph. D., Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais; Member of International Association for the Philosophy of Law and Social Philosophy	BRAZIL
Mircea GEOANA	Deputy Secretary General, North Atlantic Treaty Organization	ROMANIA
Ion GUCEAC	Academician, Professor Ph. D., Academy of Sciences of Moldova	MOLDOVA
Raisa GRECU	Associate Professor Ph.D. Hab., University of Political and Economic European Studies "Constantin Stere"	MOLDOVA
Anne KÜHLER	Professor Ph. D., University of Zurich; Member of International Association for the Philosophy of Law and Social Philosophy	SWITZERLAND
Jasminka HASANBEGOVIC	Professor Ph. D., University of Belgrade; Member of International Association for the Philosophy of Law and Social Philosophy	SERBIA
Nicoleta-Elena HEGHES	Professor Ph.D., Dimitrie Cantemir Christian University, Bucharest, Romania	ROMANIA
Luminita KOHALMI	Associate Professor Ph.D., Dimitrie Cantemir Christian University, Bucharest, Romania	ROMANIA
Matthias MAHLMANN	Professor Ph. D., University of Zurich; President of International Association for the Philosophy of Law and Social Philosophy	SWITZERLAND
Valentin MARGINEANU	Lecturer Ph.D., Moldova State University	MOLDOVA
Jori MUNUKKA	Professor Ph. D., Stockholm University	SWEDEN
Ioana-Nely MILITARU	Associate Professor Ph.D., Academy of Economic Studies Bucharest, Romania	ROMANIA

Veronica MOCANU	Associate Professor Ph.D., Moldova State University	MOLDOVA
Zekeri MOMOH	Professor Ph. D., Salem University	NIGERIA
Mechthild NAGEL	Professor Ph. D., SUNY Cortland	USA
Cristina NICOLAESCU	Associate Professor Ph.D. Yozgat-Bozok University	ROMANIA / TURKEY
Adrian NITA	Associate Professor Ph.D., Dimitrie Cantemir Christian University, Bucharest, Romania; President of Romanian Leibniz Society	ROMANIA
Ileana ORLICH	Professor Ph.D., Arizona State University	ROMANIA / USA
Ana PASCARU	Associate Professor Ph.D. Hab., Institute of History	MOLDOVA
Oleg PANTEA	Associate Professor Ph.D., Moldova State University	MOLDOVA
Arnauld PATURET	Researcher Ph. D., Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, École normale supérieure, Paris	FRANCE
Gabriela POHOATA	Professor Ph.D. Hab., Dimitrie Cantemir Christian University, Bucharest, Romania; Editor-in-Chief Cogito and Euromentor Journals	ROMANIA
Narcisa RADU	Lecturer Ph.D., Dimitrie Cantemir Christian University, Cluj Napoca, Romania	ROMANIA
Dragos Marian RADULESCU	Professor Ph.D., Dimitrie Cantemir Christian University, Bucharest, Romania; Director of International Institute for Human Rights	ROMANIA
Frank RAVITCH	Professor Ph.D., Michigan State University	USA
Codrin REBELEANU	Lecturer Ph. D., University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Cluj-Napoca, Romania	ROMANIA
Veronica REBREANU	Member of Romanian Association for the Philosophy of Law	ROMANIA
Lynn RHODES	President of International Society for the Comparative Study of Civilizations	USA
Sophie ROCHEFORT-GUILLOUET	Professor Ph. D., Sciences Po Paris	FRANCE
Ariana Veronica Fajardo RODRIGUEZ	Professor Ph. D., SSML International	ITALY
Robert SABOTICI	Ph. D., Romanian Government	ROMANIA
Marieta SAFTA	Associate Professor Ph.D., Titu Maiorescu University, Bucharest, Romania	ROMANIA
Daniel-Mihai SANDRU	Professor Ph.D., Dimitrie Cantemir Christian University, Bucharest, Romania	ROMANIA
Lorenz SCHULZ	Professor Ph. D., European Academy of Legal Theory, Frankfurt University; member of International Association for the Philosophy of Law and Social Philosophy	GERMANY
Mortimer SELLERS	Professor Ph. D., University of Baltimore School of Law Former; President of International Association for the Philosophy of Law and Social Philosophy	USA
Henrieta SERBAN	Scientific researcher Ph. D., Romanian Academy	ROMANIA
Michael SEVEL	Associate Professor Ph. D., University of Sydney	AUSTRALIA

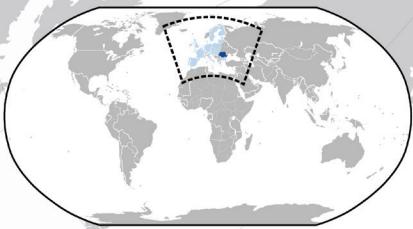
Svetlana SLUSARENCO	Associate Professor Ph.D., Moldova State University	MOLDOVA
Alexandru STEFANESCU	Associate Professor Ph.D., Dimitrie Cantemir Christian University, Bucharest, Romania	ROMANIA
Sanne TAEKEMA	Professor Ph. D., Erasmus University Rotterdam; member of International Association for the Philosophy of Law and Social Philosophy	NETHERLANDS
Diandra-Ioana TANASA-COZDREANU	PhD Candidate, Doctoral School in Political Science, Babeş-Bolyai University, Cluj Napoca, Romania	ROMANIA
Camil TANASESCU	Associate Professor Ph.D., Dimitrie Cantemir Christian University, Bucharest, Romania	ROMANIA
Cezar TITA	Associate Professor Ph.D., Spiru Haret Bucharest, Romania; Member of Romanian Association for the Philosophy of Law	ROMANIA
Dana TITA	Member of Romanian Association for the Philosophy of Law	ROMANIA
Madalina TOMESCU	Professor Ph.D., Dimitrie Cantemir Christian University, Bucharest, Romania	ROMANIA
Marja-Liisa TENHUNEN	Professor Ph. D., econ. Rector, Dimitrie Cantemir Christian University, Bucharest, Romania	FINLAND
Gulriz UYGUR	Member of International Association for the Philosophy of Law and Social Philosophy; Ankara University	TURKEY
Elise-Nicoleta VALCU	Associate Professor Ph.D., University of Pitesti, Romania	ROMANIA
Christoffer WONG	Professor Ph. D., Lund University; Member of International Association for the Philosophy of Law and Social Philosophy	SWEDEN
Jin-Sook YUN	Member of International Association for the Philosophy of Law and Social Philosophy	KOREA
Mauro ZAMBONI	Professor Ph. D., Stockholm University; Member of International Association for the Philosophy of Law and Social Philosophy	SWEDEN



Facts about Romania



Romania lies in the South-East of Central Europe and borders Hungary in the North-West, Serbia in the South-West, Bulgaria in the South, the Black Sea in the South-East, Ukraine in the East and North and the Republic of Moldova in the East. Roughly the size of Oregon, Romania is the second largest country in the area, after Poland. Situated halfway between the Equator and the North Pole, Romania is the 12th largest country in Europe.



**THE RULE OF LAW
FROM ITS ORIGINS TO THE PRESENT**



Romania's territory features splendid mountains, beautiful rolling hills, fertile plains and lakes. The Carpathian Mountains lie in the center of the country, bordered on both sides by foothills, and finally the great plains of the outer rim. Forests cover over one quarter of the country and the fauna is one of the richest in Europe. The legendary Danube River ends its eight-country journey at the Black Sea, after forming the Danube Delta, one of the largest and most diversified wetlands in the world.

About a third of the country consists of the Carpathian Mountains (also known as the Transylvanian Alps). Rich hills and plateaus with orchards and vineyards make up another third. The final third is a fertile plain, largely devoted to agriculture.

THE CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS

Lower than the Alps, the Carpathians extend over 600 miles in Romania, in the shape of an arch. Romania's mountains are a great destination for many outdoor activities, such as: climbing, hiking, biking and river-rafting. Some of the most popular ski resorts are Poiana Braşov, Sinaia, Predeal, Vatra Dornei, Balea Lake and Păltiniş.

THE DANUBE DELTA

Romania is the country where the Danube River finishes its 1,864 miles journey through Europe. In the South-Eastern part of the country the river parts into 3 frayed branches forming the Danube

Delta. It is the newest land in the country, with beaches expanding almost 65 feet into the sea every year. It is a UNESCO Biosphere Reservation, as well as a natural habitat for rare species of animals and plants.

THE BLACK SEA

The Romanian Black Sea Coast stretches a little over 150 miles. The Black Sea is a continental sea, with a low tide and salinity and water temperatures of 77 - 79°F in the summertime. Its wide, sandy beaches facing east and south-east become a major tourist attraction from May until September.

RIVERS AND LAKES

98% of the Romania's rivers spring from the Carpathian Mountains. The upper streams are usually very spectacular, featuring numerous gorges, caves and precipices. The blue waters of the Danube, Europe's second longest river. The Danube is an important water route for domestic shipping, as well as for international trade and tourist cruises. Constanta is the main port for tourism and trade. In Romania there are around 3,500 small and medium lakes.

FLORA AND FAUNA

Due to its varied terrain and climate, Romania has a diverse flora and fauna with over 3,700 species of plants and 33,792 species of animals.

SOIL AND MINERAL RESOURCES

More than 58,000 square miles - almost two-thirds of the country's territory - are suitable for agriculture. The ploughed fields account for

about 40%, pastures for 19%, and the vineyards and orchards represent some 5% of the whole agricultural field. Important oil reserves are concentrated at the foothills of the Southern and Eastern Carpathians. A few miles away from the Black Sea coast there were also discovered significant oil reserves. Large deposits of natural gas are located in the Transylvanian Plateau. There are important gold, iron ore, nonferrous metal reserves and large amounts of pure salt deposits.

PEOPLE, HISTORY AND CULTURE

Romania is a rich country, with strong traditions, with an important role in the history of Europe, with prominent scholars and with social personalities who critically contributed to development of the European profile, both in arts, sports and in a wide range of activity fields: starting with the invention of the pen, to major discoveries in medicine, chemistry, aeronautics, up to nowadays technology.



Constantin Brâncuși, *La muse endormie*, 1910

Bucharest

Bucharest is the capital and largest city of Romania, as well as its cultural, industrial, and financial centre.

Bucharest was first mentioned in documents in 1459. It became the capital of Romania in 1862 and is the centre of Romanian media, culture, and art. Its architecture is a mix of historical (mostly Eclectic, but also Neoclassical and Art Nouveau), interbellum (Bauhaus, Art Deco and Romanian Revival architecture), communist era and modern. In the period between the two World Wars, the city's elegant architecture and the sophistication of its elite earned Bucharest the nickname of 'Paris of the East' or 'Little Paris'. Although buildings and districts in the historic city centre were heavily damaged or destroyed by war, earthquakes, and even dictator Nicolae Ceaușescu's program of systematization, many survived and have been renovated. In recent years, the city has been experiencing an economic and cultural boom. It is one of the fastest-growing high-tech cities in Europe, according to the Financial Times, CBRE, TechCrunch, and others.

Bucharest has a growing cultural scene, in fields including the visual arts, performing arts, and nightlife. Unlike other parts of Romania, such as the Black Sea coast or Transylvania, Bucharest's cultural scene has no defined style, and instead incorporates elements of Romanian and international culture.

CULTURE

A number of cultural festivals are held in Bucharest throughout the year, but most festivals take place in June, July, and August. The National Opera organises the International Opera Festival every year in May and June, which includes ensembles and orchestras from all over the world.

The Romanian Athaeneum Society hosts the George Enescu Festival at locations throughout the city in September every two years (odd years). The Museum of the Romanian Peasant and the Village Museum organise events throughout the year, showcasing Romanian folk arts and crafts.

In 2005, Bucharest was the first city in Southeastern Europe to host the international CowParade, which resulted in dozens of decorated cow sculptures being placed across the city.

Since 2004, Bucharest imposed in the circle of important festivals in Eastern Europe with the Bucharest International Film Festival, an event widely acknowledged in Europe, having as guests of honour famous names from the world cinema: Andrei Konchalovsky, Danis Tanović, Nikita Mikhalkov, Rutger Hauer, Jerzy Skolimowski, Jan Harlan, Radu Mihăileanu, and many others.

Since 2005, Bucharest has its own contemporary art biennale, the Bucharest Biennale.

TRADITIONAL CULTURE

Traditional Romanian culture continues to have a major influence in arts such as theatre, film, and music. Bucharest has two internationally renowned ethnographic museums, the Museum of the Romanian Peasant and the open-air Dimitrie Gusti National Village Museum, in King Michael I Park. It contains 272 authentic buildings and peasant farms from all over Romania.

The Museum of the Romanian Peasant was declared the European Museum of the Year in 1996. Patronised by the Ministry of Culture, the museum preserves and exhibits numerous collections of objects and monuments of material and spiritual culture. The Museum of the Romanian Peasant holds one of the richest collections of peasant objects in Romania, its heritage being nearly 90,000 pieces, those being divided into several collections: ceramics, costumes, textiles, wooden objects, religious objects, customs, etc.

The Museum of Romanian History is another important museum in Bucharest, containing a collection of artefacts detailing Romanian history and culture from the prehistoric times, Dacian era, medieval times, and the modern era.

(adapted text from Wikipedia)

PARTNER INSTITUTIONS

The Association for Economic and Social Studies and Forecasts (ASPES), Romania

ASTRA Association – “Dimitrie Cantemir” Scientific Division

The “Dimitrie Cantemir” Cultural Association

Giustino Fortunato University, Italy

The Romanian Leibniz Society

The Institute for Peace Studies in Eastern Christianity, Harvard Divinity School, U.S.A.

Institut français de Roumanie

The King Sejong Institute, South Korea – Bucharest

The International Society for the Comparative Study of Civilizations, U.S.A.

The Romanian Institute for Human Rights

The Romanian National Commission for UNESCO

Scuola Superiore per Mediatori Linguistici Internazionale, Benevento, Italy

The International Association of University Presidents

The International Association for the Philosophy of Law and Social Philosophy (IVR)

Yozgat-Bozok University, Turkey

MEDIA PARTNERS



ECONOMISTUL

evz.ro
CEL MAI BUN PORTAL DE ȘTIRI

