THE OSCE MECHANISMS IN ESTABLISHING INTERNATIONAL SECURITY IN EASTERN EUROPE: THE CASE OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

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Articolul bazat pe tema tezei de licență, intitulat ,,Mecanismele OSCE în stabilirea securității internaționale în Europa de Est: cazul Republicii Moldova” a apărut ca una dintre temele de cercetare științifică relevante, având în vedere evaluarea acesteia în etapa contemporană. Tema propusă este argumentată pe o analiză aprofundată a implicării mecanismelor OSCE în Europa de Est, precum și a cooperării cu Republica Moldova în conflictul transnistrean.

First of all, the article aims at analyzing the theoretical and conceptual bases of the OSCE's work in formulating mechanisms for maintaining European security, applied to the assessment of their effectiveness at the regional level, as well as their impact on the Republic of Moldova. The proposed study provides a new perspective on how Moldova can enhance and develop this cooperation, taking into account current trends and perspectives. Moreover, the analysis conducted can be useful both for the government of the Republic of Moldova and for other states seeking to improve their capacity-building measures through cooperation with OSCE.

In the first Chapter, is presenting the relevance of the topic through the influence of historiographical approach and theoretical-conceptual bases, which underlined a significant amount of political researchers analyzing and exposing their thought upon the research topic. It was took into consideration the authors from different regions, like the Western scholars: Paul Dunay [1], Martin Rusell [2], Sigler Mark [3], Venturi Bernardo [4], Walter Kemp [5], which demonstrated the relevance of OSCE in 21st century and how the implemented projects help to maintain the security concept and their use for crisis management. The Eastern researchers point out two main ideas, the majority support the impact of policies in states with regional conflicts, whereas others mention the failures of its activity. An importance plays the scholars of Moldova State University, like Teosa Valentina [6], Solomon Constantin [7], who explores the importance of OSCE projects in post-soviet states which maintains a continuity of western implication and interest in the Republic of Moldova.

Chapter II focuses on the analysis of the political role and judicial fundamentals of OSCE representation, as well as the comparison of its activity in some countries of Eastern Europe, like Georgia and Ukraine. Through the analysis we discovered numerous opportunities to work with the OSCE in order to monitor regional conflicts.

The main objective of OSCE initiatives in the region is to support democratic reforms, including good governance, rule of law and human rights, etc. [8, 128]. However, the outcomes vary from country to country, primarily due to the internal political and economic dynamics of each state as opposed to the OSCE's efforts alone.

The Chapter III is based on the detailed evolution of OSCE mechanisms and its impact on the Republic of Moldova's society. The development of OSCE operations in the Republic of Moldova showed their dedication and interest in the nation's geo-political position, as well as their observation of national governments' failure to carry out their duties and collaborate in their best interests. The OSCE has a major role in helping Moldova deal with its current security issues. The results of its implication can be seen after the cooperation, which has been especially evident in the resolution of the Transnistrian conflict, which emerged shortly after Moldova joined the international organization. Therefore, the main directions of activity of the OSCE Mission to Moldova [9, 1] are:

1. Conflict prevention and resolution;
2. The rule of law;
3. Tolerance and non-discrimination;
4. Issues of national minorities;
5. Human rights;
6. Confidence building measures.

Through the OSCE, countries with a frozen conflict or territorial dispute benefit from support and mediation in the management of the dispute, this later serves to strengthen the domestic as well as foreign policy of the states. Due to the implemented projects by the OSCE the security on international level is preserved. To evaluate the efficiency of OSCE, we came to the conclusion that:

1. It provides a normative framework that goes beyond traditional security objectives.
2. It encompasses broadly recognized political norms and principles essential for maintaining long-lasting peaceful order in Europe.
3. It emphasizes collaboration across different levels of governance. However an exception can be Belarus, where OSCE demonstrated a lack of effective mechanisms to exert influence over authoritarian regimes.
4. It fosters a sense of common identity among European nations.
5. It actively supports democratic processes and institutions.
6. The OSCE advocates for human rights protection.
7. OSCE is the bridge between the dialogue of West and East.

A potential future prospect of the OSCE is that it may decline due to the increasing influence of Western organizations and it could become mainly a formal link between Russia, a few Caucasian republics, and a unified Western and Central Europe. This might reduce the likelihood of developing a common European identity under the OSCE, making it harder for the organization to uphold consistent standards and values.

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Recomandat
***Valentina TEOSA**, dr. hab., prof. univ.*