MOLDOVA STATE UNIVERSITY

The manuscript title
CZU: 341.232:327(478:560)

Turgay ŞEN

THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK OF COOPERATION IN RELATIONS BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA AND THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY

Specialty: 552.08 –International and European Public Law

PhD Thesis in law

Scientific Coordinator: **Victoria ARHILIUC,**
Doctor Habilitat in law,
Researcher Professor

Author: **Turgay SEN**

CHISINAU – 2016

© Turgay Şen, 2016

SUMMARY

Annotations…….……4
List of abbreviations……...…...7
Introduction……8
I: ELUCIDATING THE SITUATION IN THE APPLICABILITY OF THE PRINCIPLE OF COOPERATION BETWEEN STATES…….15
1.1. Analysis of scientific research and legal consecration of the principle of States' cooperation in contemporary International Law Doctrine…….15
1.2. The practical application of the principle of States' cooperation in the relations between the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey……..29
1.3. Conclusions Chapter I…….43
II: DOMAINS AND FORMS OF BILATERAL COOPERATION BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA AND THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY……45
2.1. The role of recognition of the Republic of Moldova and the establishment of the diplomatic relations in developing Moldo-Turkish political cooperation……..45
2.2. The main areas of cooperation between the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey……...61
2.3. Judicial Assistance between the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey…..81
2.4. Conclusions Chapter II……..…..99
III: MOLDO-TURKISH COOPERATION PROCESS IN INTERNATIONAL REGIONAL ORGANISATIONS……....102
3.1. The Cooperation of the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey within International Regional Organisations…….…102
3.2. Common Issues of the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey in the Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation……..124
3.3. Conclusions Chapter III……142
General conclusions and recommendations……....144
Bibliography……...149
Annexes……...170
Declaration regarding to assuming of responsibility……..181
Curriculum Vitae……...182

ANNOTATION

Turgay Şen „The legal framework of cooperation in relations between Republic of Moldova and Republic of Turkey"; The PhD thesis for the degree in law. Speciality: 552.08 – International and European public law. Chisinau, 2016.

Thesis structure: introduction, three chapters, general conclusions and recommendations applications, bibliography, annexes, including sources 246 and 154 pages of text. The results of the PhD thesis have been presented in 8 scientific papers, published in collections and specialized journals in the Republic of Moldova, Turkey and Albania.

Keywords: framework, political and legal, the principle of cooperation, international recognition, the scope of cooperation, cooperation in the field of justice and international organizations.

Area of research: Framework of political and legal cooperation in relations between the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey in correlation with international public law.

The aim of the thesis is to study the legal basis of cooperation between the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey in relation to the norms of international law; lighting the applicability of the principle of cooperation at the bilateral level in the Moldo-Turkish relations.

The main objectives of the work are determined by the overall analysis of the applicability of the principle of cooperation among States in the practice of relations between the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey; identification of the role of the international recognition of the independence of the Republic of Moldova by the Republic of Turkey; reflection of the main areas of cooperation between the parties; elucidation of the process of Moldo-Turkish cooperation within the international relations

Scientific novelty and originality of the dissertation comes from the fact that the first object of study covered in the science of international law; in the materialization of the results of scientific research in an integrated, multidimensional work with international legal character.

The main scientific problem solving in the thesis consists of the identification of durable Mold-Turkish perspective cooperation, in the context of the consolidation of the bilateral relations with a major impact of the interests of the both regional countries, reflected in two drafts of the agreements regarding the trans-border cooperation and international recognition of the permanent neutral status of the Republic of Moldova by Republic of Turkey, which could be revaluated by the competent authorities of both countries in their pursuit activities.

The theoretical significance of the work is to present the expanded content of the principle of cooperation, forms and methods of its application in the bilateral Moldo-Turkish relations; to reflect the development of Moldo-Turkish cooperation in international organizations.

The practical significance of the study is the ability to work in order to use in-depth knowledge of the legal basis for cooperation between the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey by students, officials, representatives of business.

Implementation of scientific results, formulated conclusions and recommendations can be used to strengthen and further develop cooperation between the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey by improving legal basis for their relations.

ADNOTARE

Turgay Şen „Cadrul juridic al cooperării în relaţiile dintre Republica Moldova şi Republica Turcia”. Teză de doctor în drept. Specialitatea ştiinţifică: 552.08- Drept internaţional şi european public. Chişinău, 2016.

Structura tezei: introducerea, trei capitole, concluzii generale şi recomandări, anexe, bibliografia din 246 titluri, 154 pagini text de bază. Rezultatele tezei de doctorat au fost expuse în 8 lucrări ştiinţifice, publicate în culegeri şi reviste de specialitate din Republica Moldova, Turcia şi Albania.

Cuvinte-cheie: cadrul politico-juridic, principiul cooperării, recunoaşterea internaţională, domenii de cooperare, cooperare judiciară, organizaţii internaţionale.

Domeniul de studiu: cadrul juridic al cooperării în relaţiile dintre Republica Moldova şi Republica Turcia în corelaţie cu dreptul internaţional public.

Scopul lucrării este efectuarea unei cercetări a cadrului juridic al cooperării între Republica Moldova şi Republica Turcia în raport cu normele dreptului internaţional public şi a elucidării aplicabilităţii principiului cooperării statelor la nivel bilateral în relaţiile moldo-turce.

Obiectivele ştiinţifice ale lucrării constau în cercetarea procesului de stabilire, dezvoltare şi concretizare a principiului cooperării statelor în lumina noilor realităţi a societăţii internaţionale; identificare, în rezultatul unei analize generale, aplicabilitatea principiului cooperării statelor în practica relaţiilor dintre Republica Moldova şi Republica Turcia; analiza şi evaluarea impactului recunoaşterii independenţei Republicii Moldova de către Republica Turcia; cercetarea aspectului juridic al principalelor domenii de cooperare între ambele ţări; elucidarea procesul de cooperare moldo-turcă în organizaţii internaţionale.

Noutatea şi originalitatea ştiinţifică a tezei reiese din specificul obiectului de studiu şi cercetare în doctrina dreptului internaţional; în materializarea rezultatelor cercetării ştiinţifice efectuate într-un studiu integru, multiaspectual cu caracter juridic internaţional.

Problema ştiinţifică de importanţă majoră soluţionată în lucrare constă în identificarea unei perspective durabile de cooperare Moldo-Turce în scopul consolidării relaţiilor bilaterale cu impact major asupra intereselor ambelor ţări în regiune, reflectate în două proiecte de Acorduri vizînd cooperarea transfrontalieră și recunoașterii internaționale a statutului de neutralitate permanentă a Republicii Moldova de către Republica Turcia, care ar putea fi valorificate de organele competente ale ambeor state în exercitarea activității lor.

Semnificaţia teoretică a lucrării constă în expunerea extensivă a principiului cooperării statelor, a modului şi formelor de aplicare a acestui principiu în relaţiile bilaterale moldo-turce; a dezvoltării cooperării lor în organizaţii internaţionale interguvernamentale.

Valoarea aplicativă rezultă în posibilitatea utilizării lucrării în scopul cunoaşterii aprofundate a cadrului juridic, al cooperării Republicii Moldova şi Republicii Turcia de către studenţi, masteranzi, funcţionari publici, reprezentanţi ai mediului de afaceri.

Implementarea rezultatelor ştiinţifice. Concluziile şi recomandările formulate, pot servi la consolidarea cooperării între Republica Moldova şi Republica Turcia prin perfecţionarea cadrului juridic al relaţiilor lor.

АННОТАЦИЯ

Turgay Şen «Правовые основы сотрудничества в отношениях между Республикой Молдова и Республикой Турция». Диссертация на соискание ученой степени кандидата юридических наук. Специальность: 552.08 – Международное и европейское публичное право. Кишинэу, 2016.

Структура диссертации: введение, 3 главы, общие выводы и рекомендации, __ приложений, библиография, включающая 246 источников, 154 страниц основного текста. Результаты кандидатской диссертации были представлены в 8-ми научных статьях и опубликованы в научных сборниках и в специализированных журналах Республики Молдова, Турции и Албании.

Ключевые слова: правовые основы, принцип сотрудничества, международное признание, сферы сотрудничества, сотрудничество в области юстиции, международные организации.

Область исследования: политико-правовые основы сотрудничества в отношениях между Республикой Молдова и Республикой Турция в соотношении с международным публичным правом.

Цель работы состоит в исследование правовой основы сотрудничества Республики Молдова и Республики Турция в соотношении с нормами международного права; освещение применимости принципа сотрудничества государств на двустороннем уровне в молдо-турецких отношениях.

Основные задачи работы являются: определить, в результате общего анализа, применимость принципа сотрудничества государств в практике отношений между Республикой Молдова и Республикой Турция; выявить роль международного признания независимости Республики Молдова со стороны Республики Турция; отображать правовой аспект основных областей сотрудничества между сторонами; осветить процесс молдо-турецкого сотрудничества в международных отношениях.

Научная новизна и оригинальность исследования диссертации исходит из того что впервые данный объект исследования освещен в науке международного права; в материализации результатов научного исследования в интегрированной, многоаспектной работе с международно-правовым характером.

Основная решенная научная проблема диссертации состоит в исследование устойчивой перспективы сотрудничества в отношенях между Республикой Молдова и Республикой Турция, в целях укрепления двусторонних отношений имеющих значимое влияние в регионе, нашедшие отражение в двух проектах соглашений о трансграничном сотрудничестве и о международном признании и гарантии статуса постоянного нейтралитета Республики Молдова Республикой Турция, которые могли быть применены эфективно в своей деятельности компетентными органами обеих стран.

Теоретическая значимость работы состоит в изложении расширенного содержания принципа сотрудничества государств, форм и способов его применения в двусторонних молдо-турецких отношениях; в освещении развития данного сотрудничества в международных организациях.

Практическая значимость исследования состоит в возможности использования работы в целях углубленного познания правовой основы сотрудничества Республики Молдова и Республики Турция студентами, мастерандами, официальными лицами, представителями предпринимательской деятельности.

Имплементация научных результатов. Сформулированные выводы и рекомендации могут быть использованы в целях укрепления и дальнейшего развития сотрудничества между Республикой Молдова и Республикой Турция путем совершенствования правовой основы их отношений.

List of Abbreviations

UN -	United Nations
LAG -	League of Arabic States
OAS -	Organization of American States
OSCE -	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europa
TIKA -	Turkish Agency for Cooperation and Development
NATO -	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
OBSEC -	Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation
SEECP -	The South-East European Cooperation Process
SEEGROUP -	The South East Europe Group of directors for cooperation in problems of security
GUAM -	Organization for Democracy and Economic Development
IPAP -	Individual Plan of Action of Partnership Republic of Moldova – NATO
UNICEF -	United Nations Children's Fund
UNDP -	The United Nations Development Program
IOM -	International Organization for Migration
SEECP -	The South-East European Cooperation Process
SECI -	The South-East European Cooperation Initiative
BIT -	Bilateral Investment Treaties
BSTDB -	The Black Sea Trade and Development Bank
GEF -	Global Environment Facility
IMO -	International Maritime Organization
ONODC -	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
ONUDI –	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
PABSEC -	The Parliamentary Assembly of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation
PDF -	Project Development Fund OBSEC
PERMIS -	International Permanent Secretariat within OBSEC
EU –	European Union

Introduction

The research theme relevance; the necessity of the cooperation of the states is recognized indispensable in addressing the international problems that appear.

The mutations that occur in the modern world highlight the interdependence of the states in most of the fields that become more numerous and complex. The modern society rapidly advances being accompanied by extreme danger as terrorism, cyber-crimes and climate changes.

In these conditions the international legal order that has the aim to face the new challenges, and in order to be efficient it should always be in permanent change. To attain this goal, the international law as a trainer of international legal order needs to encapsulate adequate norms of the new demands of the reality. As a response to these necessities in the modern international law a new principle is stated as a mandatory rule, the principle of cooperation of states initially sanctioned in the United Nations Organization Charter and later in universal and regional documents all over the continents. Besides the fact that the principle of cooperation of states from the very beginning experienced an improvement and characterization concerning its legal content, in doctrine and international practice was stated the concept that it is not only an option but also an obligation of the states.

As a result the reports of the international cooperation know an ample assessment and diversity as to the bilateral level through signing treaties and agreements between two states as well as to multilateral level within international organizations or other formalized structures. International law examines the legal basis for the international relations and sets up its rules. Most of the international law rules and regulations are founded in the treaties [214, p.3]. In with a clear determination of the rights and responsibilities of the members of international community is foreseen [208, p.101].

At the same time international cooperation is not an anarchical phenomenon, it has to develop itself following other principles of the international law, first of all the sovereign equality of the states, respecting the independence of each nation, as well as the equality in rights of the partners in cooperation, of the mutual advantage, meeting their legal interests without discriminating smaller or less developed countries.

From this point of view a special interest presents the investigation that targets the framework of political and legal cooperation between the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey in which is elucidated the practical application of the principle of cooperation of the states on bilateral level between these two neighbor states. Here will be an explanation concerning the ways and methods used by the parts in the process of cooperation, there will be identified the norms on which is based their international cooperation and their achievements.

Creation process of the framework of political and legal cooperation in relations between the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey is a constituent part of the cooperation and presents an interest of its dynamic formation, of legal forms of expression and structural efficiency.

In case of the amplification of the volume of legal settlements, stabling the conformation level of the multiple agreements concluded between both states validity conditions devoted in the context of Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties 1969 and internal law norms of the states [215, p.884]. Individualization of the specific characteristic treasure of these agreements, of the content and regulation object is a positive and beneficial action in the favor of the Moldo-Turkish cooperation.

Political and legal framework that is formed or in the process of creation between the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey will continue to be applied in the situation of major geopolitical changes that happens in contemporary world, of the substantial transformations in European space, of the new challenges the government shall face.

In these conditions, except for traditional forms appear new types of cooperation for example trans-border management, which influences on certain regions and territories of the states, having the destination of approaching the connections between people, administrations and regulations.

Such a cooperation, being as a decentralized cooperation is accompanied with internal and international legal problems regarding the maintaining of the harmony between the sovereignty of the states and territorial independency.

The importance of this research finds itself also in the interest of the Republic of Moldova and Republic of Turkey in the context of the development process of economic cooperation with member states of OBSEC.

Adopted agreements and Programs under the Trade Organization of Black Sea Economic Cooperation target various and extensive sizes. In the first part of the 2015 year, during the presidency of the Republic of Moldova under Organization, was determined the program regarding the support of the trade, transport development, cooperation on touristic, culture and cooperation domains, and development of the relations with European Union.

At the same time was confirmed the strategies role of the Black Sea region under Common Declaration regarding the prospective of the development of transport in the Black Sea region, adopted during the reunion of the ministers of transport from the member states of OBSEC on 14 may 2015, at Chisinau.

When the relations between countries achieve a high, multiple and stable level, appear a new aspect in international cooperation through the acceptance of the strategic partnerships, legal nature of which can be found in the Strategic Partnership Agreement's expression.

A confirmation in this regard serves the preparation for signing in the nearest future of the Strategic Partnership Declaration between the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey.

This document stables the priority of the cooperation and the continuation of the trade cooperation development, with an accent on special areas. The content of the document follows to target also continuation of the productivity process of the cooperation based on consensus, dynamic and thoroughly interaction with EU.

Declaration will focus on domains for both interests on cooperation sector: transports, fighting criminality, energy, medium and the organization of the projects according to existent financial resources.

Being treated according to the stipulations of the modern international public law applied in the relations of cooperation on a new basis, just and equitable between the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey, we find the theme of investigation up-to-date original and important.

Analyzing the situation in the investigated area is determinate the lack of a complete work with many aspects concerning the framework of political and legal cooperation between the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey in the context of the stipulations of modern international law. This is a problem of investigation in the thesis and an argument for choosing the theme of the research.

The purpose and the objectives; the aim of this PhD thesis is to research and evaluate the legal framework in relations between the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey, resulting from the applicability of the principle of states' cooperation at bilateral level, in order to identify and consolidate legal base for new opportunities of Moldo-Turkish cooperation through rigorous selection of the sustainable initiatives and continuation of initiated projects in the context of European Union implication in the region.

To achieve this goal is necessary to meet the following objectives:

- to approach cooperation principle as a guideline of development of the framework of political and legal in relations between the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey, revealing doctrinal views and normative provisions developed elaborated [210, p.125];
- to substantiate the applicability of the principle of cooperation of the states between the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey on the basis of bilateral treaties concluded between the parts and multilateral treaties to which both countries are parts;

- to highlight and analyze both the legal form and the role of recognition of the Republic of Moldova by the Republic of Turkey as a crucial element for the manifestation of the Republic of Moldova as a subject of international law;
- to identify the legal aspect of the main areas of cooperation between the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey, following the correlation with the provision of international law regarding international treaties;
- to elucidate the Moldo-Turkish cooperation in regional international organizations and its reflection on the development of both countries.

Scientific novelty; scientific novelty of the research results from the purpose and tasks of the work, from the presentation and assessment of applicability of the principle of States' cooperation in the Moldo-Turkish relations and from the main conclusions and recommendations proposed.

The thesis is among the first study to investigate the framework of political and legal cooperation between the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey in a complex and fully manner taking into consideration the provisions of public international law. Detailed analysis of the most relevant scientific works and international legal instruments tangent thesis allowed knowing the quality of the enlargement process and diversify cooperation relations between both countries. He carried out scientific research has resulted in an integrity study, multi aspectual content of the Moldo-Turkish cooperation. The result has been possible to perform generalization on strengthening bilateral cooperation relations between the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey with its proposals for perspective.

The main scientific results submitted to support:

1. The increase of interdependence of States in most areas as a result of amplification of challenges in international legal order places in the foreground the need and importance of the principle of cooperation not only as an option but an obligation of States.
2. The establishment of cooperation relations between the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey is an outcome of the opportunity to apply the principle of cooperation of the States at bilateral level carried out through high political actions, the adoption of legal acts, the conclusion of treaties and agreements in various fields of mutual interest.
3. The ascendant development of Moldo-Turkish cooperation process is determined by the fact of recognizing by Turkey of the independence of the Republic of Moldova, after that followed the creation of the legal cooperation between both parties.
4. The conclusion of treaties and bilateral agreements between the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey in accordance with the requirements of international law provides for reciprocity of advantages, substantiates the decisions of authorities responsible for their

implementation and excludes promoting the interests of a party over other party.

5. Conducting cooperation of the Republic of Moldova and Turkey at the multilateral level occurs efficiently in international and intergovernmental organizations and other formations newly created on the basis of membership in the organizations by accepting the scope and direction of their activities by developing the activity in organization bodies, by participation in creating norms of international law, by submitting proposals and initiatives on work programs and how to achieve them.
6. Strengthening political stability, economic progress and social development in the Black Sea region takes place within the Organization of Black Sea Economic Cooperation, which includes multiple areas of cooperation, whose implementation corresponds to aspirations of Member States.

The major scientific problem solved in PhD thesis, consists of the identification of durable Mold-Turkish perspective cooperation, in the context of the consolidation of the bilateral relations with a major impact of the interests of the both regional countries, reflected in two drafts of the agreements regarding the trans-border cooperation and international recognition of the permanent neutral status of the Republic of Moldova by Republic of Turkey, which could be revaluated by the competent authorities of both countries in their pursuit activities.

Theoretical significance; the theoretical aspect of the thesis consists in the investigation of the content of the principle of cooperation of states in current conditions and its application in bilateral cooperative relations between the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey, highlighting the effects of the institution of recognition in international public law across the moldo-Turkish reports, the contribution of this event in the strengthening of the international legal capacity of the Republic of Moldova and creation the legal base of cooperation of both states in multiple areas of common interest; the development of the cooperation into international intergovernmental regional organizations in which both countries are members.

Applied value of the thesis is that it provides the opportunity of deepen understanding of the content of the legal framework of relations between Moldova and Turkey through the principle of states' cooperation; ensure the application of the doctrinal interpretation of documents from the thesis in training in institutions of higher education in legal profile; allows to use the research results by public officials, businessmen and interested staff; recommendations from the thesis can be used by state authorities to deepening and improve the level of Moldovan-Turkish cooperation.

Approval of the results; the thesis was produced at International and European Law Department. It was discussed and proposed for further discussion in Scientific Seminar. After

that the thesis was evaluated and proposed for public presentation in Specialized Scientific Council.

The results of the investigation, the conclusions and the recommendations were used in scientific articles: “The legal cooperation between the Republic of Turkey and the Republic of Moldova to struggle against organized crime and trafficking of human beings and drugs”. In materials “Jurisdicţia teritorială a statelor: obligaţii pozitive şi responsabilitate”. Conferinţă internaţională pentru studenţii ciclului I, II şi doctoranzi din 8 aprilie 2014. Rezumatele comunicărilor. Chişinău – 2015, pag. 89-93; “Turkey and Moldova: Towards a Strong Collaboration”, May 2014, 3th. International Conference on Humanities, Tirana, Albania 2014, Abstract Book, p. 54.; “The Legal Bases of the Collaboration of the Republic of Turkey and the Republic of Moldova”, June 2014, Meliksah Law Journal, Kayseri, Turkey 2014, p. 143 – 160; “Elemente semnificative în raportul de cooperare dintre Republica Moldova şi Republica Turcia” Conferinţa ştiinţifică naţională cu participare internaţională din 10-11 noiembrie 2014. Rezumate ale comunicărilor. Chişinau - 2014, p. 176-178.

The investigation materials were presented at the national and international conferences: International Conference on Humanities, Tirana, Albania (May 2014); International Conference for students of I and II cycles and PhD students (April 2014). National Scientific Conference with International Participation, Chisinau, USM, November 2014.

Summary of the thesis chapters; the structure of the present thesis is correlated in conformity to the established purpose and objectives.

The thesis includes annotation, key words, and the list of abbreviations. The introduction is followed by three chapters. Every chapter ends with a conclusion. The final part includes general conclusions and recommendations followed by bibliography and annexes.

The first chapter, “elucidating the situation in the applicability of the principle of cooperation between states” analyses of scientific research and legal consecration of the principle of States’ cooperation, the doctrine and stipulations of the international law acts. We made reference to different authors from Moldova Republic, Romania, France, Great Britain, and Russia. We ascertain the development and amplification of the content of principle of cooperation of states connected to the accelerated changes which take place in the world. A genuine contribution to the issue is the analysis of the practical application of the principle of cooperation of states in the relations between the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey, being noticeable the connection with legal regulations.

The second chapter “Domains and Forms of Bilateral cooperation between Republic of Moldova and Turkey” deals with the role of recognition of the Republic of Moldova by the Republic of Turkey and its legal effect. This event contributed to the establishment of a large

spectrum of relations between the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey and to the strengthening of the cooperation between these two states.

The main domains of cooperation between the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey are analyzed from the legal point of view, the basis being intergovernmental agreements concluded by both sides in such fields as: economic, social, cultural, military, organized crimes and human trafficking. In this respect a logic continuation was the statement of the legal assistance between the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey, highlighting the forms that are provided by the legal assistance, authorized bodies being able to conduct, deficiencies met in law enforcement experience and others.

The third chapter is entitled "Moldo-Turkish process of cooperation within international regional organizations". The chapter reflects the ascending development of the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey as qualitative members of different international regional organizations. The main idea consists in the fact that both states contribute to the accomplishment of the objectives of the organizations that they belong to. The major role belongs to the quality as a member of regional multidimensional and one-dimensional organizations, guiding the participation in various activities and projects of the organizations.

A thorough description is given to the cooperation of the Republic of Moldova and Republic of Turkish within regional and sub-regional organizations as the Council of Europe, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe and such formations as Central South-Eastern European Law enforcement Center for implementing the Law (SELEC), the South-Eastern European Cooperation Initiative (SECI). A special role has the cooperation of the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey in the Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation. At the same time it was paid much attention of the fact that the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey have a common political goal – European integration.

In accordance with the objective of the cooperation of the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey within the international organizations, are very clear the words of the President Suleyman Demirel [217, p.476]: "Turkey is available to give political and economic assistance to the Republic of Moldova. It can use its influence to support the Republic of Moldova on International level".

General conclusions and recommendations cover the results of the investigation.

I: ELUCIDATING THE SITUATION IN THE APPLICABILITY OF THE PRINCIPLE OF COOPERATION BETWEEN STATES

1.1. Analysis of Scientific Research and Legal Consecration of the Principle of States' Cooperation in Contemporary International Law Doctrine

The cooperation between states is a premise for the development of international community on the whole and for development of International Law. The modern society we live in doesn't allow some insulation we are all connected between us. This was facilitated through incredible scientific and technological progress that intensified the communication between people at all possible levels. From this very reason a positive dialog gives reason to the success of the development of relations from any sphere. To advance in any domain communication is needed. A positive dialogue is based on the interests of all citizens. Because people hold the status of citizen, stateless, refugee the cooperation between states is of a major importance for each individual that lives in the state of social organization.

Principle of cooperation between states "is a result of the emphasis of existing interdependencies in international society under different aspects: political, economic and social, broad development of international relationships especially of the economic ones as well as deepening International Labor Division" [157, p.102].

Legal consecration of this principle was triggered by certain politic and economic circumstances ensuring peace and security and then over the time has been extended to such areas as environmental protection and cooperation in the use of resources, consolidation of the global governance system, and development of the global economy system for the welfare of the peoples.

Legal regulation of this principle was held at an initial stage through the United Nations (UN) [101], and later through the declaration of the General Assembly of UN on principles of International Law concerning friendly relations and cooperation among states, from 1970 [30].

According to the opinion of Florian Coman [162, p.108], the same principle is found stipulated in the League of Arab States [102] (article 2), in the Charter of The Organization of American States [100] (articles 1, 4, 5, 26, 28), in the Charter of the Organization of African Unity [19], according to the Statement from the Conference of Bandung [92] (1955), in the resolutions of the Conferences African Independent States (Accra – 1958, Addis Ababa – 1960 etc.). Therefore this principle is one of the Universal Charter of the United Nations enshrined but which was found along time consecration in regional documents from all the continents. This can only reveal and confirm the necessity, the acceptance and importance of the principle of International Cooperation.

A detailed and full account of the mode of legal confirmation of the fundamental principles of international law is expressed by the author Antonio Cassese in the study "Diritto international" from 2006 [244, p.199-213].

In the work is mentioned different opinions regarding the establishment of the provision that should be aligned at the imperative norms *jus cogens*, because in Vienna Convention of the Law of International Treaties from 1969 is given the definition of *jus cogens* norms, but does not contains the list of such norms.

The universalization of the international law became possible as it was carried to an international law through solid legal documents [212, p.594].

In the Charter of the United Nations we can find provisions referring to article1, p.3, regarding the United Nations goals, but also within the framework of chapter, where are regulated the functions and powers of the General Assembly of the United Nations and within the framework of chapters IX and X, filled with provisions on the role of the United Nations in economic and social collaboration internationally as well as the provisions in relation to the powers of the Economic and Social Council.

This principle is enshrined in article 1 paragraph 3 of the Charter of UN, which states that one of the purposes of the United Nations is to realize international cooperation in solving international economic, social, cultural or humanitarian promoting and encouraging the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction of race, sex, language or religion, meanwhile the Declaration from 1970 provides for the obligation of States to cooperate between them in accordance with the Charter [176, p.62].

According to Scăunaş Stelian, "international cooperation aimed at the formulation of the United Nations has led some authors to consider that the United Nations Charter would not retrieve this principle. Our opinion is that, if in the Charter, cooperation is regarded as a goal of the United Nations more than that it should be accepted as a fundamental principle" [191, p.33].

In fact, the entire philosophy of the United Nations Charter is based on a broad cooperation of the member states in different domains from the collective security issues to the matters related to improving the standards of living solving cultural and educational problems etc [191, p.33].

Subsequent International Charter documents confirm this reality through its performances and developments which it enshrines.

Scăunaş Stelian [191, p.33] considers the most significant from these documents are: UN General Assembly Declaration on principles of International Law and friendship and collaboration among states from 1970; The Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States

from 1974 [98]; The Helsinki Final Act from 1975 [37]; The Charter of Paris for a new Europe from 1990 [99] etc.

The fact that the principle of international cooperation is enshrined in the regulatory text only in XX century, after the Second World War, it guarantees the features of novelty. Adrian Năstase is one of the scholars that define it as a newer principle affirming that: "Principle of cooperation is a relatively new principle that borders the obligation of states to cooperate between them in order to maintain international peace and security, promoting the international economic stability and progress" [176, p.62]. Marian Mihăilă considers it as a basically new principle as well making the following statements: "The new fundamental principle of the International Public Law- the duty of States to cooperate with each other, whatever their political, economic and social differences are in different international relations domains" [175, p.31].

To a better understanding of this principle within the framework of international community and subsequent legal consecration in one of the most important and universal legal acts and that is the United Nations Charter, it is necessary to examine its historic formation. As Antonio Cassese observes correctly with whose opinion we align ourselves, "till 1945 didn't exist a general obligation of cooperation in the framework of international community, because such an obligation would have been in disagreement with the whole structure and basic configuration of the community at a certain stage" [119, p.150]. The basic features that characterized the lack of obligation were: individualist tendencies of the community permits, international norms exclusively conceived to delineate the allocation of power and allow coexistence, the lack of central authority that would pursue general purpose for and on behalf of the entire community. The advent of the League of Nations after the World War I hasn't changed much, even though the member states were encouraged to intensify the relationships and help each other. "Yet cooperation remained anyway at the will of states and it was dependent on their inclination or interest, to make arrangements for mutual benefit" [119, p.150].

A notorious moment of the turning point was the adoption of the United Nation Charter that contains more provisions, referring to international cooperation as they were identified above. Article 56 e.g. explicitly obliges the member states "to take separate and mutual actions in cooperation with the Organization" to meet the intended purpose in Article 55 (including social and economic cooperation). The truth is that the obligation arising from Article 56 was not precise. It provided that member states must make a maximum effort either themselves or together with other states to cooperate with United Nations in solving international and domestic problems in social and economic domains and in the field of human rights. However, the whole apparatus of the Organization and its agencies with allocated powers gradually made its high

objective the general promise of Article 56. The states can't refuse to cooperate; if they fail to do so they must explain and justify their behavior to a relevant and competent organ of UN. Moreover, the United Nations bodies are authorized to invoke the member states to intensify cooperation giving policy which are to be followed by suggesting the instructions and goals and proposing the possible methods to achieve the goals set out in the Article 55 [119, p.150].

After the adoption of the United Nations Charter followed a rocky period in which have taken place the movements for civil and political rights, antislavery and the most important, liberation movements against the colonial system. This leads to the appearance on the map of the world of a series of new states – mainly on the Asian and African continents. Antonio Cassese mentions "after independence of many Asian and African nations their growing requirements for economic assistance or any other kind of assistance accelerated the issue of international cooperation" [119, p.150]. In discussions on drafting the Declaration on Friendly Relations from 1962-1970, the third world, as well as socialist countries proposed to be proclaimed the obligation to provide help and assistance to countries in development. Strong opposition from Western States prevented the approval of this obligation exclusively for more developed states. The formulation of the principle of cooperation that was until now accepted by states, has just extended the principle proclaimed by the Charter in 1945 to the whole international community. As a result each state was obligated to cooperate with other states and United Nations and other UN bodies specialized in economic and social domains. It is a general and universal obligation and not one limited to the aid from the developed countries to developing countries.

All about the importance of referencing at the historic and the process of adopting the Declaration on the Friendly Relations and Cooperation Alexandru Burian speaks to us who introduces the terminology of peaceful co- existence of the states when he refers to the principle of International Cooperation. He mentions that "initiators of the codification of International Law principles were the socialist countries, they also proposing to be codified as the principle of peaceful co-existence". Alexandru Burian reminds the fact that Western Countries that saw in the principle of peaceful co-existence the reflection of Marxist ideology opposed to it.

As Eduard Serbenco asserts; "The fact that this principle was used for decades in the ideological struggle among states with opposed social-political systems does not diminish its general human aspect" [193, p.101].

The replacement of the terminology "peaceful co-existence" with "friendly relations and cooperation", lead to compromise and found its reflection in the Declaration from 1970. Nevertheless the idea and the content of the principle were not affected by anything [157, p.103].

It is vital the participation in a forum consecrated to international cooperation in the preparing of the international document, all the participants that have been, are or will be directly

affected by the effects of this principle. Natalia Suceveanu mentions the importance “to take into account the rights of the states, whose interests might be affected by certain international treaties, to participate directly to the elaboration and their conclusion as well as to the participation in international conferences and international organizations that through their act of incorporation are called to deal with international problems of high interest for international community” [156, p.69].

Dumitru Mazilu refers to the fact that cooperation is a major requirement for ensuring peace: “The states must cooperate among each other to maintain peace and international security as it is stated in the Declaration referring to the principle of International Law and cooperation among states” [173, p.217].

Being a highly important principle, it occurred at a certain stage to complete the content of other International Law principles as there are: cooperation in accordance with the principles of equality, sovereignty, non-intervention in the internal affairs of a state, respect for human rights respect for international order as well as maintaining peace and international security. Indeed, each of these principles can be achieved once there is a productive and cooperative cooperation between states, or between states and other subjects of International Law. All this being mentioned it can be concluded that the cooperation principle has a practical applicability on all other principles of International Law and can be achieved in practice through it.

It should be mentioned that even from the very beginning the principle of international cooperation insisted upon the obligation form behalf of the states to cooperate whatever differences exist between their political, economic, and social systems, and that this provision summarizes the essence of the peaceful co-existence [175, p.31]. Even though during the development of the concept of this principle it is indicated that it was used in the fight between the states with social-political systems based on different ideologies, the peaceful co-existence has some truly human traits. But the norms of the International Law establish an order that ensures a peaceful co-existence between states. In the XXI century the power of legal norms and not the power of the force and weapons owned by the states determine peaceful co-existence. The state themselves through the international documents banned armed aggression, condemned it, and have replaced it with peaceful methods of conflict resolution and were subject to voluntary judgment and the rules of international law when the states dared to use the force.

Indeed when the World War started and League of Nations proved to be ineffective, anti-fascist coalition was formed in the basis of International Cooperation principle. Also in this base at the end of the war, United Nations was constituted, the adoption of UN Charter as well as the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. By the fall of iron curtain in ’90 of the last century, in the base of this principle it was possible the co-existence of two opposed social

political systems. As a result international order felt practical applicability in the reality of daily life of the principle of International Cooperation.

At the present day the idea of peaceful co-existence between the states appears as a qualitative stage in the development of the principle of International Cooperation. Examining the regulatory provisions of international acts in which the International Cooperation is more like a liability that States are responsible for "This principle, however, is not to shelter any criticism. To compel a state entity to a certain cooperation is as complicated as when is imposed the maintenance of friendly relationships with one or the other of the states" [175, p.31].

Proceeding from this, the principle of International Cooperation between states is not just an obligation, but also a right of the states. Each state reserves the right to initiate the cooperation relationships with members of international community in any sphere of mutual interest. There are no provisions to imitate the right of the states to choose the form and type of International Cooperation. But we can't closely examine the legal nature of this principle, without making a resolution in the legal nature of all principles of general law.

With reference to the legal nature of general principles of law David Ruzie states they are a part of positive legal order, namely the principles which have conventional value have formulated the norms included in a treaty in force. For example, as a treaty in force he referred specifically to the Declaration of Principles of International Law with reference to the Relations of Cooperation and Friendship between countries from 1970 and rightly asserts that it contains "the formulation of the principles directly from the United Nations Charter" [241, p.75].

Mentioning this; Aurel Preda Matasaru states [180, p.90] that the principle of International Cooperation is a formulated and developed principle after the adoption of the Charter of the United Nations. "As the Charter and other documents provide for the duty to cooperate between them no matter of their political, economic and social differences in different domains of international relations; cooperation is no longer a voluntary act but a duty of States."

The principle of International Cooperation includes both the right and duty of States to take part in international cooperation. This involves that each state is assured of freedom to participate at those forms and actions of cooperation which they consider are necessary and appropriate to its interests, as well as the freedom to choose partners of cooperation in certain spheres of international relations; however this may involve that it is not permitted the unfounded exclusion of some states in international cooperation, as well as the discrimination on the basis of political, social, economic memberships. As the result, the right is not absolute; it encloses the duty of States to a cooperation based on mutual help and terms. The same opinion is held by Florian Coman [162, p.108] who states that cooperation was voluntary in the past, but in

present day it is a duty of States imposed by the adaptation process of the International Law to the structures and requirements of international relations.

Marian Mihăila also affirms that cooperation is not a voluntary act but it also a duty of States [175, p.31]. This duty refers to all countries from the world regardless of criteria such as: political, social and economic situation; territory; the level of development and membership in an international organization. The same, cooperation covers all areas of international life: maintaining peace and security, economic, social and cultural cooperation, science and technology. Every state has the freedom to participate at those cooperative actions that they can highlight as its interests taking into consideration the conditions of cooperation, methods, forms and other criteria

The States have the liberty to choose the cooperation partners in the concrete domain of interest for international cooperation. But it is important to emphasize as Mihăila emphasizes: "The principle of cooperation does not allow exclusion of certain states from participating in international co-operation or discrimination, within the same context no state may exempt from international cooperation to solve the major problems facing mankind" [175, p.31].

International cooperation is conditioned through the goals which it must aim, and that is maintaining the peace and international security, promoting the progress and economic stability, the general welfare of the Nations, promoting the economic development in entire world. At last, International Cooperation cannot be done and respond to these goals and requirements rather than with other fundamental principles of the International Law, firstly sovereign equality, equality in rights of partners in cooperation.

In its turn, the principle of cooperation must be based on some moral standards, on a respect for rights of the cooperation partners, mutual benefit of the partners, satisfying their legitimate interests, but through the respect for equality of rights. Unilateral advantages are not allowed in the sphere of usefulness and applicability of this principle. Regarding of this point of view Doğan İlyas mentiones that the UN Charter accepts the states equal in terms of sovereignty. This principle is applied in most of the fields of interstate relations. It is seen that this principle is applied in united nations general council votings, in the conferences that states participate, in the voting process for preparation of treaties within the body of unitd nations or within regional limits. Because the states' sovereignties are accepted to beequal, they are responsible of respecting each other's sovereignty and borders. Again being at ana equal level in terms of sovereignty.

"They are totally incompatible with the principle of international cooperation of the states with unilateral advantages in favor of certain partners, actions and which under the umbrella of cooperation have the tendency to reduce the natural resources of the less developed nations, to

put them at the disposal of foreign decision makers, as well as imposing solutions by force of beneficial cooperation only for highly developed countries without taking in the account the small countries or less developed countries" [156, p.81].

For this reason, in the last decades this principle refers especially to the use of natural resources and to the transparency in the decisions taken by multinational companies and governments of the countries when it is decided the fate of the resources. The discrimination against smaller countries and least developed may take place and in other domains than the use of natural resources as there are: access to the latest technologies, discoveries in science and education. Indeed, it is needed to be recognized that the process of equitable justice can hardly be reached.

Until the current stage it is observed that the countries that have political, military and economic force are the ones who decide the fate of smaller countries in many domains. Till present days, the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council are the states which won the World War II. It is true that has expanded the number of countries with a consultative vote in this Council. But this is only one example. But an example that needs to be emphasized is that the Security Council is a part of the global governance system of the world and it is a concept that can be a separate discussion.

Probably much more interesting is the fact that initially this principle was referring exclusively to the states, after that has expanded the scope on United Nations in the relation with states; but with the expansion of the contents of the subjects of International Law, it is observed an expansion in the scope of subjects of this principle. International Cooperation refers nowadays to the big Nongovernmental organizations such as Green Peace; or refers to the huge multinational corporations, that often dominate both international forums on economic life, as the final decisions which are concluded in the framework of high level conferences. Here also it is observed that this principle with a goal initially widely recognized to maintain peace and security at present relates to the narrower purposes, but having grown up as the level of importance as there are: environmental protection, the use of natural resources, information management, science and technology, social and cultural cooperation as well as global governance.

Antonio Cassese draws attention to the fact that this principle does not indicate expressly the mode and methods of International Cooperation. And that is: it is not indicated "how a state should cooperate and in what way it should offer its support for international efforts to solve economic, social and military problems of international community. At the present stage of the development of international community, to go further than the generic obligation means the violation of the states sovereignty". Indeed, obligation is a matter of notorious significance, at

least from a negative point of view in the case one country refuses to cooperate, that is not accompanied by a satisfactory explanation by the relevant body or United Nations agency, the refusal can be considered as a breach of an obligation. Against such a state, only collective sanctions are available and affordable [119, p.150].

Accepting the opinion, that the principle of states' cooperation is an a imperative norm of modern international law, we can mention that the legal nature of this principle, as other imperative norms of international law system is exposed in article 53 of the Vienna Convention on the law of treaties, concluded at Vienna on 23 May 1969 and Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties between States and International Organizations or between International Organizations 1986 as follows: "Treaties conflicting with a peremptory norm of general international law *("jus cogens*"). A treaty is void if, at the time of its conclusion, it conflicts with a peremptory norm of general international law. For the purposes of the present Convention, a peremptory norm of general international law is a norm accepted and recognized by the international community of States as a whole as a norm from which no derogation is permitted and which can be modified only by a subsequent norm of general international law having the same character".

In addition, Article 64 of the Vienna Convention on the law of treaties, concluded at Vienna on 23 May 1969: "Emergence of a new peremptory norm of general international law *("jus cogens*"). If a new peremptory norm of general international law emerges, any existing treaty which is in conflict with that norm becomes void and terminates".

In the same time, Vienna Convention on the law of treaties in article 66 paragraph a and the similar article of Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties between States and International Organizations or between International Organizations 1986 provides the possibility to resort unilateral to the International Court of Justice in case of a dispute relating to the invalidity of treaties concerning the application or interpretation of articles 53 or 64 of those conventions.

Analyzing the legal nature of the principle of International Cooperation we can emphasize the main aspects of it:

-States have both the right and obligation to cooperate between them;

-They must lead to the principle of sovereign equality in International Cooperation;

-States can cooperate between them, or other subjects of International Law there are international nongovernmental organizations- and multinational companies;

-Cooperation relates both to the General purpose to maintain international peace and security and to special purposes as to the rational use of natural resources, science and technology, culture;

-States must cooperate based on such values and principles widely recognized as the universal observance and the applicability of the rights and fundamental freedoms for all;

-The member states of United Nations have the obligation to act both together and individually to cooperate with United Nations, in accordance with relevant provisions of the Charter;

-The member states of United Nations have a duty under the circumstances and possibilities to promote economic development to take mutual efforts to raise the level of living of the population of all countries, with increased attention on developing countries;

-The member states of UN are called to cooperate to enhance the progress of culture and education in the world;

-States are called to cooperate to eliminate the obstacles in the world trade to promote a stable expansion and the raising of liberalization etc.

Additionally other scholars [191, p.34] emphasize such types of aspects of the principle of International Cooperation as there are:

-Cooperation in exploitation and use of outer space, areas treated as goods for all mankind (Antarctic, submarine spaces beyond the jurisdiction of the States), in the domain of environment protection etc.

-Cooperation in elimination of racial discrimination and religious intolerance, in all their forms;

-Cooperation for the elimination of colonialism, apartheid, all forms of the aggression, occupation and foreign domination as well as economic and social consequences of it;

As Scăunaş Stelian mentions, the whole legal, political construction concerning International Cooperation, although it is far from the actual implementation, gives the picture of what should be the current international society. The big difficulties of the international community in the domain of collective security, economic development, and nutrition, health care are partly unresolved nowadays. It is the reason especially within the frame of international, universal or regional organizations, the mutual act to overcome these difficulties represent an almost unanimously priority accepted [191, p.34].

At the current stage, the cooperation between states became more of a necessity objective to conduct inter-state relations. Penetration of the human being in inaccessible areas as for example outer space, or underwater regions, the usage of these areas as well as the discoveries conducted as a result of their exploration and exploitation for the benefit to highlight the importance of the International Cooperation as a new principle of interstate relations, in the conditions of contemporary international society. The right of cooperation results directly from the States; right to exist, sovereignty, independence, security etc… According to this legal basis, each state has the right to establish bilateral cooperative relationships with other members of international community, to participate in different projects, initiatives of cooperation, but cooperation in itself can be institutionalized, regionally or worldwide. More than that, Florian Coman [162, p.108] adds that cooperation is not only bilateral but can be multilateral as well: in

present days the cooperation in all domains is carried out either bilateral (the treaties and agreements between two states) or multilateral (especially within international organizations; The World Trade Organization, The Organization for security and cooperation in Europe, The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, Council of Europe etc.)

"To be bid, however cooperation must be always under the umbrella of the rules of International Law, to bring benefits to all partners, to give the safety benefits of reciprocity, and in no way to promote the interests of some at the expense of others" [156, p.80].

More than that the states, transnational organizations, nongovernmental international organizations and intergovernmental organizations have a duty to promote the development of international cooperation. The areas in which it can require to be promoted are from the most diverse.

In the economic domain–the duty of all States is to contribute to the harmonious development of international commerce without barriers and discrimination. This can be accomplished by the agreement regarding the common principles of the International Law, promotion of commerce, equitable conduction of commerce etc.

In the political domain International Cooperation at the present time consists in finding the effective and efficient methods of global governance adjusted to regional and local circumstances, and a cooperation that has as an aim maintaining of peace and international security by adopting, the legal acts in this regard, and measures to prevent any initiative of aggression against the sovereignty of a state and the regulation of the disputes through diplomatic or other peaceful methods. More recently in political field the states are called to unite their forces to fight for the security of mankind and combating terrorism that can be infiltrated in any country.

In the scientific and technical field International Cooperation requires provisioning on the basis of justice and in strict accordance with the legal provisions to the access to all Nations scientific innovations and contemporary technology, elimination of discrimination practices that can be a barrier in the way of ensuring the freedom of movement of scientific and technical values.

Currently it becomes quite difficult to challenge the simple truth that the domains in which states should cooperate become more and more numerous and competitive. And Natalia Suceveanu identifies correctly the fact that this fact "inputs the states to participate at the cooperative measures, and in the process of concrete cooperation are to be respected and other fundamental principles of International Law" [156, p.83].

Originally thought, the principle of International Cooperation as it was provisioned in the United Nations Charter referred explicitly to International Cooperation between the international

subjects: states and United Nations. In the last decades, through the legal international structure and judicial precedent, it was recognized the private individual, the quality of the subject of International Law. The multitudes of international jurisdictions have extended. The sphere of international relations is no longer dominated at the present moment just by the states but by the multinational companies. The actions of the states are not controlled exclusively by the General Assembly of United Nations of Security Council of United Nations. There is governance that is realized together by forums, conferences which have as actors the states, regional organizations and transnational companies. Only through global governing institutions is establish the most pronounced international cooperation.

P. Stewart [136, p.58-73] closely analyzes the concept of global governance. The global governance is a slippery term. It doesn't refer just to a government of the world but to something more practical: the collective effort of sovereign states, international organizations, and other non-state actors to address mutual challenges and benefit the opportunities that transcend national boundaries. In national politics, the governance is direct. These are carried out by certain governments – hierarchal institutions with the authority to establish and implement applicable norms. Within the transnational governance or international one is more complex and ambiguous. There is some hierarchy- for example, states with some powers or the empowered members of the Security Council of United Nations – but international politics remains anarchic, with a system composed of sovereign, independent units which do not recognize some higher or stronger form of authority. Cooperation under such anarchy is certainly possible. The national governments often work together to establish common standards of behavior in such areas as security or commerce, incorporation of norms and rules in international institutions that have the duty to provide with global goods. But the most cooperative multilateral organisms even those that are directly obliged through International Law do not have the power to impose compliance with collective decisions [136, p.58-73].

In their cooperative effort the states meet: different levels attained in other countries or regions; limited possibilities of exploiting its own products, as a result of competition, the most often not loyal; unjustified treatment in regard to the smallest and weakest countries from the strong ones. International Law – from the perspective of relationships based on equity and justice – offers valuable evaluation and appreciation criteria and when it is needed, of correction to fulfill "reciprocity of the exchanged product, taking in consideration its share of interest, excluding the apriority unequal characteristic for colonial epoch". Cooperation on a new basis represents an important, fundamental aspect of reestablished process of modern international relations, because – in parallel with our own efforts of each nation and of each people – the

peaceful development means in the same time providing a framework for unbundled international economic cooperation on the base of correct and equitable criteria [136, p.222].

International Cooperation indeed is not only an option it is a striking necessity of the society in which we live. Once the rhythms of the society became faster to respond to its necessities there is a need for communication. Once International Cooperation is enshrined in the International Law it will ensure the implementation of such obligations. As a proof article 8 of the Constitution of the Republic of Moldova provides that the Republic of Moldova pledges to comply with the Charter of the United Nations and the treaties to which it is party, to observe in its relations with other States the unanimously recognized principles and norms of international law [21]. The same, its recognition as a fundamental principle, will impose a much more correct conduct between international actors at the initial stage, elaboration or closure stages of certain agreements. In this context Aksar Yusuf underline that the regulation of the relations between the international legal people, finding more effective and quick solutions to the encountered problems, the construction of legal bodies, the clear assertion of the rights and the responsibilities of the members of the society are all provided by the treaties. Therefore, in the system of the international law, it is possible to encounter treaties for every issue and field ranging from sea law to diplomacy and consulate relations, or from change in climato to the legal state of Antarctics and the space. [208]

The threats of contemporary society as there are terrorism, cybercrimes, and climate change necessitates mutual efforts of the global society. There are needed mutual efforts that transcend the boundaries of a country. The current organization is no longer working just in the limits of one state – these must enclose all actors- participants at global governance – State Governments, international organizations, multinational companies and civil society.

International cooperation is a principle that shoots even from the traits of a human being. The human being cooperates and communicates to resolve problems to develop and to build something. The International Cooperation must put on the base the human values. According Dogan Ilyas it is correct to define the Human Rights as the rights that are granted to the people with no requirement of any characteristic other than being human and the rights that are necessary to proceed a dignified life. [211, p.39] Each action of cooperation must be guided by Human Rights – based approach. Any cooperation must not have discriminatory boundaries but needs to be accessible to all actors to the extent they can satisfy its interests.

From this point of view, the principle of International Cooperation finds a wide open, various areas and forms of cooperation of States.

Multiple scientific papers are dedicated to elucidation and analysis of some fields and concrete forms of cooperation of States. For examples:

Popescu Dumitra "Forme şi instrumente juridice de cooperare în aviaţia civilă internaţională", Bucureşti, Edit. Academiei, 1976; Bolintineanu Alexandru "Sistemul principiilor de drept internaţional", Bucureşti, 1986; Burian Alexandru "Cooperarea internaţională în domeniul protecţiei mediului" In: "Drept internaţional public", Ediţia a IV-a (revăzută şi adăugată), Chişinău, 2012, p.432-439; Бекяшев К.А., Сапронов В.Д. «Мировое рыболовство: вопросы международного сотрудничества», М., 1990; Барчукова Н.С. "Международное сотрудничество государств в области туризма", М., 1986; Панов В.П. "Сотрудничество государств в борьбе с международными уголовными преступлениями", М., 1993; Robertson G. "Crimes against Humanity: The Strayed for Global Justice", New York, 1999; Armeanic Alexandru, "Rolul instrumentelor internaţionale în procesul de evitare a dublei impuneri fiscale" In: Revista Moldovenească de drept internaţional şi Relaţii internaţionale", nr.2, 2007, ISSN 1857-1999, pag.39-41; Ţvircun Victor, Tverdohleb Aurel, File din istoria stabilirii relaţiilor bilaterale între Republica Moldova şi Republica Turcia publicat în COGITO Open Access Journal, vol. 4, 2012. http://cogito.ucdc.ro/2012/vol4n1/ro/5_filedinistoriastabiliriirelatiilorbilateralevictortvircunaurelteverdohleb.pdf (visited on 17.04.2014); Berbeca Veaceslav "Consolidarea relaţiilor bilaterale dintre Republica Moldova şi Turcia – către un Acord de Liber Schimb şi Parteneriat Strategic". Buletin de Politică Externă al Moldovei, nr.50, noiembrie 2012; Pacar F., "L'assistenta guidicaria inernazionale in materia civic", Padova, 1967, p.42; Căpăţînă O. Asistenţa juridică internaţională în materie civilă şi comercială. Bucureşti, Universul Juridic, 2008; Копылов М.Н. "Принцип международного сотрудничества глазами юриста-эколога". В: Вестник РУДН. сер.юрид.науки. М., 2005, №2, с.116-124; Zimmermann Robert. "La Coopération judiciaire internationale en matière pénale". Robert Zimmermann. 3-ème éd: Paris: L.G.D.J. (Librairie Générale de Droit et de Jurisprudence), 2009. LXII, 848 p. Index p. 829-848. ISBN 978-2-8027-2698-2. III 51272; Doğan İlyas, "Devletler Hukuku", 2. Baskı, Kalkan Yayın, Ankara, 2013, p.125, (455 pages).

As regards the scientific exposure of the framework of political and legal on cooperation between Republic of Moldova and Republic of Turkey, we note that such works up to now haven't been established. This fact served as a motivation and argument to write the present thesis that may serve to eliminate gaps in the specialized legal literature.

1.2. The practical application of the principle of States' cooperation in the relations between the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey

The principle of International Cooperation, recognized as relatively new principle encourages the development and the achievement of International Cooperation with economic social, cultural or humanitarian character.

In the content of the bilateral treaties concluded between the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey is mentioned about the principle of cooperation, the parts being convinced of the need of development and consolidation of friendship relations as a basis for the future.

In Article 1 of the Treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey states is mentioned that both sides confirm that their relations as friend states are based on principles of mutual trust, understanding, collaboration and good neighborhood [107]. (Annex nr.1)

It is obvious that this principle represents that fragile section passing inherently through all the texts of the international instruments [119, p.150], and at the present stage, due to the more intense approach of the International Collaboration underlying its necessity, the obligation of cooperation is determined, on many levels and domains. Right now, the obligation of International Cooperation can be denoted, through the negative aspect and sanction [119, p.151], that inherently is related to the refusal of states to cooperate or more than that the avoidance of such cooperation in order to obtain some benefits of the States concerned. Within this context the principle of International Cooperation, it is stated even at the minimum levels of achievement [119, p.151], fact met between the states ideologically and politically rival, but which are tacitly contributing to fortification and justification of the concept that the dimension of International Cooperation is strictly necessary for the existence of international relations.

We can state that exist an organic relationship between the appearance and development of international relations between states and the establishment of the political and legal framework. The international relations between states may occur previous to legal regulations but it can be as a legal act adopted to stimuli the expected relationship of parties. It is stated about this in the process of development of cooperation relations between the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey. This process was influenced by historic, geographic, politic, economic, cultural, legal factors etc.

Within the context of bilateral relations between the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey, through the imposing number of agreements and signed protocols, which at

present exceeds the number of 70, it is extremely relevant the cooperation between these two states in order to achieve the multilateral aspect of International Cooperation. The relations between Moldova and Turkey starting with tight historic connections have consolidated on political, economic, cultural, industrial spheres etc. The on going consolidation and expansion of the relations between these two states are reiterated by geographical and cultural proximity, the position of Turkey in its capacity as an important actor in South East of Europe, having a special role in global security and economy.

Historical aspects of the relationship between the Republic of Turkey and the republic of Moldova

Turkey and Moldova have strong historic relationships that date back XV century. In 1420, for the first time in the South of Moldova the Turkish army penetrated into the territory targeting towards Cetatea Albă and Chilia, but Alexandru cel Bun, the prince of Moldova during 1399-1402, managed to repel the Turkish attacks [178, p. 24]. In seventies of the XV century began a new period during the reign of Stefan cel Mare that is characterized by organizing resistance against the Ottoman aggression. The actions of Moldovan prince were dictated by the international situation favorable to Ottoman struggle. For the Ottoman Gate the territory of Moldova had a great strategic importance especially due to the fortresses of Chilia and Cetatea Albă, that didn't allow Turkey to turn the Black Sea into "Turkish lake" and establish their control over the region of Lower Danube. The Turks wanted to control the trading centers and ways that passed through Moldova and to seize the country riches [165, p.133-134]. Although Stefan cel Mare in his years of reign (1457-1504) managed to print in its history tabs a significant number of fights, which resulted in failures for the Turkish Army thus became famous and honored both in Moldova, and Turkey, for his courage and his abilities he demonstrated in these fights. Moldova becomes supervised by the Ottomans. The Black Sea finally became at last "the Turkish lake". Moldova becomes to pay a tribute to the state of Ottoman Empire for a period of 300 years, until the Treaty of Bucharest in 1812, when the region was given to the Russian Empire. So, as a result of the Turkish – Russian war from 1806-1812, following the surrender on the part of Turkey and as the result of negotiations from 16 of May 1812, the peace treaty was signed at Bucharest. Moldova's land between Nistru and Prut with fortresses Hotin, Bender, Cetatea Alba, Chilia and Ismail, was annexed to Russia [178, p.11].

Despite the presence of the Ottoman Empire for 300 years the territory of Moldova was not considered an integral part of the Ottoman Empire as well as the territory from Balkans or Middle East. So, not too much of the Ottoman legacy was left on the territory of Moldova, with

exception of a significant number of references from the history of Moldova and a series of words of Turkish origin.

Legal element of the multidimensional aspects of cooperation relations

Addressing the topic of bilateral Moldo-Turkish relations starts with the recognition of the independence of the Republic of Moldova by the Republic of Turkey. The Republic of Turkey was one of the first countries which recognized the independence of the Republic of Moldova on 16th of December 1991, only 3 months after its declaration [130, p.205]. This step was followed by the establishment of official diplomatic relations on the 3rd of February 1992 through the Protocol on establishing diplomatic relations between the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey, document which was signed and entered into force in the same day and that is the start of evolutionary cooperation between these two states. As a result of these actions, it was held the opening of the office of the Consulate General of the Republic of Turkey in Chisinau [206]. In the same year, in 1992, there have been the first official contacts between the leaders of both countries. On 25 of June, at Istanbul, at the initiative of Turgut Özal, the president of the Republic of Turkey it was organized and held the summit of Heads of States bordering Black Sea coast, where has been signed the Statement of the Constitution of The Organization of Black Sea Economic Cooperation (OBSEC). At the works of this regional forum has participated Mircea Snegur, first President of the Republic of Moldova, which had a meeting, face to face, with the Turkish President, during which there were addressed different aspects of political, economic relations and social – cultural [206] and have been laid the foundations of various forms of bilateral cooperation.

In the article 4 of the Treaty of Friendship and Collaboration between the Republic of Turkey and The Republic of Moldova is provided: The parties will hold consultations in order to exchange ideas about international and regional issues and in order to ensure the steady development of their relations. The parties will hold top-tier consultations at least twice a year and also the Ministers of Foreign Affairs will come together regularly [107].

The first high-level meeting between the leaders of the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey constituted an opportunity to open new chapters within the bilateral relations and the cooperation between the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of these States and cooperation on tourism. Within this context in June 1993, were signed Consultation Protocol between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs from The Republic of Moldova and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of The Republic of Turkey on 15 of June 1993 and the Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Moldova and the Government of the Republic of Turkey on the abolishment of visa regime for holders of diplomatic and service passports, and on 23 of June 1993 was signed

the Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Moldova and the Government of the Republic of Turkey regarding the collaboration in the field of tourism [206] .

In article 11 of the Treaty of Friendship and Collaboration between the Republic of Turkey and The Republic of Moldova is provided: The parties have decided to increase the collaboration in the fields of culture, art, education and informatics. To achieve this, the parties will encourage the direct contact and collaboration among the culture and art institutions and educational foundations, will support the development of collaboration between the fields of press and will encourage communication that will benefit from the modern facilities and be more broad and independent [107].

The relations of cooperation in the field of education were launched in 1993, when as a result of a local initiative was founded the branch of the private Theoretic Lyceum "Orizont" from Ceadir-Lunga, UTA Gagauz Yeri. Later in 1994, it was opened another branch of this lyceum in Chişinau, district Buiucani, and in academic year 2000-2001 have begun the activities of the branches from Durleşti and district Ciocana. So, in present days, in the Republic of Moldova activate 5 branches of the Theoretical Lyceum "Orizont" (Chişinău: Buiucani, Ciocana, Durleşti, Balti and Ceadir-Lunga) with teaching in Romanian, English, Russian and Turkish languages, where study around two thousand students [206].

According to the Cooperation Agreement in the field of Education signed between the Ministry of Education of Moldova and Ministry of National Education of the Republic of Turkey signed on 22 of May 1996, starting with the academic year 1996-1997, The Government of Turkey through the Ministry allocates every year to the young people from Moldova 25 scholarships for undergraduate and graduate studies.

Another important event from the history of bilateral Moldo-Turkish relations occurred in May 1994, when the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Moldova was visited by the President of International Cooperation Agency of Turkey (TIKA), as a result of which was opened its representative office in Chisinau and which in the same year began its activity in the Republic of Moldova [206] TIKA represents an agency through which it is implemented the foreign policy of the Republic of Turkey, in particular with states that share the same values with Turkey. The main activity of TIKA is based on the support of the infrastructure investments in UTA Gagauz Yeri region.

The activity of TIKA Agency is in correlation with the provisions of article 13 of the Treaty of Friendship and Collaboration between the Republic of Turkey and The Republic of Moldova: The parties that take the cultural, linguistic and ethnic similarities between the Turkish public and the Gagauzian people that live in the Republic of Moldova, will put effort in providing development of Gagauzian identity with the hope that this will open up new doors to

duel collaboration and that Gagauzian people will build up bridges to strengthen the friendship between Turkey and Moldova [107].

Other activities of this agency vary from the financing the internship programs for teachers from UTA Gagauz Yeri and for the construction of aqueducts. In this way the activity of this agency refers to the projects from different domains as Education, Health Care, Agriculture, Tourism, Industry and Finance. In accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of the Republic of Moldova and the Government of the Republic of Turkey concerning the economic cooperation which was signed in Chisinau on 19thof October 2004 and ratified through Law no. 140 from 30th of June 2005, it was offered a financial support and there have been implemented a series of projects in UTA Gagauz Yeri [168, p.68-73]. So, with the help of TIKA in 2008, for example, there have been installed 114,715 meters of drinking water pipeline in UTA Gagauz Yeri, and the total amount of the aid granted to Moldavian that year constituted 13,20 million dollars USA [143]. Also, under the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of the Republic of Moldova and the Government of the Republic of Turkey concerning the economic cooperation, technical assistance was provided to the library "Ataturk" from Comrat, was reconstructed the city district hospital from Vulcanesti, renovation of the Asylum for old people from Comrat, reconstruction, reequipping and maintenance of the television and radio company from UTA Gagauz Yeri (GRT), and was financed there construction, reequipping and maintenance of the National Assembly and the Administration building of UTA Gagauz Yeri from Comrat. This side is considered one of the most important aspects within the Moldo-Turkish relations taking into account that UTA Gagauz Yeri has a privileged status in the face of Turkish authorities that fact that encourages the implementation of many projects of technical assistance in this region [168, p.68-73].

The cooperation between the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey continues with spread to every field [140, p.143-159].

During the next years there have been a series of visits in the Republic of Turkey of many Moldovan statesmen and specialized delegations, important both from political, economical and cultural points of view that indicates further flourishing of bilateral relations between Moldova and Turkey [206]. Within this context can be mentioned a series of Agreements in the field of transportation and Agreement on the International Carriage between the Government of the Republic of Moldova and the Government of the Republic of Turkey, Agreement on Air Services between the Government of the Republic of Moldova and the Government of the Republic of Turkey signed on the 3rd of June 1994, in the field of Industrial Cooperation Protocol between the Ministry of Industry of the Republic of Moldova and the Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Republic of Turkey, Health Care – The Agreement on Cooperation in

the field of health between the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Moldova and the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Turkey signed on the 11th of November 1997, Protocol on Cooperation in the field of Pharmaceutics between the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Moldova, Ministry of Industry of the Republic of Moldova and Ministry of Health of the Republic of Turkey signed on the 25th of June 1998, Agriculture – the Protocol of Technical, Scientific and Economic Cooperation between The Ministry of Agriculture and Food of the Republic of Moldova and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of the Republic of Turkey signed on the 3rd of June 1994, the Agreement between The Ministry of Agriculture and Food of the Republic of Moldova and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of the Republic of Turkey regarding Economic Cooperation and Technical- Scientific in the domain of Agriculture signed on the 4th of June 2003, Culture – Cultural Cooperation Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Moldova and the Government of the Republic of Turkey signed on the 3rd of June 1994, Cultural Cooperation Agreement between the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Moldova and the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Turkey signed on the 22of May 1996, Cultural Exchange Program between the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Moldova and the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of the Republic of Turkey for 2003-2005, signed on the 4th of June 2003, etc.

One of the significant aspects of the bilateral relations between Moldova and Turkey represents the issue of Transnistrian region and UTA Gagauz Yeri [205, p.176]. The consolidation of the relations with Turkey was an essential step made by the Moldavian officials to strain relations with UTA Gagauz Yeri community and convince the radical fractions from the UTA Gagauz Yeri territory to solve the problem of autonomy through a peaceful dialogue [168, p.68-72].

Turkey's policy regarding the matters relating to UTA Gagauz Yeri and Transnistrian region have been constant and clear from the beginning. Turkey has not supported the independence of breakaway regions and made constant and systematic appeal to territorial integrity of Moldova. Over the years the actions and speeches of the Turkish Government have not deviated from this position.

If there are examined the origins of the Foreign policy of the Republic of Turkey towards Moldova and UTA Gagauz Yeri, can be observed that Turkey maintained a clear position: respect for the territorial integrity of Moldova, as long as it is possible. This approach is validated both for UTA Gagauz Yeri and for Transnistrian region: Turkey the same supports the resolution of the problem regarding Transnistrian region keeping the territorial integrity, political unity and sovereignty of the Republic of Moldova. The Republic of Turkey was not involved in the negotiations with Transnistrian region, but followed the decision of the Organization of

Security and Cooperation in Europe from the Summit of Istanbul from 1999 and made appeal to removal of Russian troops and military equipment from this region.

Platform for cooperation on foreign policy dimension demonstrates that Turkish policy regarding Moldova has clearly defined characteristics. First of all it is a stable one. After the proclamation of independence of the Republic of Moldova in 1991, has been careful to maintain close relations with it in spite of the all changes that occurred in the Moldovan Government. Secondly, it was a balanced and pragmatic one as Turkey always has been careful to follow its policies not to put at risk its interests. Turkey has close relations with UTA Gagauz Yeri the Turkish orthodox minority from the Republic of Moldova without prejudicing the relations with Moldovans. It maintains close relation with Moldova as well without putting at risk the tight relations between the Republic of Turkey and Russia. Turkey has been cautious as regards the protection of public interests of UTA Gagauz Yeri, in the same time being close to the Republic of Moldova, and this is imperative to build the basement of the Turkish policy towards Moldova. Thirdly, it is interested economically in the territory of Moldova. In the fourth, Turkey fights with the negative public perceptions among these two states which originate in illegal migration and trafficking in human beings signing on the 8th of February 2006 the Protocol between the Government of the Republic of Moldova and the Government of the Republic of Turkey regarding the cooperation in the field of combating trafficking in human beings under the Agreement on the Fight Against the illicit Traffic in Drugs, International Terrorism and other organized crimes which was signed on the 3rd of June 1994 [130, p.205].

In the tumultuous political events that followed after the elections from the 5th of April 2009, Turkey kept a balanced and stable approach. In the moment in which communist authorities who succeeded to be in power almost for a decade, have lost the power in favor of Pro-western Parties Coalition, Turkey has followed an approach "wait and see", demonstrating the prudence of not getting involved in the internal affairs of Moldova. The single consequent preoccupation was the protection of the population from UTA Gagauz Yeri and as long as political changes have not endangered these rights Turkey didn't have the necessity to raise the degree of the protection for these people [130, p.205].

Promoting the image and interests of the Republic of Moldova abroad and the key objectives set by the Government imposed by the intensification of the political dialogue, diversification, deepening and strengthening of the specific cooperation in the field of defense and internal affairs with the states considered as strategic partners among them is mentioned and Turkey [168, p.68-72] – a state that disposes of a cooperation potential in the framework of agencies and international organizations interested in combating unconventional threats regarding security. As parts of international system of security and defense the Republic of

Moldova and the Republic of Turkey confirmed their membership in this system by signing of bilateral agreements in the field of cooperation in the military training, scientific and technical domains in the base of the Agreement between the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Moldova and The General Staff of the Republic of Turkey with regard to cooperation in the military training and scientific field, signed on the 19th of November 1999, and in the field of Defense Industry signed on the 8th of August 2000 of the Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Moldova and the Government of the Republic of Turkey regarding the cooperation in the field of Defense Industry. Insurance of national and international security in this context has more of a political character rather than military, because it has the purpose to promote independently of its external policy as a fully-fledged international actor [168, p.68-72].

Parliamentary dimension of the political dialogue is consolidated by the promotion of the relations between the legislatures of both countries within the framework of friendship Groups. The Moldo-Turkish group of friendship from Moldova's Parliament constitutes a conducive framework to promote the relations between the legislatures of both countries [168, p.68-72].

From the establishment of diplomatic relations the Governments of both states have made joint efforts to create a favorable climate for further promotion to an efficient and mutual collaboration, the main emphasis being laid on the creation of the necessary conditions for the rise of export, attraction of investment and increase of economic- commercial trade.

Lately, as a result of promotion actions from behalf of the Embassy of Turkey, of the favorable investment climate in Moldova had increased considerably the interest of Turkish businessmen, the number of Turkish companies [150] that activate in Moldova and increased in recent years [168, p.68-72].

Economic aspects of cooperation

In article 6 of the Treaty of Friendship and Collaboration between the Republic of Turkey and The Republic of Moldova is provided that: The parties will support the collaboration of the two states in the fields of economy, trade, science and technology in a way of serving prosperity to the people and will support a comprehensive development of the collaboration based on mutual benefit [107].

According to the Turkish Law, in the hierarchy of the norms, the international treaties are at the same level with the statutes and carry the value of the statutes. The basic criteria that defines the place of the international treaties in Turkish law, is stated in the article 90 of the Constitution [209, p.66].

Turkey represents one of the most active states from the point of view of economic cooperation with the Republic of Moldova. In 2008, the State Registration Chamber from Moldova registered 757 Turkish Companies, 84 were registered during the same year [137].

Despite their volume, economic relations constitute a significant dimension of a bilateral cooperation between the Republic of Turkey and the Republic of Moldova. Economic investments and the activities of the Republic of Turkey business circle, contributes Moldova's maintenance on Turkish radar [130, p.205].

As a result of the signing on the 14th of February 1994 of the Agreement concerning the Commercial-Economic Cooperation between the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey and the Agreement between the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey on mutual promotion and protection of investments, was established intergovernmental joint-Moldo–Turkish Committee in order to examine the problems that can occur in the implementation process and the preparation of Government recommendations to extend the economic and commercial relations [168, p.68-72]. On this stage, there have been 5 meetings of the Joint Committee mentioned above as it follows:

1. I meeting took place in Chisinau on 6-9 October 1998;
2. II meeting took place in the Republic of Turkey on 30-31 March 2004;
3. III meeting took place in Chisinau on 20-21 October 2005;
4. IV meeting took place in Ankara on 14-17 November 2006;
5. V meeting took place in Chisinau on 12-13 June 2008 [184].

Starting with 1997 it was registered a positive trade balance. So, in 2008, Turkey's export to Moldova was estimated at 198 million dollars and imports were estimated at 69.5 million dollars. In the most part Turkey imports from Moldova fruits, crude leather, grain and wine, and Moldova from Turkey – pharmaceutical products, textile and building materials. In 2009 Turkey was placed on the 9th place of the exporting states of Moldova and on the 7th place in the import which constituted about 5% of the total volume of imports [130, p.205].

Economic Cooperation serves the interests of all parties involved in this dimension [119, p.151], and the importance of economic cooperation is the result of Turkey's economic performance in the last period. Consolidation of the Moldo-Turkish relations including through the signing of a strategic partnership is important due to the Turkey's economic evolution in the last years. Such events have the goal to reduce the dependence on European markets oscillations which means that Chisinau must take efforts to get to the new markets necessary for Moldovan goods. Turkey has recovered relatively easily after economic contraction from 2009 registering in 2011 and 2012 an spectaculars economic increase of 9% and 8,5%, reaching Nominal GDP of 778,1 million of dollars in 2012 [142]. Meanwhile the most of the countries from the European continent face the difficult economic problems, the Governor of the Central Bank of Turkey, Erdem Basci, made efforts to slow the growth by restricting the consumer credit to prevent overheating of the economy [163]. These high rates of economic growth constitute an element

which inspire trust and can support ambitious projects of the Ankara Government in foreign policy. Another important factor which must be taken into consideration refers to Turkey's military expenditures that reached 17.9 billion dollars in 2011; that is approximately 2.3% of GDP placing the Turkish state on the 15th place in the world at this chapter [131]. To the economic indicators must be added the fact that Turkey has growing population that passed the number of 70 million of citizens what shows that it is a market with enormous potential [153].

New perspectives and platforms of cooperation

Official visit in Turkey in the period 1-2 November 2012, of a Prime-Minister Vlad Filat was one important from the perspective of adjusting the bilateral regulations in the field of trade. Besides the official results of the event, the signing of several bilateral Agreements and Protocols between the parties in different fields there were organized two business forums at Ankara and Istanbul where there have been discussed prospects of applications of the provisions of Free Trade Agreement between the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey. More than that during these meetings it was announced the visit of Turkish Prime-Minister, Recep Tayyip Erdogan, at Chisinau, in spring 2013, in the context of which were to be finalized negotiations for to sign The Free Trade Agreement and of the Agreement regarding Strategic Partnership between the Republic of Moldova and Turkey [153]. Within the context of official visit in the Republic of Turkey from December 2013 of the President of the Republic of Moldova, Nicolae Timofti, the two heads of the states have discussed on the necessity of elaboration and signing in near future of a Joint Declaration on the establishment of a strategic partnership between our countries [181].

According to the announcement made by the Turkish Minister of customs and trade, Hayati Yazici, during a briefing held in conjunction with the Ministry of Economy of the Republic of Moldova, Valeriu Lazăr, the Republic of Moldova will sign the Agreement of Free Trade with Turkey in the first half of 2014 [188]. Even the existence of tariff and non-tariff barriers, Turkey is one of the most important commercial partners of the Republic of Moldova [153].

According to the National Bureau of statistics, exports of Moldovan enterprises in Turkey in January-August 2012 amounted to approximately 35 million dollars in decrease compared to the same period of 2007 and 2011, with approximately 15 million dollars [154]. Imports accounted for around 250 million dollars in January-August 2012, increasing by approximately18 million dollars compared to the same period of year 2011 [154]. These dates show us that Turkey ranks 7 as share of exports and imports in Foreign Trade of the Republic of Moldova for January-August 2012.

What is possible to be deducted from the context of these numbers is the fact that these reveal a decrease in exports in Turkey and on the contrary an increase in imports of Turkish goods on Moldavian market. This had lead that the trade balance with this country is negative, taking the third place after Ukraine and China on this chapter, being equal to approximately 215 million dollars for January-August 2012. By comparison with the same period of 2011, when the negative commercial balance was of approximately 181 million dollars, it denotes an increase of this indicator. More than that, according to the National Bureau of Statistics it is stated an increase of negative balance in 2011 to 2010, from 138 million dollars to 293 million dollars.

It is easy to assume that the negative value of the commercial balance of the Republic of Moldova will be accentuated following the liberalization of trade with Turkey. Taking into account that Turkey is one the most leading exporters in Moldova of agricultural- food products, from 2001 to 2010 the import of these products in Moldova increased approximately 10 times, authorities must negotiate the transition periods or certain protection measures of the internal market during the period of transition [153].

Turkey is one of the most important commercial partners of the Republic of Moldova. Obviously that the liberalization of the trade with this country will coincide with the natural tendencies of economic approach with Turkey, Turkey can be an important outlet for the agricultural products which are not exported now in full capacity because the Turks apply high customs tariffs on imports of agro- food products.

Signing the strategic partnership with Turkey has the target to diversify the options of foreign policy of the Republic of Moldova especially from the perspective of boosting the External Trade with the purpose to reduce the dependence of Moldovan goods of certain outlets including the European ones. In the same time it is emphasized that the liberalization of the commercial trade with Turkey besides the positive aspects of the intensification of trade, it will contribute to enhance adverse negative trade balance between the Republic of Moldova and Turkey. This situation wills solicitude the authorities to negotiate the transition periods or certain protection measures of the internal market on the period of transition. So, Turkey is protecting its market. On the basis of negotiated Agreements Turkey will give up immediately the custom tariffs meanwhile for Moldova it is provisioned a transition period of 10 years, this will protect local, domestic producers.

This opening commencement must be followed and by a greater presence of Turkish investors on Moldavian market to create new jobs and to increase the competitiveness of domestic goods [153].

This relationship with Turkey will boost essentially and the Turkish investments especially in the food processing factories which is one of important domains. Turkey will be

able to explore the advantages which Moldova has on agro-food sector: favorable climate, fertile soils and relatively cheap work- force. In parallel with the opportunities to export on Turkish market, it will boost the interest of many Turkish companies to open production lines in Moldova as later to export to Turkey. Or, at this moment it is observed that a good part of the Turkish investments it is oriented towards this field of activity – in Moldova are imported the raw materials, here they are processed and exported to Turkey.

As for the possible risks regarding the local market after the establishment of the free trade with Turkey, these may arise in particular for agricultural products and foodstuffs. Many local companies will not keep up with products from Turkey, which are cheaper, and in this way they could confront with financial problems. The agricultural products from Turkey already occupy a significant share in the local market. This could lead to the bankrupts of local producers which are less competitive.

Trade liberalization with Turkey will generate that Turkish prices will go lower. In Turkey already the quality standards have been recognized by EU, so Moldavian consumers can trust the imported products [149].

Within the framework of the official visit of the President Nicolae Timofti, from December 2013, outlined that the volume of bilateral commercial trade is evaluated at the amount of 500 million dollars [129], and its possibility to double it as the result of signing of the Agreement of Free Trade between the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey [181].

In the context of liberalization of visa regime it is necessary to highlight that on the 24 of January 2014, The Parliament of the Republic of Turkey ratified the Agreement regarding the mutual abolition of the visa regime with the Republic of Moldova, and laterite is expected to be promulgated by the President of the country. So, the citizens of the Republic of Moldova can travel without visas in Turkey from the middle of February 2014 [188].

In conclusion, it is necessary to mention, if there are taken into consideration economic, political dimensions and the Turkish activities then the Republic of Moldova will seem a less significant component to Turkish foreign policy. Nevertheless, the population of UTA Gagauz Yeri which according to Turkish public opinion has an ethnic consistent relationship leads to the fact that relations with Republic of Moldova must become an important aspect for Republic of Turkey. Over the years Turkey was very cautious regarding UTA Gagauz Yeri. Their basic approach was one not to alienate Moldovans within the context of cooperation with people from UTA Gagauz Yeri and in general Turkey has fought for the role of negotiator of these relations. The Turkish role in peaceful understanding of UTA Gagauz Yeri which targeted to its independence contrasted to the conflict unleashed in the case of Transnistrian region constituted an important factor in the establishment of Moldo-Turkish relations. Turkey the same follows a

proactive policy of Moldova within the context of transnistrian conflict, lined to OSCE recommendations and Council of Europe urging the deployment of Russian troops and military equipment from this very region. However, Turkey does not stand out in these matters, not to allow negative influence on economic and political relations with Russia. In other words saying, the Turkish foreign policies careful in order not to prejudice the relations with the Republic of Moldova because of UTA Gagauz Yeri and its relations with Russia because of the Republic of Moldova.

Turkey pursues an active policy regarding UTA Gagauz Yeri and represents a major source for the reconstruction and renovation infrastructure, economy and the human capital from the region. However, Turkey does not ignore the rest of the Republic of Moldova. The Turkish business community is very active and in this way Turkey represents one of the most important business partners of Moldova.

Scientific problem, ways of solutions, the goal and the objectives of the research

Nowadays, when the modern society advancing fast, being accommpanied by extreme dangerous, internatinal cooperation appears like an imperative that has to be developed according to provisions of international law. In this sence, there is no an exception also the cooperation of the states at the bilateral level, including under the process of practical application of the cooperation principle in the relations between Republic of Moldova and Republic of Turkey.

The major scientific problem solved in PhD thesis, consists in elaboration of study of the legal framework regarding the cooperation relations between Republic of Moldova and Republic of Turkey, the assessment of its conformity with the legal provisions of public international law. As a results have done the appreciation of its effeciancy; have been formulated, with the aim of advancing the Moldovan-Turkish cooperation, the recommendations reflected in two draft agreements regarding cross-border and international recognition of the status of permanent neutrality of Moldova by Turkey which can be used by the states bodies in the realization of their activity.

The scientific problem formulated in PhD thesis, was carried out in the result of the application of the following directions of solution:

1. Direction focused on making clear the content, of the legal nature, of the importance of the principle of cooperation of states proceeding from

analysis of the scientific degree of research in the field and its legal dedication.

2. Direction focused on the research of legal framework based of the main areas of cooperation between Moldova and Turkey created in the result of practical application of the principle of cooperation of the states.
3. Direction regarding the Moldovan-Turkish cooperation under the regional international organizations in the quality of member states of both countries in such organizations like: Council of Europe, Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization and others.
4. The direction that framing the generalization of the made research, formulation of conclusions and recommendations, the proposal to develop draft agreements in the aim of the cooperation between Moldova and Turkey.

The aim of this PhD thesis is to research and evaluate the legal framework of cooperation in relations between the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey, resulting from the applicability of the principle of states' cooperation at bilateral level, in order to identify and consolidate legal base for new opportunities of Moldo-Turkish cooperation through rigorous selection of the sustainable initiatives and continuation of initiated projects in the context of European Union implication in the region.

To achieve this goal is necessary to meet the following objectives:

- To approach cooperation principle as a guideline of development of the framework of political and legal in relations between the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey, revealing doctrinal views and normative provisions developed elaborated [210, p.125];
- To substantiate the applicability of the principle of cooperation of the states between the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey on the basis of bilateral treaties concluded between the parts and multilateral treaties to which both countries are parts;
- To highlight and analyze both the legal form and the role of recognition of the Republic of Moldova by the Republic of Turkey as a crucial element for the manifestation of the Republic of Moldova as a subject of international law;
- To present the legal aspect of the main areas of cooperation between the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey, following the correlation with the provision of international law regarding international treaties;

- To elucidate the Moldo-Turkish cooperation in regional international organizations and its reflection on the development of both countries.

The methods regarding the achivement of the principle of cooperation in the relations between Moldova and Turkey is expected to ensure the respect of the independence and equality of partners rights at cooperation, the reciprocal advantage, being excluded the domination of their unilateral interest's.

1.3. Conclusions Chapter I

1. The principle of States' cooperation holds a broad legal consecration in the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations in several documents of international regional organizations, is the subject of scientific inquiry into the doctrine of international contemporary law. This thing emphasizes and confirms the necessity, acceptance and importance of International Cooperation. In the research papers are determined the content, legal matter, the applicability of this principle in relations between states and other actors of the international society.
2. The content of the principle of states' cooperation has found a substantial completion at the present stage. This principle having initially recognized the goal of maintaining the peace and international security in the present time refers to narrower purposes but which have grown up as the level of importance as there are: environmental protection, the use of natural resources, information management, science and technology, social, cultural cooperation and global governance.
3. The principle of States' cooperation must contribute to the overcoming of big difficulties of the international community in general and of each state in particular in providing security, economic development, alimentation, health care, the use of natural resources largely unresolved now.

Till present are not identified the methods and ways of International Cooperation to solve economic, social, military problems both at bilateral as well as multilateral levels. At the same time there are not provisions that would limit the rights of the states to choose the form and the way of international cooperation.

4. In accordance with the principle of International Cooperation each state can establish the bilateral cooperation relations with other members of international community. As a result of this opportunity there is an ascending development of the cooperation between the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey.
5. The cooperation relations between the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey have originally historic, ethnic, geographic and politic paths that boost their consolidation in future.

Although there are some challenges in the cooperation between these two states the bilateral relations between them are based on understanding, on the contribution of the both states in maintaining peace and stability in the region and improving the atmosphere of friendship and cooperation both at bilateral and regional levels, in the interest of common benefit.

There have been developed ascending opportunities and also the cooperation between the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey. This is done with the help of high-level political actions, by adopting legal acts, treaties and agreements of cooperation in various spheres of mutual interest.

II: DOMAINS AND FORMS OF BILATERAL COOPERATION BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA AND THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY.

2.1. The role of recognition of the Republic of Moldova and the establishment of the diplomatic relations in developing Moldo-Turkish political cooperation

In the development of the relations between states and their legal regulation, international recognition occupies a decisive place. Obtaining the recognition is a primary concern of all new states, due to the effects which it produces in the legal position of the new state.

With the proclamation of sovereignty and independence in 1991, Moldova had the necessity to be recognized as an independent state. Directly, the Declaration of Independence of the Republic of Moldova from 27th of August 1991 says, "*as a sovereign and independent state, the Republic of Moldova solicits to all states and governments of the world to recognize its independence as well as it was proclaimed by the freely elected Parliament of the Republic, and expresses its desire to establish political, economic, cultural and other fields of mutual interest with all the European countries, with all countries, being ready to proceed to the establishment of the diplomatic relations with them, according to the international norms of law and the existing practice on this matter"* [50].

As a proof of the role of the recognition of independence of the Republic of Moldova in its development of statehood it should be considered the necessity to expose the contents from the institution of the international recognition.

The birth of a new state and the appearance of a new subject of international law take place simultaneously. According to the international law the existing states, taken individually or as a part of the international organizations, cannot invest the new states with legal and international character, having it as a result of implementing the right of self-determination by peoples and the creation of the independent states [230, p.91]. At the same time, the international recognition of the state is an indispensable element of the incorporation of a state within the international and bilateral relations [239, p.550].

The element of consolidation of facts in law, recognition plays a decisive role in the evolution of the state. The constitution of the states, their territorial and political changes, whether they are peaceful or not, are all events that affect the structure and the functioning of the international community; in this respect, it is legitimate for the other subjects within the international law to have the possibility to influence the moment and form of these interferences. This is an element of their sovereignty to decide, thus, directly on the composition of the international society and on the behaviors capable to modify the international law. In the same time, it remains difficult to specify the exact nature of recognition; primarily due to reasons of principle - the international law is getting acquainted with the new appeared facts and should

avoid to supply by means of this method the ways of political pressure towards the states; on the other hand there might be invoked technical reasons: the recognition might be implicit, can be expressed tacitly, the fact which implies a delicate interpretation [239, p.550-551].

In order to understand the nature of recognition act, there is proposed to be enumerated the definitions underlined in the scientific literature:

- Recognition is an act in which it is expressed the intention of the state that recognizes its participation in international, legal and stable relations with the recognized part and in such a way there are created legal conditions favorable for the economic, politic and adequate relations as well as relations of other nature between the part which recognizes and the recognized part [230, p.91].
- Recognition is an act through which an existing state declares to consider as a state a new formed community, which claims this quality and takes the responsibility to treat it with respect in further relationships with the state [239, p.550].
- Recognition is the procedure by which a subject of international law, especially, a state that has not participated at the time of occurrence of a situation or at the elaboration of an act, accepts this situation or this act to rely on, in other words saying it admits to apply the consequences of one or another [239, p.550].

In the doctrine of the international and contemporary law the debates on the nature of the act of recognition do not stop. Is this a constitutive or a declared act? In other words, the state exists from the moment of its recognition or has existed till this moment. Some scholars believe that a state is not a state once its peers do not consider it as such.

The constitutive nature of the act of recognition is, therefore, difficult to be accepted. On the contrary, the recognition seems to be declarative because it does not change the fact of the situation. A State recognizes and considers a particular entity as a state; therefore we deal with a declaratory act [242].

Lately it has appeared the expressions in the constitutive manner without producing consequences, which can be taken into account in practice. The DECLARATION from Brussels in 1997 entitled The *Directive of recognition of the new states in Eastern Europe and Soviet Union and the DECLARATION* concerning *Yugoslavia* in which the recognition of the new appeared states by the European Community in the Eastern and Central Europe as a result of dissolving of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia has been subordinated to a series of conditions [243, p.44]. Also in the DECLARATION of the main philosophies on the recognition of the new states in the Eastern Europe and Soviet Union, signed on the16th of December 1991 the member states of the European Community have set five criteria which had to be followed by the new states:

1) Follow the book of rules of the Charter of the United Nations and the given commitments according to the Final Act from Helsinki and to the Chart from Paris, especially with reference to the civil state, democracy and human rights;
2) guarantee the rights of the ethnic and national groups and of the minorities according to the CSCE commitments;
3) respect the inviolability of the territorial limits that cannot be modified only through peaceful means and mutual agreement;
4) respect all the commitments on disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation, as well as security and regional stability;
5) Respect the commitment to settle by agreement, and if it is necessary - through arbitration, all matters are the succession of the states and the regional disputes [31].

In addition, the recognition could be seen as a political tool that involves important consequences of the legal aspect. On the International level, in most cases, it is accepted the idea that the recognition of a state or government is a legal notification of a state of affairs. At the same time it cannot be accepted the idea of not recognizing a state, for example, which will deprive that entity of rights and obligation within the framework of the international law, except making those situations when it might be possible to state that the recognition is constitutive for the legal entity. In general, the political existence of a state is independent from the recognition of the other states and in such a way as an unrecognized state it must be considered the subject of the rules of international law. It cannot be considered free from the restrictions of an aggressive behavior and cannot be viewed as its territory as *terra nullius*. The non-recognition and therefore the lack of the diplomatic relationship can affect the unrecognized states to confirm its rights or other states in asserting its obligations according to the international law, but will not affect the existence of such rights and obligations. This solution is different from that which is offered by the domestic law. Internally because the recognition is essentially a political act, it is reserved for the governments. This means that the judge must accept as a general principle the discretion of the executive and recognize the effects of this decision. The Trial courts cannot recognize a state or a government. They can only accept and strengthen the appeared legal consequences from the political decisions of the executive [135, p.471-472].

Therefore, the recognition is not a simple formality and its legal use is real, fact which explains that the principal concern of all the new states is to obtain recognition. Having the goal to establish the existence of a new state, the act of recognition causes changes in the legal situation of the new state and it takes into account two fundamental moments in the field of international recognition:

1) The new state does not require recognition to exist as a state [223, p.49];

2) Just the recognition normalizes at all levels and in all fields the relations between the new state and the state that is being recognized [239, p.553-554]. In this sense, the recognition simplifies the existence of the new state and contributes to the normalization of the economic and political relations with other states, takes the new state out of international isolation. It is easier to the recognized state to realize its international and legal personality [223, p.49].

There is not a specific formula for expressing the recognition, therefore, in practice, but the doctrine also proposes a series of possibilities about the matter:

A) The most often takes place the recognition of a state as sovereign and independent , which implies that the state, which recognizes begins with the idea that the recognized state has the ability to participate in the international relations as a subject of international law [225, p.87]. In this sense, from practice is deduced the rule according to which the recognition requires the addressing of a State or group of States to the government of the new state and the declaration of the volume and nature of relations with the new state. Such declaration is accompanied by the expressing of the wish to establish with the recognized State the diplomatic relations and the exchange of the representatives [218, p.121].

B) The recognition of a state that usually occurs through a Unilateral DECLARATION from the state that recognizes or the head of the state who recognizes which is communicated through a special note or a letter to the government or to the recognized head of the state [224, p.319].

C) The recognition may take the form of a mixed statement of the governments of the both states [224, p.319].

D) The recognition of a new state is performed in the shape of a letter from the state that recognizes, sent in a diplomatic way or dedicated to the solemn ceremony of the declaration of independence [223, p.49].

The effects and the nature of the act of recognition in the international law are multiple, being dictated by its complexity. Undeniable, however, is the impact of recognition on the capacity of the new state to become a veritable member of the international community.

The relations between the State which recognizes and the recognized state appeared on the basis of the act of recognition that exists indifferently of the establishment between the states of the diplomatic relations, consular representations or other type. Report of recognition and the diplomatic and the consular reports result from different rules of international law. The recognition as a legal fact is the basis for the subsequent relationships between the subjects of the international law; the diplomatic and the consular relations are being established after the recognition [219, p.63]. In this way, the recognition of a state is a legal, diplomatic and political

act. The act of recognition is in the first place a political and diplomatic act because the recognition of a state allows establishing officially the relationships. It also allows the access into the international organizations to an entity, being a member (UN takes a certain attitude towards the entities that are not states, giving them the status of observer or guest). Finally, the act of recognition is a legal act because the state, which considers another subject as a state and treats it as it should be treated [242].

Therefore, the act of recognition is a unilateral and discretionary act of a legal, diplomatic and political nature.

Acceptance of a State as a member of the Organization of the United Nations is an affirmation of the international and legal character of the state. At the same time, this implies neither its collective recognition nor individual recognition from certain member-states of the UN. Also, the refusal to accept as a member of UN cannot be qualified as unrecognition [225, p.91].

Simultaneously, the web page of the Organization of the United Nations brings some accuracy in the field of international recognition of the states or governments. According to the content of the Analytical Appendix no. 2 from August, 2005 the recognition of a new state or government is an act which can be realized only by the states or governments. The Organization of the United Nations, being neither one nor the other, is not powered to recognize a state or a government. The Organization of UN may admit a new state as a member or to accept the representatives of a new government [56]. According to the first paragraph of the 4th Article of the Charter of the United Nations, may become members of the United Nations all the other peace-loving states which accept the obligations from the Charter of the United Nations, and which according to the Organization are capable and ready to fulfill them [105]. In this order of ideas, the stages of adhesion of a new state to the Organization of the United Nations are the following:

- The state writes an application form to the General Secretariat, to which an official declaration is attached, notifying the acceptance of the obligations imposed by the Charter.
- The application is firstly examined by the Security Council. Any recommendation for admission must benefit of the favorable vote of nine of the 15 members of the Council, including the votes of the five permanent members: China, USA, the Russian Federation, France and UK.
- In case the Council recommends the adhesion, its recommendation will be examined by the General Assembly; for the adhesion of a new state is necessary the vote of a majority of two thirds of the members of the General Assembly. The state becomes a member of the Organization of the UN when it is adopted the resolution concerning the adhesion.

In each session, the General Assembly examines the mandates of each representative of the Member States participating in the session. At this examination can be asked the question whether a representative or another has been accredited by the government. If there is controversy, as a last solution, the issue is decided by the majority vote of the Assembly. It is necessary to note that the normal changes of the governments, especially about democratic elections, do not put into discussion the mandates of the representatives of the concerned states [242].

Being mentioned the main thesis of the public international law in the matter of recognition of the states further it will be referred to the particular situation of the Republic of Moldova, which in the legal proclamation and the formation of the stativity concerning the existing practices and nowadays is considered an independent, sovereign, a full member by the international community.

In this way, generalizing the fact mentioned above it can be inferred that the obtaining of the statehood is a lasting process and materializes through a series of acts and the events. It is said that acts and the events for the statehood, significant from the political point of view, are still insufficient. From the judicial point of view these do not cover a right issue in the key as a customary law as the international law, where there is not a precise and instantaneously moment where the state appears. Different is the situation from the internal point of view [243, p.44].

The process of recognition of the Republic of Moldova together with the proclamation of the sovereignty and independence in 1991 has evolved rapidly, today the Republic of Moldova being recognized by the all member-states of the UN [156, p.154-157]. The Republic of Moldova achieved the status of a subject of international relations - equal to the other states of the world. This fact has determined the following steps of the young state, which was placed in front of the urgent necessity to accomplish a number of cardinal reforms in all spheres of political, economic and internal and social life. At the same time, next to the internal ones, multiple changes were necessary and in the domain of external policy. Immediately after the obtaining of the sovereignty and independence, Moldova has faced primordial needs to highlight the priorities of its external policy, to elaborate the main directions in this field and to begin the establishment and building of the political and diplomatic relations with closed and far neighbors as well as with the international structures [206, p.1-2].

From the first states that have recognized the independence and sovereignty of the Republic of Moldova and confirmed this thing by establishing diplomatic relations is the Republic of Turkey. The approach of the topic the bilateral Moldo-Turkish relations begins with the recognition of independence of the Republic of Moldova by the Republic of Turkey on December 16th 1991 [206, p.1-2], just three months after the declaration of

independence. Simultaneously, the Moldo-Turkish relations are not limited to the last two decades. In reality, these relationships have deep roots in history, formed by the geographical proximity and the law of the neighboring countries. From the retrospective of these cultural and historical ties, the cooperation between Turkey and the Republic of Moldova has developed very rapidly after the establishment of the diplomatic relations [146].

As a result of the recognition of the Moldovan independence by the Republic of Turkey the diplomatic relations were officially established on February 3rd 1992 through an exchange of diplomatic notes. As a result of these actions, it took place the opening of the Office of the General Consulate of Turkey in Chisinau. Referring to the first General Consul of Turkey in Moldova was appointed the diplomat Ender Arat [206, p.3], an experienced diplomat, from the Turkish Embassy in Bonn, who later became chief clerk of the Turkish President Suleyman Demirel [217, p.476]. The inauguration of the General Consular Office in the capital gave a significant impulse and increased essentially the bilateral relations [206, p.3]. In February 1994, the General Consulate of Turkey in Chisinau was turned into an Embassy, and in April 1994, through the Decree of the President of the Republic of Moldova, Mr. Ion Butnaru was appointed the first Ambassador of the Republic of Moldova in the Turkish capital [206, p.5]. There are important dimensions of the diplomats and the legal base that they are the representatives of [209, p.135].

Another important event in the history of the Moldo-Turkish bilateral relations occurred in May 1994, when the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Moldova, was visited by the President of the Turkish International Cooperation Agency (TIKA), after which it was inaugurated its representative in Chisinau. On the 2nd of June, 1995, the new Turkish Ambassador, Alan Mumin, was received by the President of the country, M. Snegur with the purpose of handing the letters of accreditation. During the meeting they discussed the prospects of the bilateral cooperation, as well as within the international structures. In his turn, the Ambassador, along with emphasizing the development of economic relations, pleaded also to "encourage the Turkish businessmen to invest in the economy of Moldova" [206, p.7]. The Treaty of Friendship and Collaboration between Moldova and the Republic of Turkey, which is the basic document for the cooperation of these two countries, was signed on June 3rd, 1994. Officially, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs states that the attitude of Turkey towards the Republic of Moldova is based on the principles of collaboration and mutual understanding by supporting the contributions of these countries to the peace and stability in the region as an independent and sovereign state, through the promotion of the atmosphere of friendship and cooperation at a bilateral, multilateral and regional level, which serves for the mutual interests of the both countries [134, p.206] .

In connection with the establishment of the diplomatic relations between the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey, the President of the Republic of Moldova, Mircea Snegur, decreed the opening in Ankara of the Embassy of the Republic of Moldova [32]. Later however to realize the Decree of the President of the Republic of Moldova no. 135 from the 10th of May 1994, concerning. "The inauguration of the Embassy of the Republic of Moldova in the Republic of Turkey" for the first time the Government has approved the estimate of expenditure, the staff and the structure of the Moldovan Embassy. Later, however, the structure of the diplomatic mission in Turkey was repeatedly revised and modified. Gradually, the structural changes can be traced in the following table:

Year / structure	THE DIPLOMATIC STAFF	THE TECHNICAL ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF
1994 [9]	Ambassador Secretary Secretary II	Chief Accountant-head of Chancery Administrator- driver
2007 [10]	Ambassador Advisor Secretary Secretary II	Chief Accountant-head of Chancery Administrator- driver
2010 [11]	Ambassador Advisor Secretary	Chief-chief accountant Administrator- driver
2012 [12]	Ambassador Advisor Secretary Secretaries	Chief Accountant-head of Chancery Administrator- driver

Additionally, to the Embassy in Ankara, the Republic of Moldova opened a General Consulate in Istanbul and an Honorary Consulate in Izmir in the Republic of Turkey [127].

Therefore, the changes in the structure of the diplomatic mission allows us to conclude that at the moment, Turkey becomes a strategic partner for Moldova, but the Moldo-Turkish collaboration knows an ascension, confirmed in the declarations of Mr. Nicolae Timofti, the President of the Republic of Moldova in December 19th 2013 [185], but also by His Excellency the Ambassador of Turkey in the Republic of Moldova, Mehmet Selim Kartal [146].

Obviously, following the recognition of Moldova, the establishment of the diplomatic relations, the states have started a fruitful collaboration in the political, economic, cultural plan. This has been manifested over the years by the official visits, conclusion of the

international treaties, the development and realization of the mutual projects etc. The Moldo-Turkish domains of cooperation are extremely various and the both countries have managed to sign 70 bilateral treaties. In the same time 12 projects were initiated for the consolidation of the bilateral cooperation.

The relations between Republic of Turkey and the Republic of Moldova can be addressed in three dimensions: economic, political and humanitarian. The external politics of Turkish towards Moldova is elaborated and developed in these three spheres of collaboration and with a different degree of involvement and importance. In the same time it can be identified the distinctive features of the external politics of Turkey vis-a-vis the Republic of Moldova:

1) Stability. From the declaration of independence of Moldova in 1991 Turkey was careful to maintain close relations with Moldova despite the changes in state leadership;
2) Pragmatism and balance. Turkey was careful in promoting the policies that would undermine its interests. The Republic of Turkey maintains close relationships with UTA Gagauz Yeri, the Turkish Orthodox Christian minority from the Republic of Moldova, without damaging the relations with the Moldovans. Turkey also maintained close relations with the Republic of Moldova without compromising the relationships with the Russian Federation;
3) Turkey has economic interests in the Republic of Moldova [134, p.205];

The first meetings, at a high level, between the leaders of the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey, were an opportunity to open a new chapter in bilateral relations. As a result, it has been created a political and legal framework for the future bilateral cooperation. In June 1993, Nicolae Ţâu, the Minister of the Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Moldova, made his first official visit in the Republic of Turkey, where he met with his Turkish counterpart, Hikmet Çetin. At this meeting were signed the Protocol of consultations between the Ministry of the Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Moldova and the Ministry of the Foreign Affairs of Turkey, the agreement between the Government of the Republic of Moldova and the Government of Turkey, concerning the abolition of the regime of visas for holders of the diplomatic and service passports, and the agreement between the Government of the Republic of Moldova and the Government of the Republic of Turkey concerning the cooperation in the domain of tourism. The visit of the Moldovan Minister of Foreign Affairs in Ankara gave a new impulse to the bilateral relations. The result of this visit was the decision of the Government of Moldova to open in the Republic of Turkey its diplomatic representation at the level of Embassy. An identical decision was also taken by the Turkish Government [206, p.5].

A major act in the young political and diplomatic relations of the republics was the first official visit of the President of Turkish Republic in Moldova. It is worth mentioning that the visit was anticipated by lasting diplomatic consultations and discussions about the documents

intended for signature. As a result, it was elaborated and initiated the first Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the Republic of Moldova and Turkey, and the other five agreements. During the official visits of Mr. Suleiman Demirel made from 1st – 4th of June 1994 were held multiple meetings and discussions at the Presidency, Parliament and Government, a special point of the visiting program of the Turkish President was the travel to Comrat. The penultimate day of the visit was crowned with the signing of the first basic document Moldova - Turkey "The Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the Republic of Moldova and Turkey" [107], performed by the heads of the states, Mircea Snegur and Suleiman Demirel. In this document were provided the general principles of the bilateral relations and highlighted the directions of their development. The President Demirel stressed that "this agreement will give the opportunity to sign other documents and to develop the cooperation between our countries in many fields. It's the agreement concerning the technical, scientific and economic cooperation in agriculture. The intergovernmental agreements of cultural cooperation, the combating of drug trafficking, terrorism, and the intergovernmental agreements of cooperation in the automobile and air transport". At the same time for the first time in Moldovan diplomatic practice, vis-a-vis the signing of the international political documents, was highlighted a national minority as "a bridge" between the two nations and states, and the acceptance of Turkey as a guarantor in keeping the national identity of the UTA Gagauz Yeri people in the Republic of Moldova. Among many documents and signed agreements during these meetings, was the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, the Memorandum concerning the giving from the Turkish government of a credit of 35 million $ for Moldova [206, p.5-6].

It is important to mention that in 1992 there were established the beginning of the legal basis of the Moldo-Turkish cultural cooperation by signing the first agreement between the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Moldova and the Ministry of National Education of Turkey. Due to it, since 1992/1993 the Turkish government with the help of the Ministry of Resort allocated to the young Moldovans 75 scholarships in various prestigious institutions of higher education. In the next two years, the number of places to study in the universities from Turkey given to the citizens of Moldova has been constantly growing, then decreased to 30-35 scholarships, fact which is explained by the appearance of other more advantageous possibilities in Romania, Germany, USA, UK etc. [206, p.4]. In its turn the Republic of Moldova, as the contracting part, since 1993 has started the registrations of the Turkish students in its institutions of higher education, giving both places the budget education and education financed by contract [206, p.4].

The President of Turkey, Suleyman Demirel, visited Moldova twice, in summer, 1994 and in summer, 1998. During its first official visit in Chisinau, Suleyman Demirel opened the

Turkish embassy in Chisinau and after a series of successful meetings and negotiations with the President of the Republic of Moldova, Mircea Snegur, the head of the Turkish state together with his officials, businessmen and journalists who came with him, had been in Comrat and in Ceadîr-Lunga, where he was received warmly by the natives, and the Scientific Council of the University from Comrat conferred him the title of Doctor Honoris Causa [217, p.476]. In the context of unstable relationships when the population of UTA Gagauz Yeri was displeased by the attitude of the governing officials, the parts, being well informed on the situation had a constructive dialogue, in which they demonstrated the abilities of diplomats.

Suleyman Demirel was promoting insistently the idea that all the problems must be solved in the context of the territorial integrity of Moldova and exclusively through peaceful ways: "Only in these conditions Turkey can help the people of UTA Gagauz Yeri in solving complicated issues" said Demirel. After several years, Demirel, in his discussion with the Ambassador of Moldova in Turkey, Tudor Angheli, recognized that during his first visit in Comrat, he mostly feared of the foolish actions of the leaders from Comrat, who could cause the official authorities to the inadequate actions implying the force [217, p.477].

"When violence becomes an accomplished fact when the blood of the innocent people was spilled, their appointment of accuser-prosecutor or defense no matter how good specialists they are, is in vain. Therefore, my mission was to convince the both parts not to exceed the moral and legal field, to make them think about the future of Moldova" [217, p.477]. The same discussions with the leaders of UTA Gagauz Yeri were held by Ismet Sezghin – the observer of Turkey for the elections of the Parliament in Moldova in1994 [217, p.477].

In the same direction, has been held the Demirel's discussion with the president of Moldova, Mircea Snegur. Demirel, with respect to the President said that the Turkish government considers the UTA Gagauz Yeri people as a bridge of friendship between Turkey and the Republic of Moldova, and not otherwise. The Turkish President appealed to the reason of the Moldovan leaders, indicating that the use of force will only strengthen the resistance of the UTA Gagauz Yeri population and the consequences of such actions will be extremely detrimental to the future of the young state. From Suleyman Demirel's speech addressed to the leaders of the Republic of Moldova: "Hatred cannot be terminated by hatred, but only by mutual understanding. The look for future growth is based on the knowledge of the past, keeping careful negative moments in the interethnic communication. It must be found peaceful ways with the help of the friends to solve the UTA Gagauz Yeri problem. Turkey is ready to give to Moldova a political and economic help. It may use; its influence to support Moldova on the international arena" [217, p.478].

During his visit in the summer of 1998 in Moldova, President of Turkey, Suleyman Demirel visited the Technical University of Moldova, where the Academician Ion Bostan, the rector of UTM, read the decision of the Senate to offer to the high guest the honorific title of Doctor Honoris Causa of the institution in the presence of the Senate members, students, scientists from the Academy of Science of Moldova, practically all the rectors of the universities from Chisinau and approximately 200 of scientists, administrators, men of art from Turkey. During the same official visit, Suleyman Demirel went to Comrat, where he stressed that Turkey is willing to help on several levels Moldova, exactly with 35 million dollars were to be supplemented with other credits. Also, in Comrat the Guest reminded of the 200 000 dollars allocated to the capital for the reparation of an orfelinat. At the University from Comrat, Demirel gave to the rector Stephen Varban a package with 100.000 dollars. It was inaugurated a library and has been repaired the building, and those 20.000 volumes of books are the gift of Turkey [197, p.1].

In his speech delivered on the stage of the House of Culture, the President Petru Lucinschi mentioned that everything that has been done and is done for the national minorities concerns the strengthening of the unity of people throughout the Republic of Moldova so that they can work freely and live a decent life: “We expect credits, investments from Western businessmen, they expect from us stability in the country, creative work”. The language and the folklore of UTA Gagauz Yeri are in danger to disappear. Now there are made efforts to revive them, there is a battle for the UTA Gagauz Yeri language in the Latin script, so that it can reach the parameters of modern literary language [197, p.1].

The last moment of the visit was the official opening of the project concerning the supply of drinking water of the southern districts of Moldova. This purpose has been allocated 15 million dollars from the credit of 35 million dollars offered by Turkey. The project involves the use of the underground water as well as the water from three large lakes. Initially, three countries and seven villages, mostly from the bottomland of the River Prut will be provided with drinking water [197, p.1].

Its economic aspect of collaboration between Moldova and the Republic of Turkey is important, or today Turkey is situated among the top ten most important economic partners of the Republic of Moldova [167]. After the first official visit of the President of Turkey in the Republic of Moldova, the bilateral relations and first of all the economic ones began to develop with quick steps. While in 1992 the volume of trade exchange between these two countries was approximately of one million dollars, later by 1996 it raised up to 8 million dollars. Simultaneously, the number of the Turkish companies increased, which started to work

as economic agents in Moldova. For example, in 1997 their number constituted 78 including famous companies as “Summa”, “Infiniti”, “Efes Pilsner” etc [206, p.7].

In terms of evolution, the most important moments of the economic collaboration is summarized to the following: the result of numerous discussions between presidents of Moldova and Turkey, in July 1994 it was concluded to offer to Moldova a credit of 35 million dollars to solve serious problems, that is the supply of the drinking water of the population in Ceadir Lunga and Vulcanesti. In this way not only the UTA Gagauz Yeri states but the Moldavian ones as well were connected to the aqueduct. During the first visit of Demirel it was agreed by the Turkish government to grant scholarships, including to the Academy of Police in Ankara. Turkey has become an economic and strategic partner and a friend on the international arena [217, p.478].

On October 9th, 1998 at the Ministry of Industry and Trade was signed the Protocol concerning the development of the economic and commercial relations between the Republic of Moldova and Turkey. The signatories of the document were Ion Tanase, the Minister of Industry and Trade, which at that moment was the only one of this type. The parts have mentioned that the document is the result of hard work of the members of the mixt and Moldo-Turkish Economic Committee established on the basis of the Agreement concerning Trade Economic Cooperation between the Republic of Moldova and Turkey signed on the 14th of February 1994. Previously, for two days, the members of the committee have analyzed two projects of the protocol, which stipulates the way how the economic and commercial relations will be extended and diversified, resulting from the economic potential of the each country. For this purpose, it had to be organized mutual visits of the representatives of the public and private sector. The parts have agreed to study the possibilities to create offices and trade centers in Chisinau and Istanbul. According to the reports, signed on the 1st of June 1998 and ratified by the Parliament of the Republic of Moldova, appeared the possibility of credit facilitation by “Turkish Eximbank”. It was also expected the fulfillment of the procedures required for the full utilization of the credit line as well as of the procedures for granting the credit for financing the project, concerning the drinking water supply in the southern districts of Moldova. Concerning the economic collaboration, in the energetic sector is planned the rehabilitation of the pipe for the transport of the natural gases from Russia in Turkey through the territory of the Republic of Moldova, as well as studying the possibilities to build a new pipe. The parts agreed to stipulate also the collaboration between organizations and firms, which work in industry, agriculture, transport and communication [174, p.2].

Realizing the stipulations of the Strategy of attracting the investments and the promoting the exports for 2006-2015, the Embassy of the Republic of Moldova in Turkey, with the

purpose to develop the industrial sector from Moldova, considered it appropriate to take over the Turkish experience in creating the organized and industrial zones. The ad-interim chief of the Mission has visited the industrial zones during 2011 from Gaziantep and Ankara. That from the capital of Turkey has visited the vice Prime Minister Valeriu Lazar accompanied by the Governor of UTA Gagauz Yeri M. Formuzal. It was agreed that, at the first stage it will be obtained\translated the Turkish legislation, which governs the activities of the organized industrial zones. After this, between the Republic of Moldova and Turkey would be organized an exchange of visits with the participation of the interested representatives of the central and local authorities, of the profile organizations (chambers of industry, CCI, professional associations) and of the interested businessmen [84, p.4-5].

Similarly, the Embassy of Moldova in Turkey received the requirement of a firm from Nimoreni, Republic of Moldova (the producer of alcoholic drinks from fruits) to help to promote its production on the Turkish market. It has been received the request of the Moldovan company Danube Logistics SRL concerning the sea transport, with containers, of the goods between the ports of Giurgiulesti and Istanbul. However, the requests of the economic Turkish agents are more numerous and are aimed mainly to export the Turkish products in Moldova. The Embassy of the Republic of Moldova follows to complete a list of the Turkish importers of alcoholic drinks, which will be made available to the exporters of these products from Moldova. To the Turkish importers will be communicated the list of the largest exporters of these products from the Republic of Moldova [84, p.7]. Concerning other areas of commercial-economic cooperation, the Embassy of Moldova in Ankara offered opportunities and business contacts in the domains: agriculture, food, transport. At the same time, the Embassy participated directly in the promotional event the Exhibition from Grand Ankara Rixos [84, p.4-5].

In the fourth quarter of 2011 the Ministry of the Foreign Affairs and European Integration the diplomatic mission of the Republic of Moldova in Turkey have disseminated promotional information such as: The investment Guide “Invest in Moldova”, the booklets “the Touristy Moldova”, “The Road of Monasteries”, “The Wine Road”, “Free Economic Zones of the Republic of Moldova, Industrial Parks”, “Doing business in Moldova”, “Light Industry”, “Why invest in Moldova” information, concerning the principal macroeconomic indicators of Moldova, the socio-economic evolution, the network of transport, and the possibilities to invest in the infrastructure of the roads, contests and auctions on the exposure to the privatization of the public property of the state, information about the stocks of the production which is now in the Republic of Moldova, as well as the exhibition calendar planned to be organized by the International Center of Exhibitions “MoldExpo” during 2012. In the context of studying the foreign experience on an economic line, the diplomatic Mission elaborated during the fourth

quarter a series of informative and analytical materials, which were submitted for the examination of the profile institutions from the country;

1. The Turkish economy during the global economic crisis and the new recent anti-crisis measures;

2. The tendencies of the economy of Turkey in 2011 [84, p.14-15].

Referring to the expansion of the bilateral political and legal framework, the Embassy of the Republic of Moldova in Turkey has delivered to Turkey the projects on the cooperation agreements between CCI a RM and Chamber of Commerce from Izmir, between CCI a RM and the Industry Chamber from the Aegean Region. The projects were developed by the Moldovan part and were mainly accepted by the Turkish part [84, p.17].

The Turkish Agency of Cooperation and Development (TIKA) finances various projects in UTA Gagauz Yeri. The administration from Comrat and the Government from Ankara set the priorities for such financial projects. The administration from Comrat comes with proposals to TIKA. These are analyzed in Ankara and then are transposed into life. This procedure is a very transparent one. And benefits of such projects are clearly set not only for the citizens of UTA Gagauz Yeri, but also from other regions of the Republic of Moldova [200].

The signing of several agreements and protocols with Turkey constitutes an important step in the consolidation of the bilateral relations. It is also necessary to emphasize the idea that such actions, including the signing in the near future of a strategic partnership, are intended to diversify the options of the foreign policy of Moldova, especially from the perspective of the external stimulation of the trade with the purpose to reduce the dependence of Moldovan goods on certain sale markets, such as European ones, facing serious economic problems. At the same time, it should be highlighted the idea that the liberalization of the regime of commercial changes with Turkey under the positive aspects, the increase of the commercial trade will contribute to the emphasis of the negative commercial balance between the Republic of Moldova and Turkey. This situation will require the authorities to negotiate transition periods or specific measures of protections of the internal period of transition. This opening must be followed by greater presence of Turkish investors on the Moldovan market to create new jobs and to increase the competitiveness of the local goods. But the presence of the foreign investors depends on how the government from Chisinau will fight the corruption and the inefficiency of legal bodies, which represent usually major barriers in the way of the attracting the foreign investments [153, p.3].

Today Turkey is interested in developing an effective partnership with the Republic of Moldova including the military sector by identifying the beneficial projects for the armed force of the both states. On 18th of April, 2014 the Minister of Defense, Valeriu Troenco, had

a meeting with the Turkish Ambassador in Chisinau, Mehmet Selim Kartal. At this event participated the Chief of the Major State, the Commander of the National Army, the Colonel Igor Gorgan, and the military attaché of Turkey in Moldova located in Kiev, the Colonel Shamil Turk Ozkan. The Turkish Ambassador in Moldova, Mehmet Selim Kartal made a declaration during the working visit with the Minister of Defense Valeriu Troenco. At the meeting, they discussed the priority whether both parts fit for the development and deepening of the bilateral cooperation in the military field. The Minister of Defense expressed its gratitude for the opportunities of the professionals of the National Army in the specializing institutions from Turkey, especially in the Regional Center of training, a Partnership for Peace from Ankara. "We appreciate the high training of the Moldovan officers and non-commissioned officers, trained in the elite military schools of Turkey. Accomplishing their studies, they bring in the units of the National Army modern standards, performance and projects aimed at developing the institution of defense", specified the minister Troenco. In his turn, Mehmet Selim Kartal said that Moldova can count on the friendship of Turkey. At the same time, the official reiterated the willingness of his country to continue an effective partnership in the military field through the identification of the beneficial projects for the armies of Turkey and of the Republic of Moldova [167].

Today Turkey is one of the strategic partners of the Republic of Moldova, a confirmed fact through the declaration of the President of Moldova, Mr. N. Timofti on December 19th , 2013: "I am pleased to see that our political and diplomatic relations are excellent and are in a constant developing. We collaborate very well, both at a bilateral level and within the international and regional organizations from which the both countries take part. We have common approaches and share the same values of democracy, modernization, mutual respect of the territorial integrity and of the inalienable right of each country to promote its independent external policy. We are proud that we have the possibility to develop together with Turkey, a major power in this region of the world, a dynamic, political and diplomatic dialogue. I am convinced that the signing of the Declaration Concerning the Establishment of a Strategic Partnership between the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey will mark a new stage in the Moldo-Turkish bilateral relations" [185].

Generalizing the subject it can be found that starting with the foundation of an independent and sovereign state based on the respect for international law and the accepted general accepted democratic values, Moldova, during the first half of the 90s, has developed a well-defined strategy policy of its external politics, based on the principle of good neighbor ship and multilateral cooperation. The above mentioned fully relate to the establishment and development of the bilateral relations between the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey. From the date of the diplomatic recognition of the Republic of Moldova by the

Republic of Turkey, between the states has been established a political and constructive dialogue both at the level of heads of state and government, as well as the inter-ministerial and inter-departmental, but the set of the bilateral agreements, analyzed above, including the Treaty of friendship and cooperation, have served a solid legal basis for the development of the partnership relations in various fields of national economy, in the sphere of education, tourism and sport [206, p.8].

2.2. The Main Areas of Cooperation between the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey

From those previously reported, between the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey there were outlined multiple areas of cooperation as: economic, social, cultural, legal, informational, educational, tourist and other areas. One of the main areas from the both countries is the economic cooperation [161, p.233].

Contemporary international economic relations are regulated by a complex of rules and principles that were formed gradually, as the real needs and requirements [147, p.3] in terms of appearance and development of integration processes and globalization, in the international economic system [227, p.358-391].

There appeared new legal and institutional instruments of regulation. The number of international pacts concerning the economic issues increasing considerably, there were formed special principles of the international economic law, and the internalization raised more questions of procedure of the states and their transition to international regulatory.

The international economic cooperation includes international trade, the attracting of investments, the creation of mixed enterprises or with foreign capital, of the air, sea and road transport, constructions, tourism, agriculture, hotel services etc.

In legal plan the cooperation between the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey are regulated by a generation of agreements that follow the fairness and balance of the Moldo-Turkish relations. Till now there were signed 70 bilateral agreements from the Republic of Moldova and Turkey [55]. They were crystallized norms, created as the result of the well-established agreement of the Contracting Parties in the most various areas with a practical purpose that is focused on the contribution of the organs responsible for implementing the decision making. Only being permanently under the auspices of the international law the cooperation can bring benefits to partners, to give assurance to the reciprocal benefits, and in no case to promote the interests of some over others.

In the current economic cooperation the international trade is central. Other varieties of the economic ties are correlated with the trading ones. For this reasons, the main bilateral

agreements that establish the legal basis of the multiple economic relations traditionally are trading relations [228, p.211].

On February 14, 1994 between the Government of the Republic of Moldova and the Government of the Republic of Turkey there were concluded the agreements regarding both trading and economic cooperation [16], in force from June 7, 1994. The agreement has been concluded over a period of five years, containing the provision that will automatically be extended over a period of a year, unless the contracting parties will notify each other in writing with six months until expiration, their intention to denounce it.

In the Preamble of the Agreement is mentioned the desire of both parties to promote and to diversify the economic and trading relations that are mutually beneficial on the stable and balanced basis according to the principle of equality, mutual respect and common benefit.

The Agreement between the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey regarding both economic and trading cooperation fits a range of questions: establish the mutual granted of the nation treatment, favored regarding the custom duties and any kind of applicable taxes to import and export, assign the subjects of cooperation in the person of relevant and legal entities, contractors and organizations, providing the facility and speed up of the issuance of license for export and import required for the implementation of signed documents under this Agreement [151, p.13-14], provides forms of payment in convertible currency on imports and exports of goods and services made in accordance with the legislation in force in each country; identify possible areas of cooperation which are: agriculture and food industry, production of consumer goods, chemical, energy industry, construction and contracting services, transports and telecommunications, tourism.

The Agreement provides the decision to create a joint Moldo-Turkish commission economy regarding the implementation of the agreement, the examination of problems which may arise in implementation, preparing recommendations to their Governments to expand bilateral trading and economic relations.

Being instituted, according to the Article 9 of the Agreement on economic cooperation between the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey, the joined Commission is composed of representatives appointed by the Governments of the Contracting Parties and it meets on dates mutually acceptable in Moldo-Turkish relations.

Up to now there were several sessions of Moldo-Turkish intergovernmental commission on economic cooperation. The Fifth meeting of the Moldo-Turkish intergovernmental commission for both trading and economic cooperation was held in Chisinau on June 12 to 13, 2008 and ending in the signing of a Protocol. It was agreed that the volume of foreign trade between Republic of Moldova and Republic of Turkey by the year 2010 to be no less than 500

million dollars. The signed Protocol provided for the expansion of bilateral cooperation in the fields of: investment, construction, industry, agriculture, hotel services, consulting, informational development, standardization and metrology. During the meeting the parties have examined the possibility of creating the necessary conditions to attract Turkish investments in the industrial free zone "Volcanoes" from the UTA Gagauz Yeri, as well in other economic zones from the Republic of Moldova. During the session of the Commission there was also discussed the issue concerning the participation of Turkish companies in privatization of industrial enterprises of the Republic of Moldova including UTA Gagauz Yeri. At the ordinary session of the joint Moldo-Turkish Committee from September 15, 2011, held in Ankara, the delegation of the Republic of Moldova was represented by the Minister of economy, Valeriu Lazar. Some of the topics that were discussed were related to cooperation in the development of renewable energy sources and launch pilot projects on energy efficiency, cooperation in the field of air transport, mining, agriculture, and construction [201].

According to statistics, Turkey is one of Moldova's main trading partners. At the beginning of November 2011 the countries had foreign trade volume amounted to 354 million dollars. In 2012 in both countries trade stood up at 450-500 million dollars [201]. By the end of 2013, the bilateral trade volume currently assessed at the sum of 500 million dollars could be doubled [201].

After three years of negotiations on September 11, 2014 was signed the Free Trade Agreement between the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey. The agreement covers over 9000 names of products, which will not be subject to export duties and procedures of the two countries.

An important role in the development of cooperation between the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey plays capital investments [122].

The basic principle about the foreign capital investments is stated in the Charter of states' economic rights and obligations [115, p.247]: each state has the right to regulate and to control the foreign investments in the limits of its national jurisdiction according to its laws and decisions and according to the main objectives and tasks. No state can be enforced to offer a privilege to the foreign investments. More than that, the states elaborate the domestic legislation regarding foreign investments control [220, p.4-20]. Article 128 of the Constitution of the Republic of Moldova provides for that in the Republic of Moldova the property of other States, international organizations, foreign citizens and stateless persons is protected by law. The manner and terms of exercising ownership of foreign natural and legal persons and stateless persons throughout the territory of the Republic of Moldova are regulated by law [21].

The Constitution of the Republic of Turkey, article 35 provides "Everyone has the right to own and inherit property. These rights may be limited by law only in view of public interest. The exercise of the right to own property shall not be in contravention of the public interest." [22].

The interstate relationships regarding foreign investments are mainly established by the bilateral treaties [152, p.16]. The number of regional bilateral agreements related to investments has increased significantly from the 90's of 20^{th} century till present time. There were signed until 2009 almost 2800 Bilateral Investment Treaties (BIT) and over 250 preferential commercial and investment agreements [125].

A part of the establishments that cover the foreign international investments system includes also the new treaties regarding the elimination of the double requirement [148, p.161-168], the common commercial treaties and the treaties regarding market relations which are signed as a rule in a bilateral form [155, p.38].

On February 14, 1994 Republic of Moldova and Republic of Turkey have signed the Agreement regarding mutual promotion and protection of investments [17]. The signing of this Agreement is due to the wish of both parties to promote a wider economic cooperation, to the acknowledgement that according to the importance given to one Party's investments on other Party's territory can be stimulated the capital flow, technologies and economic development of Parties, and the establishment of a stable environment for investments will lead to the most efficient exploitation of economic resources.

The Agreement includes 9 articles in which are reflected various stipulations.

According to the significance of the Agreement are first of all defined terms such as: legal persons, investments, benefits, territory, and so on. In the article no 2 is settled the legal system related to investments according to which "Each Party will regulate the existent investments in the same advantageous way as to the own investors' investments or to the investments of any third country, prevailing the most advantageous establishment" of Parties. According to this article, the investors receive the national regime of Parties [152, p.73-74]. Besides this (according to the article no 2, point 3b) the companies that are created according to the laws and regulations of one Party and that are the investments of other Party's investors are allowed to hire at their choice the technical and leading staff without taking into the consideration their nationality. It is mentioned however that the stipulations of this article will not be effective in case that each party will sign agreements related to any existing or future customs union, regional economic union of cooperation or any similar international agreement.

The Parties have settled actual stipulations regarding mutual protection and investments' guarantee. The contemporary international Law admits the right of the state to make a foreign

property its national property. This right is based on the state's sovereignty management of the natural resources.

In the article no 2 from Charter of states' economic rights and obligations, which is dedicated to the permanent sovereignty over natural resources, is mentioned that every state has the right to nationalize, expropriate or transfer the foreign goods' property. In this case, the state that takes such measures must pay the appropriate compensation, taking into account its laws and regulations and all the circumstances that are considered to be relevant. "Based on the states' sovereign equality, the state has the right to act for its own interests, if it is necessary. In the same time it has the right to nationalize (expropriate) the foreign property according to the norms of constitutional and international Law, which means to act for public purposes, without discrimination and with fair compensation" [222, p.37].

In this context, the article no 3 of the Agreement regarding mutual promotion and protection of investments, which was signed between Republic of Moldova and Republic of Turkey, stipulates that the investments will not be expropriated, nationalized or be subjected directly or indirectly to similar measures. The exception will be measures taken for public interest, without discrimination and paying a quick and appropriate compensation according to the law. The compensation will be equal to the real value of the expropriate investment, which will be estimated right before signing or making public the expropriation contract.

The article no 3 of the Agreement stipulate also the case in which the investments of each Party's investors are having losses on the other Party's territory from such causes as: war, insurrection, civil disorders or any other similar events. As a result, the investors will be treated by each Party in the same advantageous way as are treated its own investors, or the investors of any third country, using the most appropriate regulation for such losses. Besides this, the article no 4 of the Agreement is dedicated to repatriation and transfer, according to which each Party will kindly allow that the transfers of an investment to be made easily and without a justified delay towards or from its territory.

The article nr.7 of the Agreement includes stipulations related to solving the issues between one Party and the other Party's investors, in case that the problem of compensations leads to an issue between one Party and the other Party's investors.

The Parties have agreed to engage mutual direct and prosperous negotiations for settling in a friendly way any issue that appears between them related to the application of the Agreement. If such an issue between Parties cannot be solved in a 2 months period by negotiating, it can be presented to a court formed by 3 members, at the request of one Party. The article no 8 of this Agreement includes regulations related to the organization of the court, the legal power of the decisions taken by this court and the expenses that the Parties have to make.

The Agreement regarding mutual promotion and protection of investments, between Republic of Moldova and Republic of Turkey, was signed for a period of 10 years and will continue to remain in force until it will be cancelled according to the stipulations settled in the paragraph of the article no 9 of the Agreement.

In the Republic of Moldova has grown the amount of the Turkish investments after was signed the given Agreement and settled the political and legal framework of the foreign investments.

Nowadays, the volume of these investments is value at 250 million dollars, and the annual commercial cycle reaches to 450-500 million dollars. In the Republic of Moldova are established 776 companies that have Turkish capital and 460 of them are working. The most popular of these companies are Moldcell, Summa, Nefis, Infinity Inc. and Leogrand. In Turkey are established and are working about 50 companies that have Moldavian capital [145].

The Turkish investments have a 1.3 % share from the total amount of investments in Moldova. The Minister of External Affairs of Turkey, Ahmed Davutoglu, has mentioned during an official visit of Moldova that Turkey intends to reach an annual amount of one milliard dollars investments in the Republic of Moldova [201].

From now on, Turkey will sustain the development of the Republic of Moldova's regions through investments in water supply, village sewerage, houses renovation road rehabilitation and in the development of business incubators [204].

The cooperation in the air transport domain plays an important role in the relations between the Republic of Moldova and Turkey.

The international air transport is regulated by the Convention concerning the international civil aviation from the 7th of December, 1944 [23], the agreement concerning air services transit [7], the agreement concerning the international air transport [5], Warsaw Convention for the unification of certain regulations concerning the international air transport from 1929 [27] completed and modified by the Hague Convention from 1955 and Guadalajara Convention from Mexico, 1961 [24].

The legal status of the air space and air navigation is regulation by the Chicago Convention from 1944, does not exclude signing bilateral agreements between countries concerning the international air navigation [156, p.385], as the elaboration of national laws concerning civil aviation [48, p.13-18].

On the 3th of June, 1994, the Governments of the Republic of Moldova and of Turkey signed the agreement concerning the air services [12], for the use of air transport. It refers to the Convention concerning the International Civil Aviation and accepts the agreement concerning the air service's transit. The agreement contains concrete regulations concerning granting traffic

rights, exploitation and suspension the application of regulations for the entrance, staying and the exit of the aircrafts used in air navigation, the tariff establishment, providing information and statistics data, consultative meetings between parties, making amendments, terminating the agreement and the conflict solving. The agreements obligate the parties to protect civil aviation security against illegal interventions.

The agreement was signed for an indefinite period, being registered at the International Civil Aviation Organization by the both parties of the contract. According to this Agreement, each party of the contract gives to the other party the rights stipulated by mutual Agreement for the reaction of international air services on the routes specified in the annex of the agreement. In the annex, it is stipulated the schedule of the routes effectuated by the air company or companies of the Republic of Moldova: directions from Moldova to Istanbul and the opposite direction and the routes effectuated by the air company or companies of Turkey, directions from Turkey to Chisinau and in the opposite direction.

The exploitation authorization is given to the air companies designated by the each party of the contract according to the 3rd article of the Agreement.

The 2nd article of the agreement states the following rights:

a. To fly without landing on the territory of the other party of the contract;
b. To make non-commercial stops on the mentioned territories;
c. To embark and debark on the territory of the other party of the contract on the airports specified in the annex of the agreement, passengers, goods, mail in the limits of international traffic, separated or combined.

From the total number of passengers from 2012, 151277 passengers were transported from Chisinau to Istanbul and in the opposite direction, 108861 passengers were transported to Antalya.

An important part of 9.6% from the volume of the passengers' transportation between Republic of Moldova and Turkey is held by the Turkish Airlines company [83, p.13].

Besides the regulated flights effectuated on the air routes established by the agreement between the Republic of Moldova and Turkey, charter flights are also frequent used [172, p.190-211].

The International Relations and European Integration department is the subdivision which gives authorizations for the exploitation of the air routes and it also gives permission to effectuate unregulated flights. The department is a component part of the Civil Aviation Authority [87]. In 2012, the department delivered 321 permissions for charter flights [83, p.13].

The competition is increasing and that is why there exists the tendency of the liberalization of the international air services [226, p.635]. Consequently, one of the specific problems of the

bilateral regulations in this domain is the establishment of favorable conditions in the agreements concerning the access to air navigation market.

Through a change of notes, the Governments of the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey have signed an Agreement concerning the completion of the Agreement concerning the air services signed in Chisinau on the 10th of December, 2005, in force from 2006, 21st of February.

According to the 116th decision of the Republic of Moldova Government from 2011, 15th of December [33], the group for consultation concerning the renegotiations of the agreement between the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey was created with the purpose to liberalize gradually the air transport market.

The cultural cooperation plays an important role for the better understanding between Moldovan and Turkish populations and for establishing cooperation based on intellectual and moral solidarity. With this purpose, Governments of the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey signed the cultural cooperation at Chisinau, on 3rd of June, 1994 [13], the Agreement concerning scientific and technological cooperation at Ankara, 22nd of May, 1996 [41, p.407-409], the Agreement concerning cooperation in education between the Ministry of Education of Republic of Moldova and the Ministry of National Education of the Republic of Turkey. The agreements signed in Ankara on the 22nd of May, 1996 [41, p.410-412] are in accordance with the objectives of the United Nations Organization for Education, Science and Culture [170].

The UNESCO's activity results from the fact that a lasting peace can be founded not only on economic and political agreements but on the basis of intellectual and moral solidarity of mankind [160, p.92]. Consistent with these ideas on the 18 of December 2013, at Ankara, the Republic of Turkey, it was signed the plan of actions between The Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Moldova and the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of the Republic of Turkey. From Moldovan side the Agreement was signed by Mrs. Monica BABUC, the Minister of Culture and from Turkish side it was signed by Mr. Ömer ÇELİK, the Minister of Culture and Tourism. The event has been held in the presence of the two presidents of the Republic of Moldova, Nicolae Timofti and Abdullah Gül, the president of the Republic of Turkey, within the context of their official visit in the Republic of Turkey. The Plan of Action signed provides for the continued development of cooperation between Republic of Moldova and Republic of Turkey in the domain of culture and focuses more on activities and pinpoints concrete, to be made: reciprocal participation of men of culture artistic events from both countries, cooperation in the field of the protection of historical monuments, first of all the Fortress of Tighina and historic monuments from "Orheiul Vechi"; cooperation in the field of publishing and literary translations; cooperation between National Library of the Republic of Moldova and National Library of the

Republic of Turkey, concerning conservation, valorization of cultural heritage digitalization; creation and equipping of two workshops for conservators of stone and wood; projects in the field of artistic education and cultural management. In the same time it was convened to organize in the following two years the days of culture of the Republic of Turkey in the Republic of Moldova [171].

A significant role in formation of the society based on knowledge and innovation has the Education. The cooperation relations in the domain of education with the Republic of Turkey are realized through the Cooperation Agreement in Education.

In the cooperation Agreement within the domain of Education closed between the Ministry Education of the Republic of Moldova and the Ministry of National Education of the Republic of Turkey is confirmed the interest of the Contracting Parties in the mutual long lasting cooperation in the field of education.

In this order of ideas it is provisioned that the Parties will exchange data and documentation to obtain information regarding the structure and content of the educational systems, will ensure the exchange of practices in the preschool, elementary and secondary education, in vocational education, and among the institutions from Higher Education..

In the Agreement it is also provisioned the granting of graduate and post graduate scholarships as well for short term researches. In articles 6-11 of the Agreement is stipulated the exchange of professors between the higher education institutions, publishing of the scientific papers, supporting the projects “schools sisters” and “families sisters”, creating in the Republic of Moldova of a “Training Center of Turkish Language”

In article 13 of the Agreement are expressed the conditions of the exchange programs between students, experts, the ways to cover up the travel expenses, tuition fees, housing, meal plans and health matters.

To ensure the fulfillment of cooperation activities, in the article 4, is provisioned the foundation of a Permanent Committee that consists of the President and other 2 members from each Party, one of which should be engaged in the Higher Education Institution of the Contracting Party.

It is also provisioned that the Committees should be held once a year in the capitals of the Contracting Parties on the rotation basis.

The Agreement was closed on a 5 year period , but if none of the parties will announce through diplomatic channels about its intention to denounce it, it will be automatically prolonged for another 5 years.

Substantial additional information offered in the Agreement between the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Moldova and the Ministry of National Education of the Republic of

Turkey obtained when it was signed the Protocol [41, p.425-429] in a meeting of the permanent Committee of both Parties held on 11-15 of May 1998 at Istanbul.

In the Protocol it was mentioned the granting of 26 scholarships for graduate and postgraduate studies for the 1998-1999 academic year. Republic of Moldova was to offer for Republic of Turkey 25 scholarships for graduate studies. Protocol establishes the selection and distribution procedures; conditions of graduate and postgraduate studies; information regarding vacations and holidays during academic years; organization and conduction of seminars in both countries; foundation of schools and social groups.

Starting with 1992 the Turkish Government offered to Moldovan citizens 400 scholarships for graduate and post graduate studies at different specialties. At present moment, in Republic of Turkey are studying 190 citizens from the Republic of Moldova, including those that left for 2004-2005 academic year (20 persons – graduate studies and 10 persons- postgraduate studies.) Duration of studies is of 5 years, including one preparatory year to study Turkish. Students of the Republic of Moldova are housed free of charge. The monthly scholarship is of 110 dollars for graduate studies, 150 dollars for postgraduate studies.

In 2004 the Turkish Side offered 6 scholarships for teachers of UTA Gagauz Yeri Language and Literature from the Republic of Moldova for training courses to boost their professional development and knowledge in history, culture and traditions of Turkish people.

Starting with1997, the Government of the Republic of Moldova offered to Turkish citizens 160 scholarships. In present time, in the Republic of Moldova, at different specialties, in the basis of Protocol, study 140 citizens of Republic of Turkey, 20 of them were enrolled in 2004-2005 academic year.

The citizens of the Republic of Turkey study in Republic of Moldova on the basis of contract. The students who are paying for their studies are around 70. Those who are coming to study on the basis of a contract are taking an exam in Turkey and have a recommendation from behalf of the Ministry of National Education of Turkey.

During this collaboration in the domain of education there have occurred certain problems that necessitate a constructive approach. It can be mentioned:

1. **The summons of Permanent Committee to coordinate and enhance the activity in the education**

In 2002 and 2003 the Committee didn't hold meetings (the last record dates back 23 of March 2001, at Ankara). In the spring 2004 the Joint Committee was held in Chisinau, but till present days the Protocol in the domain of education has not been signed. From this reason, because in the last 2 years it was not signed the Collaboration Protocol with the Turkish side, there appears to be a series of problems that relate to: ruling of the instructional process of the

citizens of the Republic of Moldova in Turkey and vice-versa, participation of Moldovan delegation to organization of admission process of Turkish citizens in, or Ankara; there are not organized the work visits at the Ministry of National Education from Turkey, there is a lack of information regarding the Moldovan citizens , graduates of Turkish educational institutions.

2. Scholarships, living conditions

The scholarship for citizens of the Republic of Moldova in Turkey is of 110-150 $, but Turkish citizens in Republic of Moldova get the scholarships according to national legislation, being in the same amount as for the own students. Taking in consideration that the bulk of Turkish students have satisfactory educational outcomes in Republic of Moldova, they don't get scholarships.

The same it is created an iniquity regarding Turkish students' housing in the dorms.

In the Republic of Turkey the Moldovan students are housed free of charge, but Turkish citizens in Moldova are paying the fees for housing. In the result, the majority of Turkish students rent flats. The Turkish students are not especially satisfied with the living conditions in Comrat.

3. Duration of studies for Turkish citizens.

Turkish citizens coming to study in Moldova, holders of high school diplomas and in other cases request to be enrolled at 1-4 years of studying.

Regretfully, many of them don't know Romanian language and in general many of them don't fulfill all studying program. For these reason, the students are expelled. Due to failure, many of them request to be transferred from another institution to another, or to be reestablished at the studies. With accession of Moldova to Bologna process, appeared new problems related to duration of studies, support or not BAC exams.

4. **Documentation of the teachers and students from Turkey**.

According with national legislation, foreign citizens and stateless, legalize their stay in Moldova through temporarily residence permit, which is released by Informational Technologies Department. The cost of it constitutes 300 lei.

At the same time, Turkish citizens, who came in Moldova, for realizing their pedagogical activity must perfect at Imigration Department, their authorization of framing in employment. The cost of it will constitute 720 lei. The respective payment is a motif of dissatisfaction for Turkish citizens. Now in Moldova, Turkish citizens realize their pedagogical activity at State University of Moldova in private Moldo-Turkish high school system which is available in Chisinau, Ceadir-Lunga and State Lyceum from Congaz.

Teachers coming according to cooperation protocol don't pay the respective amounts for residence permit and the authorization framing in the working field.

One of the main problem present in practical collaboration in the education field between Ministry of Education of Moldova and Ministry of National Education of Turkey are: documentation of the teachers and students living on both sides based on the cooperation in the educational fields, ensuring living conditions, travel expenses, have to be regulated through signing of a new cooperation protocol in the education between Government of Moldova and Government of Turkey.

Considering the data from studying guide which is annually published in Turkey, the studies of Turkish students are recognized in State University of Moldova, Comrat and Technological University.

An event of high appreciation and acknowledgements of the cooperation between the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey in the educational field was the recognition of ULIM diplomas by High Education Council in Turkey which took place in June 2013.

"I would like to inform that the authenticity of diploma of Free University of Moldova was recognized by High Educational Council of Turkey" [164], was written in a letter of Turkish Ambassador in the Republic of Moldova, his highness Mehmet Selim Kartal, recently addressed to ULIM's rector, the academician Andrei Galben.

As a result, every young citizen from the Republic of Turkey which will study at ULIM will obtain a valid diploma in his country, as any young from the Republic of Moldova which will graduate ULIM, will have the possibility to work in Turkey on the specialty written in his diploma.

The recognition of ULIM diplomas by the Republic of Turkey is due to the persistent efforts of this University to align to the international standards in higher educational field.

The tourism is an area of cooperation of mutual interest between Moldova and Turkey Statistical Commission of the United Nations Economic and Social Council defines tourism as the activity of the people who travel or are uninterruptedly out of places where they usually live, time which do not exceed more than one year for leisure, business and other purposes not related with any paid activity at the whereabouts [229, p.763].

The International regulation of the tourism is performed by concluding multilateral treaties [113], adoption of the documents of international organizations [114] and the establishment of bilateral agreements.

The Government of the Republic of Moldova and the Government of the Republic of Turkey recognized that the bilateral development of the tourism will contribute to collaboration and mutual understanding, to the development of bilateral relations and to the strengthening of the friendly relations between the people of both countries, will fully correspond to mutual

interests, ended on June 23, 1993 the Agreement of the cooperation in the tourism field [15] for an indefinite period.

According to Article 1 of the Agreement both Contracting Parties assume the obligation to contribute to the development and strengthening of the cooperation in the domain of the tourism, to the increasing of the tourism's exchange between the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey in accordance with existing laws and regulations[49] in each country. The main forms of tourism which will be developed and encouraged are those which are accepted by the international practice, including organized group and individual tourism, youth tourism and treatment tourism, scientific tourism, business tourism, travel trips with the aim of participating at exhibitions, fairs, cultural and sporting.

Contracting Parties have committed to help the creation of the necessary conditions that would favor the conclusion and performance of the contracts between Moldavian organizations and Turkish companies, paying attention to the problems of designing and construction of the new Turkish objectives, the creation of the hotels infrastructure; development of the tourism services, including transportation.

Article 4 of the Agreement establishes the following forms of cooperation in tourism within limits of the agreement: the creation of the companies and joint ventures; the development of cooperation between Moldavian organizations and Turkish companies; the exchange of the experts, groups of delegates experts in tourism; the organization of the exhibitions, fairs, congresses, symposiums, press conferences, round tables, bilateral seminars; the realization of culture-artistic and sporting common programs; the provision of consulting services etc.

In the Agreement are provided the forms of cooperation in order to prepare and improve staff for the tourism industry, ways of making payments between the subjects of the High Parts, the possibility of opening tourist information offices, respectively in Chisinau and Ankara.

Contracting Parties under article 8, article 9 from the Agreement help the simplification of the border control formalities in accordance with the legislation in force in its territory and to the facilitation of the exchange of the foreign currency.

The Parties support the exchange of information on Laws and regulations that directly or indirectly are linked to the tourism activity, stimulates information and advertising materials promoting tourism and other activities on the problem of building tourism, tourist participation in governmental and nongovernmental organizations related to tourism development.

As a result, the number of tourists and excursionists arrived in Moldova from Turkey in 2012 was 819 people. The number of tourists and hikers which went from Moldova in Turkey for rest, recreation, therapy, leisure, business and professional was 51411 people [85].

In the article 19 of the Agreement is provided the creation of the Joint Commission and its powers are set: to examine problems of the Agreement implementation; to propose solutions designed to help the increasing the exchange of the tourists; to indicate additional opportunities to broaden the cooperation in tourism; to study the problems that may arise in the process of the realization of the Agreement; to develop appropriate recommendations in order to eliminate the difficulties which appeared in tourism activity.

It is anticipated that the Committee meetings shall be held at least once a year, alternately in each of the Countries of the High Contracting Countries. They can supplement the meetings held within the deadline agreed to the suggestion of one of the High Contracting Parties.

The cooperation of the Republic of Moldova and Turkey also develops in such areas as agriculture [41, p.392-393], health care [41, p.422-424], pharmaceuticals [41, p.430-432], education and sports [41, p.418-421], mass-media, military training, technical and science [3], defense industry [2].

Emphasizing the importance of all areas of cooperation listed, in more details we will refer to the military field.

After the object of regulating the bilateral military agreements between Moldova and Turkey can be divided into two categories:

The first category includes the agreement between the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Moldova and the General Staff of the Turkish Republic regarding the cooperation in military training, the techniques and science signed in Ankara on 19 November 1998, in force since 30 July 1999 and Supplementary Agreement between the Ministry of Defense of Republic of Moldova and the General Staff of the Republic of Turkey regarding the cooperation in military training [97, p.371-381], signed in Ankara on 15 August 2001 in force since 17 January 2002.

This Agreement sets the scope and the cooperation content in the military instruction field, which includes the staff, the information and the experience in accordance with the training activities, military education, technical and science field, logistics and procurement policy.

The collaboration activities from the military training field must be planned annually by the Moldo-Turkish Joint Commission or through correspondence. The annual plan includes the following dates: content of the training, the name and place of education institution where will be held; the start and end dates of the activity training level and the criteria for the selection of the students, the language to be used and the number of participants.

The law jurisdiction, the disciplinary and financial aspects, the right to withdraw military personnel by the sending Party in every moment and without explaining the causes are stipulated in the contents of agreement.

Both agreements contain secret information security provisions according to which the parties' personnel must be warned that neither they nor their families will disclose information about the armed forces of the party, who perceive that they will not violate the confidentiality rules on classified military information. The communication of any information about military cooperation to a third country will be possible only with the written consent of the appropriate institution of the other side. Where the military staff activities violate the rules of the party host, on its territory, the mission is stopped.

The Agreement between the Government of Moldova and Government of Turkey on the defense industry [2] takes part from the second category. It was signed on August 8, 2000 in Chişinău and is in effect from May 24, 2004. The goal of the agreement it is to establish a more effective collaboration between Parties in the research and development fields of the production defense articles and services, promoting technical and logistical assistance in defenses. In the agreement are set the fields and principles of collaboration, the formation of the unified Committee for the Agreement and its concrete competencies.

The Unified Committee is created to fulfill the following obligations:

a) To identify and define the potential cooperating fields;
b) To select and analyze the projects that can be realized together and to identify the most appropriate types and collaboration methods to implement;
c) To identify the most appropriate organizations for the common projects in every country;
d) To identify the local companies, which might be potential partners on the basis of cooperation proposal that each party shall submit to these companies;
e) To facilitate direct connections between the companies of each Party, governmental activities and other organizations;
f) To inform the national authorities concerned about the agreements that refers to joint projects;
g) To submit proposals and recommendations to national authorities about the involvement of the third countries in joint projects for consideration;
h) To evaluate the implementation of the agreement and to negotiate proposals regarding possible amendments;
i) To negotiate in order to regulate the discussion aroused after the implementation agreement.

The Parties are obliged to use all necessary resources for the protection of the secret information which will be transmitted during the cooperation and realization of the Agreement. Even after the expiry date of the Agreement, the Parties will be responsible of the usage of the secret information and of prevention of its disclosure (article 8, paragraph 2) of the Agreement.

The Agreement contains stipulations regarding the obligation of the parties according to other international agreements, the settlement of the disputes, licit problem, revisions and amendments.

The validity of the agreement is of 5 years with an automatic extension, except the case when it is canceled through diplomatic means in written form by one of the Parties at least 90 days before its expiry date.

Once with the internationalization of economic activities and intensification of the flow of capital, goods, services and persons besides lawful actions of the actors of the international relations is developing in parallel the border crime. The cooperation of the countries became an objective necessity when combating the organized crime, human and drugs traffic multilaterally and bilaterally.

The combat against the organized crime phenomena is a collision between the society and criminal occurrence to ensure the social security, the rule of law, value interests and appropriate ethic rules of the human beings.

The combat concept against the crime includes the overview of the activities undertaken by the countries and society in order to reduce and control the crime phenomena, to decrease its social danger. This goal is realized through state and society activity, focused on the causes and the conditions of the crime, as on the persons that commit crimes, especially on the crime in order to avoid the recidivism offenses and the empowerment of the criminal phenomenon.
The combat against the crime phenomena must have a complex character with a wide development that takes in consideration the features of the transnational organized crime.

It was based on the recommendations of the international organizations [86], for the consolidations and strengthens of the cooperation between the securities services of both countries. It was signed the Agreement on combating illicit drug trafficking, international terrorism and other organized crimes, between Moldavian Government and Turkish one was concluded on 3 of June 1994 [42, p.255-260].

Firstly, in the agreement it is exposed the content of the cooperation in the security field which is followed by the cooperation in combating illicit drug trafficking, psychotropic, weapons, objects of cultural and historical value [141, p.89]. For this purpose the parties have agreed that will inform each other about the citizens of the other party, accused in crimes committed on their territories and those suspected or prosecuted, will send each other information about the activities and actions carried and about the methods used in solving of crimes.

Regarding the cooperation in preventing the consumption, spreading and transporting narcotic drugs and psychotropic, the Parties will inform each other about the origin of the

narcotic substances, seizure reports and patterns of acts of investigation. At the border crossing points Parties shall take appropriate measures to prevent the illegal ingress of narcotics in their countries. The Parties will exchange information on the identification of the dealers, methods of transporting, storage and distribution of these substances.

The third chapter of the present Agreement includes the cooperation of the Parties in the terrorism field. There for the Parties will take effective measures to prevent the preparation and organization of terrorist acts against the security of the other party and its citizens within their territory.

The cooperation in the combat of organized crime will include, especially, the terrorist organizations, the acts of terrorism that directly affect the interests of the parties, the operation of the terrorist organizations, methods and tactics used to combat the organized crimes; the Parties will directly exchange the information between the authorities of both Parties, which are responsible of the combat of the international terrorist acts and organizations; it will be taken measures on the exchange of information on combating illicit trafficking of weapons that undermine the security and the integrity of both Parties.

According to the requirements of the Agreement, the Parts will collaborate against smuggling with cultural, historical and natural goods, and preventing the crimes involving with artworks. There will be an interchangeable exchange of information concerning the gun traffic which disrupts the security and the integrity of both countries. The information and the documents sent reciprocally according to the Agreement presents a state secret. It needs to be mentioned that the Agreement was approved much later by the Republic of Moldova's Government Decision no 710 from 27 July 1999.

For the execution of the Agreement is provided the Constitution of a mixed Committee out of the authorities from the both Parts.

The cooperation condition in combating the terrorism between the Republic of Moldova and Turkey is added up by the Republic of Moldova's relationships with many states within the stability Pact for the South-East Europe, organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation (BSEC), South-East European Cooperation Process (SEECP), South-East Europe Security Cooperation Steering Group (SEEGROUP) and the GUAM Organization for Democracy and Economic Development like a modality to contribute to the prevention of the international terrorism.

In the same train of thoughts, the Individual Plan of Actions between NATO and Associated states are important, which represent an relevant instrument of collaboration in the defense and security sectors, in special in the section of the terrorism's control and prevention. Therefore by means of the Government's Decision at 7 July 2006 was approved the individual

plan of Actions of the Republic of Moldova's Agreement – NATO (IPAP), on the strength of which were marked a set of relevant actions of what are coming into prominence the consolidation of Moldova's capacities to combat the terrorism besides the capacities to manage the crisis consequences generated by the acts of terrorism.

In the same perspective of thoughts it is relevant the objective of the antiterrorist and management consolidation fighting capacities and of the consequences of the terrorist acts through the organization of the respective exercises. The implementation of the international conventions in fighting the terrorism, other international, juridical instruments, the assurance of the continuous confirmation within the national legal framework in the antiterrorist domain, the enactment of the Law no 633 concerning the prevention and the fighting of the money laundering, terrorism financing and amend of the code about administrative conventions represents the essential politics of the Republic of Moldova in preventing terrorism in the actual period.

According to the point 1.4 from the IPAP fighting the terrorism and the organized crimes, the Republic of Moldova has an objective the advancement of the existing legal and institutional frameworks and the deepening cooperation and the institutional coordination. For the completion of this objective is important the development of the cooperation relationships with the respective subdivisions from the International Secretariat (IS) framework of NATO and of Member State, the strengthening oversight about the exports and the measures regarding the control of the money laundering and deepening cooperation with The United Nations (UN), International Labor Organization (ILO), Interpol [96].

In another way we will say that in the Republic of Moldova weren't established official terroristic groups. But at the same time it can represent an emancipation field of the terrorism as long as the problem of the territorial separatism is not solved.

In the framework of the Agreement between the Republic of Moldova's Government and the Turkish Government concerning the fight against the illicit drug trafficking, international terrorism and other organized crimes at 8 February 2006 at Ankara was signed the Protocol between the Republic of Moldova's Government and Turkish Government concerning the control cooperation in human trafficking domain.

Contracting Parties which are concerned of the fact that human trafficking, which is one of organized transnational crimes, spreads actively in the world brings big profits to the networks of organized crimes and has contact with drug and arm trafficking (Annex nr.2) have observed the need timely and effective cooperation in controlling this process.

Parties agreed to promote in accordance with national legislation and procedures measures as:

1. Sharing experience and normative acts which concerns human trafficking domain and administrative actions undertaken in suppression of this phenomena;
2. Supporting the victims of the human trafficking by establishing the conditions by the Parts concerning the humanitarian, psychological and medical assistance;
3. The assurance of the testimony submission by the victims according to the legal systems of the Parts, for the purpose of arresting the offender and protecting the victims;
4. The creation of the public's and of the relevant institutions awareness concerning the human trafficking problem;
5. The awareness creation on the territory of State Parties, including persons travelling abroad and are susceptible of human trafficking;
6. The exchange of information concerning the competent authorities from the respective countries where the information towards the victims from the human trafficking will be accumulated and will manage the human trafficking problem and will lend the gathered information from the human trafficking domain with the other Part;
7. The training of the law enforcement employers about the control of the human trafficking, the organization of the common training programs, the exchange of experts and increasing the opportunity of cooperation;
8. The maintenance of cooperation between the scientific and academic institutions, the exchange of experts in order to share knowledge and experience;
9. The assurance of the Parts with national legislation and the international obligations of the Part's countries, of the necessary conditions for the identification of the participating persons towards the human trafficking and their prosecution;
10. The exchange of information of the border control domain and the technical-material endowment for the competent organs of control in order to detect falsified documents and preventing the illegal entry of the suspected persons in committing crimes and criminal activities related to migration;
11. The exchange of statistic facts, national legislation, booklets, publications and also of the results of scientific researches in areas included in this protocol;
12. Organizing meetings at the expert level in the case of need to examine urgent the problems of common interest.

The Parts have established that the competent authorities of the performing cooperation in the Protocol will be:

a) For the Republic of Moldova's Government:
    1. Ministry of Internal Affairs, General Directorate for the Combating Organized Crime;

2. Ministry of Internal Affairs, The Center of Combating Human Trafficking;

b) For the Turkey's Government:

1. Ministry of Internal Affairs, Security Directorate, Foreign Department, Border Guard, Asylum;
2. Ministry of Internal Affairs, Security Directorate, the Department for Combating Smuggling and Organized Crime.

The Protocol was completed for a period of five years; its action will be automatically extended for the consecutive periods of five years and none from Parties won't notify through diplomatic channels, within 6 months till the initial deadline or any other successive period, about its intention to denounce it.

In the fight against human trafficking the Republic of Moldova's Government undertook several legal, organizational and socio-economic actions internally.

After the adoption of Republic of Moldova's Government Decision no 219 from 09 November 2001 "regarding the approval of the National Committee's nominal structure for fighting against human trafficking and the National Plan of actions for combating the traffic of human beings" [39], was created the National Committee for combating human trafficking, at the level of Deputy Ministers, which also includes representatives of international organizations and NGOs, which have the function of observers. Within this organ work three thematic groups: Legislative framework and its application; the prevention and awareness of the human trafficking phenomenon; Social assistance and rehabilitation of the victims of human trafficking.

The Committee adopted the National plan of actions for fighting against the traffic of human beings, which provides actions initiated by different ministries and governmental institutions in cooperation with foreign organizations and NGOs, in the fields of: research and evaluation, awareness of the society, the prevention of the economic and social conditions that facilitate the traffic, victim assistance, return and reintegration of victims, legal reform, law practicality, international cooperation and coordination. In order to improve the work of the State bodies, was created a specialized body for combating human trafficking within the General Department for Combating Organized Crime of the Ministry of Internal Affairs which consists of 3 sections: international trafficking, internal traffic, a department for combating illegal migration, and also an informative analytical center, within the Ministry of Internal Affairs was formed the Center for fighting against human trafficking, and within the Prosecutor's Office was created a special subdivision responsible for human trafficking problems. The Ministry of Internal Affairs together with the Ministry of Informational Development are responsible for creative and maintaining a database of the victims of human trafficking. At territorial level, there were created local commissions for combating human trafficking, which consist of members of

local authorities, teaching administrations, social and family assistance and police who are required to take action in the territory and work together on different aspects of the problem of human trafficking.

A great number of international organizations participate as partners to the implementation of the National Plan of Actions for fighting against human trafficking: UNICEF, UNDP, IOM, USA embassy in Moldova, European Union, and also NGOs from Moldova, that operate in the field of combating human trafficking [159, p.232-233].

Further we should mention that for preventing the traffic, the Ministry of Social, Family and Child Protection launched the institutional mechanism for preventing and combating the human trafficking, Pilot Projects were promoted in 12 districts of the country. 2 national conferences took place, aiming to monitor develop and implement the National Referral System. There were also organized 18 seminars with preventive-prophylactic character to consolidate the capacities of law enforcement agencies and to inform the civil society about the prevention and combating of human trafficking. Continuing the tradition of previous year, in 2007, a documentary film called "MIRAJUL" was made which describes child traffic phenomenon. The film was broadcasted on more TV channels (Moldova -1, TVC 21, Euro TV, NIT) and teaching institutions across the country. During the reference period there were registered 528 criminal cases at the human trafficking section, including 254 cases of adult traffic, 51 cases of children traffic, 154 cases of pimping and 69 cases of organized illegal migration. About 350 criminal cases of human trafficking were sent to court [196, p.10].

The matters stated above confirm that the bilateral collaboration development between Republic of Moldova and Republic of Turkey is part of the process of growing political and economic independence between world's countries as a result of the growth of the volume and variety of cross-border transactions of goods and services, the international circulation of capital and people and the accelerated generalized technology distribution.

The expansion and deepening of the ties of both states in wider and more varied areas of economic, social, political and cultural life reflects their necessity and importance in which reciprocal legal assistance also falls between Republic of Moldova and Republic of Turkey.

2.3. Judicial Assistance between the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey

A much wider presentation of international judicial assistance in relations between states constitutes on the legal framework a remarkable realization of the twentieth century [139, p.40-48]. International cooperation including the part of the judicial authorities of different states has become a necessity of the first order, under the impact of rising steadily international economic exchanges, and thanks to the influence of the more emphasized scientific or technical activities

taking place on the worldwide scale. The Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey desiring to promote their cooperation in the legal field on the basis of mutual respect of sovereignty, equality and mutual benefit have decided to conclude the agreement on legal assistance in civil matters, commercial and criminal matters. The Agreement between Republic of Moldova and Republic of Turkey regarding judicial assistance in civil matters, commercial and criminal, was signed at Ankara on the 22 of May 1996 and entered into force on the 23rd of February 2001 [6].

An essential part in this contemporary approach refers to Hague Convention that is duplicated by a network of increasingly dense bilateral agreements between states. The preferred modality in the shown purpose constitutes international legal assistance. Further there will be analyzed the Convention regarding the civil procedure from the 1st of March 1954, which came into force for the Republic of Moldova from the 3rd of November 1993 and for the Republic of Turkey from the 11th of July 1973.

International judicial assistance lies at the confluence of legislative imperatives both of the state of whose jurisdiction claims to meet, in disputes with foreign elements, some procedural acts beyond its borders, and of the sovereignty of requested state, whose concern is to avoid any foreign interference in the activity of its own authority. Situated between these two opposed extremes the international judicial assistance has succeeded to establish a certain balance, reasonably and mutually accepted by interested states.

International judicial assistance is differentiating clearly in its essence from the collaborative forms established by the states on the political, economic, technic or cultural framework. Within the legal framework this cooperation far from including all sectors, is bounding to realize an assistance of legal matter through the means of accomplishment of adequate services of procedural matter.

a) The legal character of the assistance is independent of quality of subjects that take part at performing acts. It is irrelevant that they function as Ministry Agents, administrative authorities or private contributors.

In reality this cooperation is defined through its subject matter, constituted by its judicial matter [237, p.42]. The institution contributes mainly to facilitate the administration of Justice in good condition in the country of origin, ensuring the normal exercise of its fundamental powers mainly the jurisdictional function.

b) Services with procedural character which can be solicited abroad differ depending on the judicial sector interests. In commercial and civil matter there are distinguished several categories of such services.

According to the 1st article of the agreement, "citizens of any other Contracting Party shall enjoy on the territory of the other Contracting Party, the same legal protection on which the other Contracting Party attaches to its own citizens, having the right to institute court proceedings or to submit requests to the legal authorities of the other Contracting Party, in civil matters, commercial and criminal, under the same conditions as its nationals".

Thus, it should be mentioned firstly, communication of judicial or extrajudicial documents to a recipient residing or to place of residence in another state. Secondly, it should be retained the possibility to give some samples by an authority or qualified person from abroad. It is also possible to resort to international judicial assistance to obtain information regarding the legal system of another state, applicable under *lex causae*.

According to the Agreement, the 12 article, the purpose of legal assistance is:

1. Transmission and operation of legal documents;
2. Collecting evidence through letters of request;
3. Recognition and enforcement of judicial decisions and arbitration bodies;
4. Another type of assistance stipulated in the Agreement.

International Judicial assistance arrangements are established by regulations coming from both conventions concluded between states, and in the national legislation of the States concerned.

In the absence of bilateral conventions between states, the situation of the international legal assistance is quite poor. Indeed, legal and administrative authorities instituted by each state to satisfy local needs are not ability to put their services at the disposal of a foreign sovereignty. In this sense, F. Rigaux wrote "the sovereignty or jurisdiction of a country is not disposed to respond to the request for information, no- more – to comply with things that would be from a foreign authority, in the absence of the international agreement, providing for such cooperation" [240, p.213]. Such a request could consequently be denied discretionary.

However the states authorize, through Tacitus their authorities to give developing such claims, even in the absence of such convention of international judicial assistance. This practice is by the interest of fully explicable of every Government to ensure within its own territory a good administration of Justice in disputes with foreign elements, in its road map. A. Huet observes „it is practically impossible that a state which is preoccupied to conform to the requirements of an organized justice, to circumvent this cooperation and legal assistance imperative" [234, p.348].

If it is necessary that an international judicial assistance procedure can no longer be purely optional and become mandatory for the requested State, the conclusion of a bilateral

Convention is indispensable. As R. Picard wrote, "The enclosed provisions in a conventional document create a veritable climate of international legal assistance" [236, p.583].

The Conference form Hague in International Private Law has elaborated the Convention from the 15th of November 1965 regarding notification abroad of judicial and extrajudicial documents in civil and commercial matters [26], into force for the Republic of Moldova from the 1st of February 2013 and for the Republic of Turkey from 28th of April 1972.

So, it can be observed an ascending tendency to ensure a balance between the interests of applicants more judiciously in the State of origin and that of the defendant established abroad. Of course, the fundamental principle of the adversarial had much to win.

To specify the features that is common now to all the Hague Conventions, independently of the date of their entry into force. Firstly, should be mentioned that any of these Conventions give as any valid international agreement concluded, mandatory execution of requests of legal assistance, in relations between the Contracting States. The consequence is natural, in accordance with the principle *pacta sunt servanda*. Article 26 of the Convention on the law of treaties, signed at Vienna on the 23rd of May 1969 [28], says "any treaty in force obliges the parties and must be performed by them in good faith".

The Conventions under the discussion are also defined by their even and in general transactional solutions. Their malleability has been emphasized due to the plurality of techniques and procedures which has consecrated. In this way the contracting states benefit from multiple possibilities to exercise its option between various ways which are offered by texts.

It should be underlined the tolerance which Hague Conventions shows in this field. A significant number of bilateral agreements have been perfected with the purpose to fit some procedures to legal particularities from contracting parties.

At any rate, the Hague Conventions, deliberately refraining to unify rules of international judicial assistance and also avoiding to define a series of essential notions as international civil notification or commercial nature of procedures, with domicile or residence of the recipient, they left the gate open for the incidence of domestic laws of the Contracting States. This is because of "the mixture of conventional duty and the internal rules of procedure". This spirit of independence and moderation illustrates both the merit of the Hague conventions, but also their precariousness, the opinion entitled to prof. Nagel [245, p.177-179].

In any matter without special regulations of conventional nature, the vocation to govern, at least in part, the international judicial assistance operations can return the law of the home Member State or the requested State. The Hague Conventions states in these order of ideas many solutions without stating a complete system of rules specified in this matter.

Thus, the first responsibility in Conventions enshrines exclusively to each Contracting State to determine competent authorities, to act in this area, establishing the powers and mode of operation.

In the same time, the Conventions enclose a series of Notes on the law applicable to the proceedings of international judicial assistance. With regard to the applicable law of procedure, to be carried out abroad, solution is according to prof. Batiffol, "to combine the law of the Forum and the law of the place where they are made". The criteria of this collaboration established by each national system of private international law have not been unified by the Hague Convention [233, p.454].

From here it follows that in the field of international judicial assistance, applies mainly on one side *lex fori processus* in the State of origin and *lex fori executionis* in the requested State.

Laws of the State of origin is applicable in the field of international judicial assistance in all cases when a diplomatic agent, or in all cases, when a diplomatic or consular agent exercise their powers in the State of residence. In this quality of extraterritorial authority have the obligation to comply with the formalities laid down by the laws of the State, which awarded the function, but not the law of the State where they perform the functions.

Regardless of the problems of private international law regarding the procedure, may occur conflicts of laws also in matters of citizenship. These collisions, subject to specific matter are related to the operations that are performed by diplomatic or consular agents of the State of origin authorized to interfere in the state of residence for the benefit of their own citizens. But if the person is in the same time the citizen of the State of residence, it is imposed to establish firstly the nationality that prevails.

Diplomatic or consular agents that should regalement in their activity "the limits imposed by international law" [109] must take into account in case of bipartite, of the nationality of the State of residence, and not to the State which sent them as attorneys. A sound argument in this sense constitutes the Vienna Convention on consular relations, according to which the international judicial assistance operation must be met by these agents in the State of destination "in a manner consistent with the laws and regulations of the State of residence" including, of course, local laws relating to citizenship. This rules also functions to any diplomatic missions, where it is exercised the consular functions. Each of the Contracting Parties can transmit documents and collect data from citizens that are on the territory of the other Contracting Party through its diplomatic and consular representations from there, provided that the laws of the other Contracting Party should not be violated and may not apply any coercive measures (article 11).

The peculiarities, which distinguish international notification of judicial documents for obtaining evidence from abroad or information relating to the laws of another State are of course numerous, without excluding, however, common features.

In this perspective it should be mentioned firstly the bilateral character of international judicial assistance procedures. Bringing them to fulfillment involves relationships which are established mainly between the State of origin and the requested state.

The similarities have as their object the successive phases that are browsed by any legal assistance request, starting with preliminary initiatives and operations established in the state of origin. The following stage refers to the transition of the documents abroad, and the last one that is met in the requested State has the measures necessary for the performance of this act. Finally, the obtaining results are sent to the requesting State to produce the effects considered in view of the date of initiation. Let's look at each of the stages that have been enunciated, to retain the points of convergence.

In the initial stage which is taking place in the state of origin, the local legislation determines the authorities or the people to be given the judicial assistance in the cases it is needed, the admission conditions, the formalities that should be fulfilled, as for a request is validly issued, the Department stages and which interferes by the time of application abroad.

The next stage is the transmitting the request abroad.

The direct ways ensure, as their titles indicate it, an immediate connection between the authorities of origin and requested from on the other hand the indirect ways imply the existence of a certain number of intermediate links.

From other point of view, discern ways of transmission of general application (in particular, the diplomatic and consular) and certain special mechanisms that can be used in notification of documents abroad, as well as communication between officials of ministries from those two different states [158, p.50-51].

The Hague Convention of 1965 approached in a significant measure, justified by a change of orientation, direct methods of transmission of legal aid applications.

According to this concept, of course a contemporary one, the main function has been assigned to an authority in each of the Contracting States. Power is back to the Ministry of Justice in both Republic of Moldova, and Turkey, the article 2 of the Agreement.

During the final phase, which locates in the requested state, it is taking place the enforcement of legal aid application. The measures that have to be taken in this perspective are very various and, depending on the intervention of more or less direct measures on the requested authorities can be differentiated an active and a passive form.

a) *The active form* implies the excessive participation from the behalf of the authorities from the requested state (as the Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, justice courts, processing), in order to fulfill, through their own means, the requests from abroad. This participation has the character of common law and of general application.

b) *The passive Form* which is subordinated to consent of the requested state corresponds to the particular exercise attributes of international judicial assistance by consular and diplomatic agents of the state of origin which are accredited in the state of residence.

Material execution operations are preceded usually by checking the admissibility of the application for legal aid. The object of this preliminary control depends firstly on the existence or absence of a Convention of Judicial Assistance with the state of origin. If such a Convention does exist, preliminary examination is no longer useful concerning the timeliness of enforcement and regarding the condition of reciprocity, these requirements being accomplished in this case through the means of a hypothesis. The only necessary control is designated to the state whether the solicitation is framed in the field, ruled through the bilateral Agreement, and respects the conditions of form and substance, which the agreements subscribes.

The formal motives do not justify the rejection of legal aid application. In fact, the eventuality of a rejection of a rogatory committee, on the ground, that the authenticity of the document is not set disappeared.

Eventually, any interference brought to the sovereignty and security of the requested state can justify refusal of enforcement. It is an imperative norm provided by the 5th article of the Agreement. But the international cooperation support demands that these notions should benefit of a lenient interpretation. Niboyet observes the public opinion “doesn’t have in this matter rather than a relative exigence as it is not a lawsuit pending in the requested state” [235, p.121].

In general, the services performed in the requested state do not involve the reimbursement of fees or other charges. The 4th Article of the Agreement provides that legal assistance should be free of charge, except for the fees of experts. The explanation lies in the consideration that this State is obliged to ensure the normal functioning of its own authorities and to bear the costs concerned. Eventually, in this way are compensated the services that have been already obtained or expected in future in mutual relations of international judicial assistance with other contracting parties.

The results that have been obtained in the above mentioned manner always produce immediate effects in the state of origin without to exclude some eventual and indirect repercussions of a different nature in the requested state.

In the state of origin, the solicited authority, after getting the entries and certification required from abroad, passes to their verification.

The final point of the international judicial assistance operation corresponds with the moment when requesting authority disposes the final point of the international judicious assistance proceeding corresponds with the moment when the requested authority has the qualifications or sample elements obtained from abroad.

However, the role of international judicial assistance cannot be considered closed because the taken decision in the above mentioned conditions is susceptible to be invoked subsequently in the requested state. Here are to be examined and these problems.

In the requested state, any act of notification or instruction (research) realized on its territory at a request of a foreign authority, can through the means of above mentioned decision have the connection with a call for exequatur rules or incident. But similar eventual and indirect effects cannot be incorporated in the domain of international judicial assistance.

As for the control of international legality, it is inevitable in the court of exequatur, in case of notification of the act in justice for the recipient with domicile or residence in the requested state, due to respect for the right of defense conditions, the recognition and enforcement, the decision handed down in the state of origin.

The procedure of international notification constitutes the means to bring officially to the knowledge a recipient from abroad acts of civil or commercial matter, originated from the state of origin [238, p.104].

From the point of view of terminology are necessary some preliminary observations. Meanwhile, in the English Vocabulary is used the expression “service abroad” or “service in a foreign country”, but in German *Zustellungen*, that refers to any kind of judicial acts communication abroad, the French vocabulary is more varied. Thus, in addition to the usual notion of notification, is used the term signification, in the case of communication carried out through the mediation of a *huissier de justice* (servant of Justice specializing in transmission of official documents to be), as well as to the expression *assignation*, submitted by defendants summoned to appear to a judge. To simplify things, it is ruled to use the generic term *notification*, to avoid some shades that the majority of legislations do not know it.

It is retrieved in the article 20 of the Agreement procedure of notification of the execution.

The area of the concept implies two different categories of records that must be communicated, on the one hand judicial acts that form the object of analysis presented below and on the other hand extrajudicial acts to which there will be made some references as a basis of meaningful comparison.

a) Judicial acts, which detain the central position in the matter of international judicial assistance, have as an object any document referring contentious or graceful proceedings

or a performance of the debtor pursued. These acts include *inter alia* introductory application instance, the intervention of the third person in a criminal case, on the role of the court, and summonses in justice or judicial decisions.

The effects deriving from the notification acts abroad vary according to their specific nature. Thus, the fact of receiving action instance introductory requires the recipient to be present at the trial and to formulate his defense. Communication of the judgment that was given in the state of origin gives the possibility to pursue the legal remedies governed by the law of the state mentioned above. Often these rights and procedural obligations are subject to certain time limits, being liable for revocation, in case in the event of expiry of preset duration.

b) The category of *extrajudicial acts* includes, as it is assumed in their title, a series of documents that produce its effects independently from a procedure done before a competent judicial body. These entries satisfy finality to prevent an eventual contestation or preserve a right, often being an antecedent or following a dispute. In this sense it can be reminded, by the way, for example, the notice to pay an amount of money, the protest promissory note, the promissory or cheque, and an order of enforcement.

International notifications have in common some characteristics which allow completing their definition.

First of all, it should be retained the high enough frequency of these operations. They are abundantly the most numerous of international judicial assistance procedures.

Of course, it is necessary to know the recipient's residence abroad. Otherwise, notification becomes *de facto* unfeasible.

The notification request gets in the requested state, usually, about the Consulate, according to article 1 of the Convention of 1954 or by submitting to the central authority of reception of the requested state, according to article 2 of the Convention of 1965, not to exclude any other direct communication channels, and exceptionally by the method of rogatory letters.

The central authority from the state of destination assumes the obligation to receive application forms from the other contracting state and to collaborate to bring them to fruition. In principle, this authority may be notified by any competent institution or official from the state of origin and by a *solicitor* from *common law* countries or by other persons having the quality to perform notification abroad.

Central authorities from the requested state give the notification formalities, in general, through the intercession of their officials, competent in this domain, sending them a request for assistance and the annex.

Conducting the procedure is preceded by the control of legality of the records, especially from the point of view, to respect for the sovereignty and security of the requested State.

The notification can be brought to fruition in two different ways, either by simple delivery of documents, or the completion of the procedure in preset time limits.

Simple remittance makes the recipient part to receive the act, which is addressed to, and to sign the proof that it was handed. Any way the mere remission is excluded if the recipient refuses to receive it, or if the applicant prefers communication through explicitly formal notification method.

The formal procedure of submission of documents takes place, usually, according to the conditions provided by *lex fori executionis* for the documents drawn up in the requested state and which are targeting people who are situated on their territory. This procedure leads to, even if the recipient refuses to receive the act, to fill and complete effects of the operation.

Practicing this simplified method of the notification operation is stated in article 6, 2nd paragraph of the Convention of 1954, an agreement to this effect held among the interested states or at least, through a tacit acceptance by the state on whose territory will be performed its submission records. This consent is presumed, in the 10th Article of the Convention of 1965, only if the destination state declares that it opposes to it.

The competent officials from the requested state can do at a simple handover of recipient entries, and at a special operation carried out in the form requested by the author of the cooperation request or, lastly, in terms of *lex fori executionis*.

The contracting parties have the same possibility according to the Hague Conventions, through its consular and diplomatic agents, the notification of judicial documents sent to some persons with the residence abroad.

However, according to Hague Conventions of 1954 (article 6 paragraph 2); this faculty does not exist except by virtue of an agreement between interested states. In the absence of the agreement, the state of destination may object to the receipt, but it would not be entitled to oppose, if there is a communication, addressed by notification to a citizen, from the state of origin. For this purpose, it is required a bilateral agreement, the consent of the state being presumed. However, each state can declare that it is opposing to the legislation concerning the citizen of that state. Usually, the recipient is invited to diplomatic or consular office to raise the act. In case of justified foreclosure to be present, the entry must be mailed. But the recipient cannot under any circumstances be forced to receive it.

Implementation of the procedure will be tested, according to the 5^{th} article of the Convention of 1954, through the signature of consignee, completed and notarized, or if it is not

possible to be obtained, by means of a certificate from the authority of the requested state, stating the fact, form and date of notification. If the recipient signed the proof of delivery, the lack of official certificate to which it have been made the references, or eventually, a certificate error, who would talk, for example, about sending a summons, instead of passing judgments, does not invalidate the notification, if it was accomplished according to the 2nd and 3rd articles of Hague Convention of 1954.

According to Convention of 1965, a certification, conforms to formula-model proposed in the article 6, must be completed in all cases. The attestation will talk about the fulfillment of the procedure, indicating the place and date of entry, as well as the person to whom it was handed, with his consent or in a different way, but if it is the case, it will give a more detailed explanation on the circumstances that obstructed the execution. This attestation will be sent then directly to the communication solicitant.

The cycle of the international notification, from the moment of sending the request from the state of origin and till the return of the results, can last a long time.

Receiving the judicial act by the recipient ensures the opportunity to participate in the proceedings, personally or by representative, to defend and, eventually, to pursue legal remedies against the decision, if one considers it unfair.

But let's suppose that the recipient lost the case due to the defective notification of the action started by the Court also that ignores the judgments because they have not received it.

If an instance is being judged, and the defendant from abroad is absent, article 15 of Convention of 1965 oblige in principle a judge of origin to suspend debate, establishing some measures, which are justified by the defendant's interests, or which are necessary for the good justice administration.

The suspension of the debate can intervene, both the heritage nature of litigation, and in those relating to the status of persons.

In any of these disputes, the lack of the Party residing abroad or residing beyond borders bring forth the presumption that did not receive Introductory Act of Court. In this case, the judge of origin could not pronounce final judgment, only if it appears that both conditions provisioned in article 15, 1th paragraph of Hague Convention are fulfilled.

The first condition has an objective character, imposing that the notification has been made validly. The sample in this respect is the responsibility of the applicant, that needs to prove that the notice, requirements are provisioned in *lex fori executionis* or those instituted by the Hague Convention of 1965.

If it is carried out according to methods from *lex fori executionis,* it should be stated according to the 15 paragraph 1, a) of Hague Convention, the introductory act of court or any other equivalent has been notified in accordance with the requirements of that legislation.

In case of a notification fulfilled according to a procedure instituted at the Hague Convention of 1965, it is necessary, according to the article 15 paragraph 1, b), to note that the entry was actually given to the defendant in person or at his place of residence. The condition is more exigent, the hypothesis that it applies *lex fori execution is,* because neither post services nor direct intervention of consular and diplomatic agents do not ensure as many guarantees to the defendant as the fulfillment of notification formalities realized through the means of central authorities from the requested state. According to the second condition, of a subjective nature, it should be stated that the formal notification or the effective delivery of the entry had taken place in an instrumental time so the defendant could defend himself.

The size of the suspension of the trial, in such a way motivated, has a temporary character. It could not be, as a result, evocated only on the date when the conditions that were mentioned above were obeyed.

Suspension may, however, become injurious for the interests of the complainant. To avoid such consequences caused by delay the judge can dispose; if there is a need for emergency, provisional measures, including protective measures that are appreciated as helpful (article 15 paragraph 3). This time the requirements pass before the principle of adversarial.

The proper administration of justice may suffer and because of a too long suspension. As a remedy, article 5 paragraph 2, admits an important exception, in the sense that every Contracting State has the faculty to declare that its judges may, even in the absence of a certificate relating to notification, or of an official delivery, take certain measures to protect against the defendant. These are three. Firstly, the Judiciary Act was passed according to one of the ways provided for in the Convention of 1965. Secondly, as a term, left under the judge appraisal in every case, but at least for 6 months, to have been passed from the sending of the act. Thirdly, no attestation has not been obtained, although has been made all the steps and the efforts of the authorities in requested state. This regulation sets out the balance in favor of the applicant without the defendant from abroad to have reason to complain justifiably.

In the case of a judgment given in its absence, the defendant may invoke, if it has been revoked because of time limits to appeal, the provisions laid down in favor of his article 16 of the Convention of 1965, authorizing the filing in the rights deprived.

The scope of the latter action is, but narrower than that, of the suspension of trial. So, the defendant would not, obtain a confirmation of decadence in the domain of patrimony, excluding any other decision referring to persons' situation (article 16 paragraph 3). Plus, this benefit is

refused whether the decision was pronounced in the contradictory conditions, even though the notification would present deficiencies, because “from the moment he got the summons, the defendant has the obligation to be vigilant”. Finally, the judge of origin, far from being forced to decide whether to cancel the decay, as in the matter of the suspension of the process, disposes the “faculty” to decide in favor of the defendant, all the three conditions set out in article 16 are brought together.

According to the first condition with the subjective character, the defendant must not be at fault. Must be provided evidence of that he was unaware about the introductory act of court (or any equivalent document which has served with legal forms).No judgment against which would be given an opportunity to exercise a remedy. Although the Convention of 1965 does not have anything as regards the burden of proof. However good faith must be assumed *juris tantum*.

According to the second condition, of an objective nature, the judge has the right to determine the legal value of the defense put forward by the defendant, to be convinced that they are out of base. Without eventuality of withdrawal of the decision, removal of the decay would be useless.

Thus, the request under discussion must be introduced in a reasonable term, considering the day when the defendant knew about the decision. In the event of delay, the request is inaccessible. However, has the right to declare any claim submitted after expiry of the period specified in its official statement. This time limit may not be lower, however, the duration of one year, calculated from the day of the decision open to challenge.

The conditions laid down shall be satisfied to enable the defendant to obtain his reinstatement in rights.

Very important aspect relates to the obtaining of evidence and information on foreign law therefore article 7 of Agreement provisions, exchange of information, the application of laws and regulations, which are or have been in force, as well as on their application in judicial practice.

The mechanisms of international judicial assistance, with the purpose of obtaining information from abroad, needed in the dispute in the country of origin, are used both for the Administration in a foreign State, and in order to get information on the legislation in question.

The procedure in question is the method of international judicial assistance aiming to gather in the requested State, at the request and in the interests of the authorities concerned in the State of origin, the evidence that it cannot get, because of the remoteness.

The procedure for fulfillment by a judicial authority in the requested State of the operations concerned is known as the traditional “rogatory committee” *(letters of request).*

However different from each other, procedures for obtaining evidence abroad, we note, however, that presents some common features.

Firstly, they all have as purpose to facilitate in the State of origin the Mission of Justice that must have all the sample elements, that leads to finding out the truth. Without this information, obtained from the outside, the judgment could not overcome stage of an artificial construction.

On one hand, obtaining of the evidence through the delegation abroad derogates from one essential rule of the civil and commercial case, requiring the judge to form intimate conviction regarding the dispute through direct contact with the parties, with witnesses and experts. Interposing the requested authority abroad, however it would be necessary to, however puts the court of origin in a position to take into account information whose truthfulness may sometimes be viewed with reserve and to estimate them from a perspective that is not always the one that it belongs to them. The decision to obtain evidence; through delegation and not therefore present a non-mandatory for the Court for that trial. The contrast is striking, from this point of view, with international notifications, which are analyzed, as it was mentioned before, as a common law procedure and mandatory nature, whenever the defendant is abroad.

Finally, access to facilities involved in the international judicial assistance is narrower than the international notifications. Vocation to use the path of a rogatory committee belongs exclusively to the courts appellate litigation, while international trade arbitration does not dispose in general, than the ability to empower certain private individuals, to perform acts of instruction in the requested State.

The procedure of rogatory letters is the method preferred by the cooperation of States as written, as the European ones but it is regarded with reticence by the *common law;* do not use that in the alternative preferring less solemn arrangements.

In the States that give priority to it, the procedure generally starts with a judicial judgment, that settles the question of admissibility and the usefulness of the sample and the question is whether an investigation should be carried out abroad. In this respect the requirements *lex fori processus* and the imperatives of sound administration of justice are decisive. If the advantage to avoid moving parties and witnesses in another State, sometimes distant is an argument in favor of the rogatory Committee, instead some shortcomings may oppose, especially as the possibility of delays are inevitable or faulty cooperation.

From here results, that approval by the judges of a rogatory committee abroad is based on the consideration that the law allows for this approach and only after he praised himself the opportunity of such measures; initially the forum system is consulted with decisive role, and if the sample is administered according to the foreign conditions. This happens under the initiative of the judge referred the matter to, acting in accordance with its own law; its vocation to decide in matters of administration of the sample, is not therefore, in any way ignored.

Request, drawn up in the form and in the language prescribed by the Agreement, articles 3 and 13, it has to originate from the authority of origin.

In principle, this procedure includes both acts of instruction, and other judicious acts.

The notion *acts of instruction* included in the general hearing of witnesses, the provision of an oath, an interrogator, personal presentation, technical or accounting expertise, any examination of the documents, books, or other trade entries, obtaining copies of resolutions, as well as those of public notaries, and a research on the site.

An act of instruction can be requested to let the parties to get a means of expertise with other finality rather than to be used within a framework of an ongoing or future procedure.

The second category, which includes „other judicial acts", cannot be identified rather than through the means of some examples. In this sphere is included displaying or publication in the requested state media of foreign decisions or to obtain information from the social services of this state.

As for the execution measures solicited from a rogatory committee it can be retained that these are adverse to the public order from the requested state because are subtracted the proceedings destined through their specifics to give executive power to a foreign judgment.

Anyway, the category that forms „other judicial acts" excludes in equal measure the material facts, which are delivered by the parties, without the intervention of any authority, as well as legal consultations, legalizing the entries or the transfer of titles of values.

Establishment of a rogatory committee *stricto sensu* rests to the court of destination, that was seized according to the 9th of Hague Convention of 1954, by consular agent of the state of origin, directly or through the means of central authority from the requested state.

The proceedings take place, in principle, in conformity with instructions from *lex fori executionis;* besides the admitted exceptions by The Hague Conventions favoring some special forms instituted *lex fori processus.* However, the usage of these foreign procedural forms is excluded if there is incompatibility with the law of the requested state or impossibility to be applied whether, because of the legal methods of this state, or because of some serious real applicable difficulties.

The accomplishment of the acts of instruction and of other acts of legal nature is conditioned, in the requested state, on solvency of two problems. One deals with regulation of positive or negative conflicts of local competence and the other deals with the legal control of the rogatory committee.

In case of incompetence *ratione materiae* or *ratione loci* of a judicial authority that was seized by the rogatory committee must be transmitted from the office and without delay of competent authority to take evidence. The latter, if it is not capable to do the requested

operations as well as in the situation in which *lex fori executionis* leaves for the parties to gather evidences, may be with the consent of the requested authority, to give authority to a qualified person in the field.

The control of validity of rogatory committee constitutes an obligation, but the judicial authority executes it even though there has been made an inspection by the governmental authority. Verification has as an object, besides the conditions of forms and used language, the solicitor's quality. The request must come from a legal authority from the state of origin. It must be stated that the instruction measures or any other requested belong effectively to judiciary power, according to the requested. This prior control has the function to ensure the respect of sovereignty and the security of the requested state, avoiding any interference to public order. It is demanded that this one to be interpreted with proper understanding in the matter of international judicial assistance. In this way, the authority of a state that is not provisioned in the legislation to take a religious oath, however, accepts it to carry out the rogatory committee from abroad, within the framework of the solicitor's request.

Even though, the utility of this tolerance cannot be contested, the interpretation that was given to the notion of public order is far from being unitary. In the same order of ideas, that tends to restrain the intervention in public order it is imposed to dissociate that could possibly take place. As such, the rejection of a rogatory committee is not justified, unless the public order aggrieved by the very fact, is execution of the requested documents, and not in the report, with a goal probably had in mind by transmitting by the authority of origin. It follows, that the mentioned authority is required to examine whether the instruction is satisfied or not, violates public order, but without putting problem in addition, if any of the parties may not invoke, or later in the State of origin, of the findings of fact in this way, under the law of the State of destination, may not form the object of observation.

Although public policy is invoked only rarely in order to "circumvent a rogatory committee", examples of rejection are not excluded. Thus, a judge will not accept to designate, on the basis of a request for international judicial assistance, an expert, if such would facilitate fraud abroad, either whether a public notary submits any of its resolutions or hears as witnesses persons who, under the law, professional secrecy or put at risk, in their statement, committing a defamation, thus risking a prosecution.

Acts of instruction and any other judicial act scan is carried out in the requested State respecting the principle of the adversarial, and within the limits of the competence of the authority requested materials.

In accordance with the principle of adversarial, the requested authority is entitled, at his own request, to be informed regarding the date and place of implementation of the research (survey) in order that interested parties or their representatives may be present.

Material competence of the judicial authority which carries out cuts of instruction or other judicial acts is strictly limited to the specific subject-matter of the application in question. These proceeding do not give to the requested judge "an adequate jurisdiction and power of decision, it is not seized down with disputes, it does not attribute any power of appreciation, it just solicits to purely carry out certain material acts of execution" [234, p.359], excluding any other legal act.

As a result, the solicited judge is not competent to decide upon the eventual risen exceptions by the parties. Without the rejection of the request, the judge needs to take note of the reasons given and continue the procedure, reserving final decision of the Court of origin.

The requested judicial authority, taking into account the degree of urgency apply suitable coercive means and referred to as such by its own procedural law in terms of internal rogatory commission.

Thus, according to the Convention of 1954, the means of coercion mentioned, sable against witnesses, are not yet applicable as it is, against the parties concerned, to compel them to be present (article 11).

As soon as the Act of instruction or other judicial act has been fulfilled, those documents will be sent to the authority which carried out the work in the State of origin, using the established ways of transmission of Hague Convention. In the event of total or partial non-execution of Rogatory Commission, the requesting authority shall be informed immediately, through the same methods, the statement about the causes of refusal or the difficulties that have impeded finalizing.

Also, samples can be obtained from abroad, with the consent of the requested State, by a person authorized for that purpose, or by a diplomatic or consular agent, in accordance with the rules applicable to them.

Intervention on the persons named emissaries, as well as diplomatic agents or consular, under three different aspects of the work performed in this area by judicial authorities. The particularities that refer to the conditions that precede execution, to the domain of exercised dispositions and to the law applied in the field.

The execution is conditioned, normally, by a preset authorization, which is given, whether with general title or for each cases separately, the competent authority from the destination state.

The scope of duties that they perform the persons named Commissioners, as diplomatic agents or consular officials, is narrower than the jurisdiction of the judicial authorities from the requested state, being deprived of the opportunity to carry out acts of instruction and receive a statement duly sworn. In addition, they must meet the double condition to refer to a procedure in progress before a judicial authority of the State of origin, or are not inconsistent with the laws of the State of enforcement or contrary to the authorization granted.

The evidence obtained from the requested State enjoys, in fact, the effectiveness in the State of origin, subject to the control of legality exercised by the authority vested with the judicial resolution of the dispute.

The examination should be based on the *lex fori processus,* the samples were obtained by diplomatic or consular agents of the state of origin and by the persons designated as commissioners. In case of the proper rogatory committee is applied *lex fori executionis.*

The obtained entries from abroad can be cancelled in case there were not applied during the fulfillment of the competent law, procedural law or the law of the requested state is sanctioned nullity. Also, the requesting authority may pronounce the nullity, the samples that have been obtained in accordance with the procedural law of the requested state, although this was strictly observed, violate the public policy of the State, however, or, are incompatible with its legal system. However, it is reasonable, if reckoned the difficulty and the delays inherent in international, of rogatory committees not to pronounce the nullity of such acts only with great caution, limiting as much as possible the effects of cancellation.

Vocation of a foreign law to be applied, by virtue of the private international law of the Forum in whole or in part, some elements of civil litigation, of course complicates the process, civil or commercial. While in a purely internal litigation judge overrules the fully applicable law, the principle of *jura novit curia* expressing a reality however, on the contrary, the situation is completely different, if the vocation *lex causae* represents responsibility rules from another system of law edited by a foreign State.

The content and the scope of these provisions, whether they are regarded as a*quaestio juris,*or as *quaestio facti,* almost always have a sample problem. And if, the means of information available to national scientific institutes are insufficient, documentation must be achieved on the path of cooperation with the foreign State concerned.

Methods of international judicial assistance that can be used for this purpose, although less developed than in terms of material evidence submit forms variables.

Rotatory Commission itself also serves to issue certificates relating to foreign law, be issued by the authority of the requested State, and at the request of the court seized, either by qualified persons such as teachers in scientific research from that state. Certification may be

verbal, as British judges are allowed or Americans, times to materialize into a custom certificate, as is customary in the States of French influence.

Diplomatic or consular agents of the state of origin are also competent to obtain legal information in the state of residence. These proceeded either on the direct way, or through the consultation of official publications of laws or the works of doctrine, either directly obtaining the necessary certifications at local authority.

The ways mentioned above currently, however, tend to give priority to international judicial assistance techniques, which are better adapted to the finality.

The Hague Conference, without having adopted so far rules of general application in the matter, except for an old project, which gave up long ago, adopted a number of measures and restricted the scope documents, signed to facilitate the knowledge of the foreign legislation, either through direct contacts between the authorities concerned, either through the central authority of the requested State.

Legislative information also can be obtained through the intervention of central authorities operating in Contracting States pursuant to the Hague Convention of 25 October 1980 regarding the civil aspects of international child abduction [25]. These authorities are required to cooperate with each other and take in the States concerned, all necessary steps, in particular, to make available, whether directly or through an intermediary, information of a general nature relating to the law of their State, concerning the application of the Convention (article 7 paragraph 2). In addition, it is competent to issue certificates regarding the regulations of their State applicable in the matter (article 8 paragraph 2), which is in force in both countries, in the Republic of Turkey on the 1st of August 2000 and in the Republic of Moldova from July the 1st, 1998.

Section III of the agreement is devoted to recognition and execution of decisions.

2.4. Conclusions Chapter II

1. Recognizing the independence of the Republic of Moldova by the Republic of Turkey on the 16th of December 1991 had as a result the establishment of diplomatic relations among both states, the opening of the office of the Consulate General of the Republic of Turkey in Chisinau. With the adoption of the decision of the Government of the Republic of Moldova in April 1994 to open its representative office in the Republic of Turkey, at the level of the Embassy, the similar decision has been made by the Turkish Government. In the result the Consulate General of the Republic of Turkey in Chisinau has been transformed into the Embassy.

2. The fact that the recognition of the Republic of Moldova has set the beginnings of the establishment of the legal base of Moldo-Turkish Cooperation which knows an ascending development within the framework of leadership symposiums of both states through the development of politic, diplomatic dynamic dialogues, and through transition to a new qualitative stage in the development of bilateral Moldo- Turkish relations, as well as through the intention of signing the Declaration concerning the establishment of a strategic partnership between the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey.
3. Development of bilateral framework of political and legal the cooperation between the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey contributed to consolidation and diversification of Cooperation spheres which have interests in both countries in economic, social, legal, cultural, educational, touristic domains etc.
4. An important aspect of the development of the cooperation between the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey relates to commercial- economic Cooperation. The vast range of economic relations is tied to the commercial ones, but their political and legal framework traditionally is trade agreements. This fact is confirmed in practice of bilateral Moldo-Turkish relations by the conclusion between the Governments of the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey of the Agreement concerning the commercial-economic Cooperation from the 7th of June 1994. Later on, the provisions of this agreement have been emphasized in the signed agreements between the both parties within the capital investment, transportation, agriculture, pharmaceutical, educational, tourism and other.
5. The foundation of Cooperation on the basis of intellectual and moral solidarity between the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey are Cooperation Agreements in the field of culture; regarding the Cooperation in the field of science and technology, Cooperation in the field of education. The content of these agreements are in unison with the idea of creating a state of long-lasting peace, of a society based on knowledge and innovation as a result of carrying out activities and concrete action plans.
6. Internalization of economic activities, intensification of capital and goods circulation, of services and people are accompanied by the development of cross border crime. Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey in order to fight with the crime phenomenon have signed the Agreement on combatting the illicit international drug trafficking, international terrorism and other organized crime later being completed by the Protocol regarding the Cooperation within the domain of combatting trafficking in human beings. On the basis of these Agreements there is established the Cooperation of both states concerning the social security, the legal order, consolidation and deepening the Cooperation on the level of security services protecting the values and rules of conduct adequate to the human being.

7. A constituent part of the cooperation between the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey is international legal assistance. This Cooperation consists in fulfillment of adequate services procedural established within the Agreement regarding legal assistance in civil, commercial, and penal matters, signed at Ankara on the 22 of May 1996 and of some multilateral Conventions for both countries as: Hague Convention relating to civil procedure from 1of March 1954.

III: MOLDO-TURKISH COOPERATION PROCESS IN INTERNATIONAL REGIONAL ORGANISATIONS

3.1. The Cooperation of Republic of Moldova and Republic of Turkey within International Regional Organizations

The newest model of regional cooperation takes place within modern multidimensional organizations. Multidimensional organizations are very important for regional cooperation all around the world. These study various subjects, including interconnection between areas of security, economics, politics and culture. In time, these organizations develop a unique competence concerning the evaluation of subjects of interest in a transnational context. This capacity determines the establishment of regional governance [117, p.186]. The most successful multidimensional organizations that are of interest for Turkey and Republic of Moldova, from the perspective of regional cooperation, are the Council of Europe and European Union. These realize the regional governance based on the principles of a state of law, democracy and respect for the fundamental rights and freedom of the person. The "European pluralistic" character is peculiar for European regional governance as well [124, p.1]. Both, European Union and Council of Europe managed to inspire the sense of cooperation among various groups of member states and to show the benefits of cooperation. These proved that the realization of a cooperation whose result is above zero can be learnt. The regional governance can bring benefits as long as the participating states perceive the cooperation actions as good public [124, p.19].

Consequently, either Turkey or Moldova accepted the principles of European regional Governance and agreed to adopt its values as their own. The benefits of European regional cooperation has been felt already, most of internal democratic reforms being realized within the context of this regional cooperation. Moreover, regional economic cooperation between Turkey and Republic of Moldova is to become stronger once the Agreement Concerning the Free Exchange Area will be signed in the near future. As it follows, in order to better understand the regional cooperation framework between Turkey and Republic of Moldova, we will analyze in details the cooperation role and relations of these states with the Council of Europe and European Union, assessing comparatively their aspirations, success and common problems.

The Role of Turkey within the Council of Europe

Turkey was invited to join the Council of Europe Soon after the establishment of this organization. In August 1949, Turkey together with Greece and Island adhered to the Council of Europe. Mainly, due to this early adherence, Turkey is considered a charter member of the Council of Europe.

In 1950s, following the political breakage on the European continent, the Council of Europe served as a cooperation forum for the limited number of democracies in the context of

cold war. From the moment of its establishment and consequently during the periods of development the Council of Europe, Turkey spared considerable efforts to help realizing the common European objective of that period – overcoming the postwar psychology and reuniting Europe. Being one of the active democracies of the days, Turkey supported the Council of Europe and contributed to European integration both, via intergovernmental and parliamentary platforms, bringing its contribution to the debates referring to building Europe and the European identity.

Internally, Turkey realized fundamental reforms which accelerated at the end of 1990s. These reforms referred, especially, to constitution and penal and civil code amendments, which had an essential impact on relations between Turkey and the Council of Europe. In this context, significant progress was achieved in such areas of cooperation as capital punishment abolition, fight against torture, reform of penitentiary institutions system and arrest homes, freedom of thought and expression, freedom of association and reunion, freedom of religion, functioning of judicial system, civilian-military relations, economic, social and cultural rights, fight against corruption. These facts consolidated the position of Turkey within the Council of Europe.

Another important dimension of cooperation between Turkey and the Council of Europe is represented by the European Court for Human Rights. According to the Article 90 of Turkish Constitution ECHR jurisdiction prevails the internal legislation. Turkey's legislation also takes into account the dynamics of ECHR law development and passes through a constant process of improvement and adjusting to ECHR jurisprudence, made up of 47 member states and accepted by the European Convention regarding Fundamental Human Rights and Freedoms. In this context, not only decisions concerning Turkey, but also those referring to other member states of the Convention are considered.

Within common projects realized in collaboration with the Council of Europe, the government of Turkey permanently conducts awareness and informative activities for the masses, but also for civil servants, NGO's representatives, students, etc. concerning public authorities and authorities from judicial system activities [190].

Speaking about the Council of Europe acquis, Turkey became part to approximately half of the 216 conventions adopted within the Council [190]. The activity of legislation modification, of adherence to the conventions of the Council of Europe, of reforms implementation positively contributed to Turkey monitoring results from the Council of Europe the monitoring being cancelled in 2004 [74]. Cooperation relations between the Republic of Turkey and the Council of Europe registered special success between 2010-2011, when the president of Turkish delegation to Parliamentary Meeting of the Council of Europe was elected

as Meeting President for 2 years, and within the Committee of Ministers Turkey took the presidency for 6 months.

In November 2010, for the seventh time, the Republic of Turkey took the presidency of Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe [199]. In order to consolidate its political role, to enhance the visibility and to have substantial impact on the activity of the oldest pan-European fore, Turkey established five basic priorities of its presidency:

1. The Reform of the Council of Europe: supporting the ambitious reform package which has the purpose of putting the Council of Europe in a central position on international level, as an innovative, flexible, important organization, capable to adapt to political European changing stage.
2. The Reform of European Court of Human Rights: going on with previous presidencies activities for ensuring the long term efficiency of European system for human rights protection.
3. Consolidating independent mechanisms of monitoring: organization of seminars, round tables, workshops for public awareness concerning monitoring tools, which represent a unique peculiarity of the Council. Involving European and international partners to emphasize the advantages of monitoring mechanisms of the Council of Europe.
4. Adherence of European Union to the European Convention referring to Fundamental Human Rights and Freedoms: encouraging all the partners to accelerate the process of adherence and identifying solutions for potential technical problems that could be encountered during this process.
5. Confronting the imposed challenges imposed by the existence of multicultural societies in Europe: starting from the certainty that the Council of Europe is the best placed organism to face the new challenges generated by the reappearance of intolerance and discrimination in Europe, the designation of a Group of Excellence that will open new ways of research and will forward suggestions concerning ways of "living together" [45].

The stated priorities denote that basic emphasis was put on the Council of Europe reform, as well as on that of the European Court for Human Rights. An important point for the success of these reforms is the monitoring mechanisms the Council of Europe. The aspirations of integration to European Union determined Turkey proposal to establish as a priority the adherence of European Union to European Convention concerning the Fundamental Human Rights and Freedoms.

The ambitions of Turkish presidency find reasoning in the role of the Council of Europe in regional and international context, as well as in individual aspirations of Turkey referring to its role within this international organization and concerning its firm wish to become a member

state of European Union. Since 1949, the Council of Europe has played a crucial role in enhancement and consolidation of political stability and democratic security of Europe. The added value of this organization offered during many years is incontestable. But despite this, to ensure efficient future activity it is important to reposition and reinvent the Council of Europe as innovative and flexible organization. Assuring long-term efficiency of European system of human rights protection can be realized as well through modernization of European Court for Human Rights, this being the most visible mechanism of the regional system of human rights protection. Another distinctive element of the Council of Europe that emphasizes the uniqueness of this organization is the monitoring mechanism of obligations referring to respecting human rights, democracy and the state of law. The treaty of European Union reform from Lisbon put in action from December 1, 2009, foresees the judicial ground and the obligation of adherence of European Union to the European Convention concerning Fundamental Human Rights and Obligations. Besides political and judicial significance of European Union adherence to the Convention, this has also a symbolic one – the proof of supporting all the actions of external jurisdictional control concerning human rights. This thing will assure a coherent system of fundamental human rights protection on the whole continent and will consolidate the credibility of the system for human rights in Europe. Human rights can be defined as the rights that are granted to the people with no requirement of any characteristic other than being human and the rights that are necessary to precede a dignified life [211, p.39]. Finally, it is extremely important to assure a collective political will and a concentrated effort to consolidate the fundamental premises concerning security and stability in Europe. Prevention, fight against radicalization and polarized perceptions, identification of compromise solutions represents the only way to cohabitate in the multicultural European context.

To fulfill the set priorities, Turkey had a financial contribution of 605.000 Euro, allocated to support the activities of the Council of Europe and to finance the specific projects of its special bodies. If to analyze the balance/results of the Turkish presidency of Ministers Committee of the Council of Europe, we can summaries the following assets: Turkish presidency continued to support the activity of establishment of European standards, especially through the adoption of the Council of Europe Convention concerning prevention and fight against violence against women and domestic violence; Turkish presidency supported the continuation of the efforts of General Secretary to reform the Council of Europe. In this sense, the transition to a biennial program and budget starting with 2012 was approved and it was agreed to prepare a detailed report concerning the revision of the Council of Europe conventions. On Turkish presidency suggestion, the Committee of Ministers decided to periodically discuss actual and important problems for the pan-European fore. He first suggested subject, discussed in March

2011, regarded the Council of Europe Neighborhood. Turkey declared that it would further support this exercise that can considerably improve the role of Ministers Committee as a politic fore. In order to continue the efforts of its predecessors, as well as to assure a long-term efficiency of European Court for Human Rights, Turkey hosted the high level conference concerning the future of the Court. The Conference had three main purposes: the evaluation of the impact of the Protocol no 14 of the Convention, the evaluation of the realized progress within the reform, as well as, assuring the necessary impulses to continue the started reforms. Taking into account the important role of the judges of the court, the Turkish presidency actively worked via the Resolution of the MO/Res (2010) 26 to create the experts consultancy work group concerning nominations for the judges of the court. The work group consults the member states before forwarding the candidates for Parliamentary Meeting acceptance whether the suggested candidates meet the criteria stipulated by article 21 of the Convention. With reference to the subject of adherence of European Union to the European Convention concerning Fundamental Human Rights and Freedoms, even if this event has not been fulfilled during its presidency, Turkey encouraged the negotiation process on this subject on the level of expert groups, alerting on the necessity of political involvement on high level to eliminate the obstacles appeared during the discussions within technical groups. The adherence of European Union to the Convention will mean that the Union will accept for the first time in history an external monitoring body. That is why, Turkey insists on this subject as a priority for the further presidencies. A series of conferences, seminars and workshops were organized on Turkey initiative during six months. These were devoted to such subjects as: modernization of justice; actual penitentiary system in Europe; terrorism prevention; independent monitoring mechanisms of the Council of Europe; fight against racism and intolerance; human dimension in the context of migration phenomenon; the fight against violence against women and domestic violence, etc. The Group of Excellent People, made up of six members with famous names for European community, managed to meet six times in different European cities, discussing actual problems for the multicultural societies. The activity of this group ended with a report which introduced a new concept for the European societies – "living together". In the context of its aspirations of European integration, Turkey, naturally, placed on priority level the subject of cooperation between the Council of Europe and European Union. A reunion on high level took place in Brussels after entry into force of modifications to the primary legislation of European Union introduced through Lisbon treaty, which also had on inter alia agenda the cooperation between the Council of Europe and European Union, as well as the perspectives of European Union adherence to European Conventions for Fundamental Human Rights and Freedoms [46].

The Role of the Republic of Moldova within the Council of Europe

Republic of Moldova became member of the Council of Europe on July, 13, 1995. Accepting the basic principles of the Council of Europe, it became the 36th member state with full rights and the first CIS state that obtained this status [189].

During the cooperation process with the Council of Europe, considerable efforts for the implementation of the Council's standards into Moldovan legislation were put in. By now, Republic of Moldova ratified 81 of the existing 216 conventions of the Council of Europe [75], but the process is going on, including via the realized reforms in the context of extensive assistance offered by the Council of Europe: programs for democratic reforms support; for the enhancement of independence, transparency and efficiency of justice and in the area of corruption fight, money laundering and terrorism funding; for the support of parliamentary elections, mass-media, civil society support, promotion of Gypsies rights and the support of independent NGOs dealing with human rights; regional programs referring to Emerald Network which targets the implementation of Bern Convention concerning wildlife and natural habitats of Europe conservation; regional programs concerning fights against torture, bad treatments and impunity; joint programs concerning independence and efficiency of justice and for the promotion of freedom, professionalism and mass-media pluralism [189].

As a member of the Council of Europe from 1995, Republic of Moldova assumed for the first time the presidency of Ministers' Committee of the Council of Europe from May, 15 to September, 7, 2003. During its mandate, Moldova proposed itself to further promote the stability and unity in Europe, based on common values of pluralistic democracy, human rights and the state of law. Republic of Moldova based the presidency priorities on the idea of the *unity through diversity.* As a result, two basic directions were identified:

1. The consolidation of unification process of Europe in political and law areas through the exploration of the opportunities offered by the Council of Europe: internal structure, bilateral relations and the cooperation with other actors on European and international arena.
2. Emphasizing social and cultural diversity in European area in order to create a common heritage, which will have on the basis mutual understanding and acceptance of differences [44].

Setting the priorities of its first presidency of Ministers Committee of the Council of Europe, Republic of Moldova wished to take into account the role and the importance of the Council of Europe as an organization that promoted democracy, human rights and the model of a state of law. Since 1949, the moment of its foundation, the Council has raised these values at the level of permanent priorities for the post-war Europe. Since then, the organization has worked hard to get adapted to the new realities and challenges. One of the challenges is that its principles

should stay valid and the obligations and the engagements should be respected by all its members, both by the old ones and by the new ones.

Another challenge refers to the consolidation of a constructive partnership with European Union. But, taking into account the limited resources, it is absolutely necessary to establish some clear priorities of its activity for a maximum efficiency of available resources use.

The Republic of Moldova has declared that it is necessary to realize a stronger unity between the members states of the Council of Europe, to reconciliation the spiritual, cultural and political values, and to emphasize the contribution brought by smaller states during the European integration process. The consolidation of unity, as well as registered progress concerning stability and security on European continent are influenced by the process of encouragement of all European states to join the Council of Europe. Through this, the necessity of a continental dimension for European construction will affirm itself. After the encouragement to join the Council of Europe special attention should be given to post-adherence strategies as well. For Moldova, it was also essential to maintain, as well as to impulse democratic reforms not only for the new member states, but also for South-Eastern Europe and Caucasus.

The Council of Europe is the only organization within which the European States can equally cooperate and discuss at political level the main European problems specific to all member states: migration, the refugees, human trafficking, drugs, toxic and radioactive substances, digital crimes, minorities protection etc.

The integration process continues to be at risk due to a series of frozen regional conflicts. The Republic of Moldova emphasized on Transnistrean conflict, which continues for more than 20 years and represents a danger not only for the Republic of Moldova, but for the whole Europe. Our state reiterated that it will further plead for territorial integrity of the country and for the implementation of the European Convention for Fundamental Human Rights and Freedoms in the whole area of the Council of Europe. In this respect, an international conference concerning “Frozen Conflicts in Europe: Democratic Security Aspect in the Case of Transnistrian region” has been planned.

Following the same purpose of unity, the Republic of Moldova proposed itself to attract considerable attention to human rights protection in a non-discriminating way. The concept of human rights indicates the whole rights that people own because they are human and according to the human dignity. With this broad meaning, human rights constitutes all the rights and freedoms such as basic rights that are divided for various reasons in domestic law, public freedom etc [216, p.178]. Full respecting by all the member states of provisions and control mechanism of European Convention of Fundamental Human Rights and Freedoms is essential to

keep the intangibility of Convention provisions. The fight against terrorism, smuggling, and human trafficking has also been declared as priorities.

As the president of Ministers Committee, the Republic of Moldova remarked the importance of supporting monitoring mechanisms the Council of Europe, as part of a wider process that deals with the fulfillment of obligations and engagements accepted by the member states of the Council of Europe. A new impulse was considered necessary for the procedure of thematic monitoring on Ministers Committee, not only through the identification of the existing problems within member states, but also through shaping of good implementation practices of the Council of Europe principles and values. In this respect, the uniqueness of the Council of Europe was highlighted by the fact that, besides monitoring the compliance with its standards, this organization also offers practical assistance in order to ensure that these can be realized maintaining these parallel elements is considered essential for the role and relevance of the organization.

Diversity promotion is grounded in the fundamental role of the Council of Europe in the field of human rights protection and promotion, pluralistic democracy and the state of law, which also suppose the assurance of a cohesion of European society in a way in which each individual would be able to enjoy his civil and political rights, as well as the cultural, social and economic ones. In spite of the important legal tools of the Council of Europe in social field, there is still a series of difficulties concerning their implementation at national level and the fulfillment of social integration in all aspects. In this respect, the Republic of Moldova, has proposed to encourage the actions meant to fight poverty and to improve social justice through an integrated approach that would include the fields of labor, health, education and social protection. The Republic of Moldova shares the vision of the Council of Europe concerning main methods of fighting poverty and social exclusion: real access to social rights and promoting social cohesion. Medical care is considered one of the fundamental social laws and the key to promotion of social cohesion and social development for all citizens. The right to a healthy environment is a fundamental human right as well. Efficient, durable and coordinated use of natural, biologic and landscape resources is to be continuously supported. During its presidency, the Republic of Moldova has proposed supporting activities concerning the preparation of a legal tool concerning general principles for environment protection and durable development.

Being the country of origin and transit of migrant workers, the Republic of Moldova granted substantial attention to the need of development of a policy in order to manage the migration flows, respecting the principles of a state of law, assuring at the same time migrants' protection and integration, promoting cooperation between all states affected by these processes.

The consolidation of democracy and the stress on European cultural diversity constituted also priorities of the Republic of Moldova presidency. It has proposed to support the elaboration of some cultural projects based on the existing cultural diversity between West and East European countries, highlighting the role of Eastern countries culture and their impact on social and political processes from West. This priority direction was also to include supporting the efforts of the Council of Europe concerning participation encouragement of civil society to political, economic, social and cultural development [44].

The results of the Republic of Moldova presidency within Ministers' Committee is not reflected on the Council of Europe web-page, as in the case of other states, but we can highlight certain progress realized on the basis of the conclusions of Reunion 113 f Ministers' Committee which was organized in Chisinau on November, 6, 2013 and which culminated the activities of Moldavian presidency [20]. Among these we can specify: the organization of the international conference concerning frozen conflicts in Europe, the case of Transnistrian region be in analyzed; the organization of a non-formal reunion of ministers concerning European institutional arena: The Council of Europe, European Union and OSCE; revision and opening for signing of the European Convention for animal protection during international transportation; the implementation of post-adherence monitoring strategies concerning Serbia and Montenegro and the implementation of these strategies for Bosnia and Herzegovina; monitoring of human rights ad democracy respecting in Cecenia; the implementation of monitoring strategies in Armenia and Azerbaijan; monitoring of the situation concerning mass-media freedom in the Ukraine; advancing the negotiation process for the adherence of Principality of Monaco to the Council of Europe; the evaluation of progress concerning respecting democratic principles in Belarus; advancing the cooperation between the Council of Europe and civil society etc. [95]. To sum up, the Republic of Moldova managed to organize during 6 months of presidency 3 international seminars in Chisinau and 19 reunions of Ministers' Committee at delegates' level [189]. According to Reunion Minutes 113 of the Council of Europe Ministers' Committee, the results of the activity were highly appreciated by the Council of Europe and by Reunion participants [128].

Moldo-Turkish Cooperation Principles within the Council of Europe

According to article 1 of the Council of Europe Charter [94], the goal of the Council of Europe is "to realize a bigger unity among its members in order to safeguard the ideals and principles which are their common heritage and to facilitate economic and social progress". Every European state can become a member of the Council of Europe on condition that it accepts the principle of law supremacy and guarantees protection of human fundamental rights and freedoms [94]. Both, Turkey and Republic of Moldova are member states the Council of

Erope. So, both of them share the goal of the organization and meet the necessary criteria for the status of a member of this European fore. For a more detailed analysis of cooperation principles within the Council of Europe, we propose to analyze the common cooperation elements via two landmarks:

- Minimum criteria to join the Council of Europe;
- Results of monitoring process by the Council of Europe.

Minimum criteria to join the Council of Europe*;* each state that wishes to become a member of the Council of Europe is to meet minimum criteria for adherence. In the case of the Republic of Moldova, according to Notification 188 (1995) of Parliamentary Meeting of the Council of Europe [72], minimum statutory obligations and commitments include:

- Signing European Convention for fundamental human rights and freedoms at the moment of adherence;
- Ratification of European Convention for fundamental human rights and freedoms and protocols 1, 2, 4, 7, şi 11;
- Signing and ratification of protocol 6 to European Convention for fundamental human rights and freedoms concerning abolition of capital punishment in peacetime;
- Recognition, after entering into force of protocol no 11, of the right to individual appeal to European Commission and compulsory ECHR jurisdiction;
- Abstention from ratification of CIS Human Rights Convention, until the Council clarifies the implications of coexistence of the two conventions and without prior agreement of the Council of Europe;
- Signing and ratification of European Convention for prevention of torture and punishment or inhumane and infamous treatments;
- Signing and ratification, within a year from the day of adherence, of the framework convention for the rights of national minorities;
- Signing and ratification of European Charter of local autonomy and analysis of potential ratification of the Council of Europe Social Charter and of European Charter for regional or minority languages, etc.

These are, in principle, typical conditions to join the Council of Europe. They can differ from one state to another. For instance, the criteria for Armenia's adherence [76] in 2000, five years later, provided compulsory ratification not just analysis of ratification of the Council of Europe Social Charter and of European Charter for regional or minority languages. Supplementary to this, the request to ratify the Council of Europe Conventions, concerning collectivities or territorial authorities border cooperation referring to extradition, legal counselling in criminal matters, to money laundering, to search, seizure and confiscation of

goods resulting from offence, as well as to that referring to condemned people transfer, was forwarded etc.

The Council of Europe did not forward such detailed criteria to Turkey, a far as, it was among the first member states. We, though, could analyze the degree of realization of minimum criteria listed above. Thus, Turkey is only a signatory and did not ratify protocols 4 and 7 to the Convention for the protection of fundamental human rights and freedoms. Both, the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey are not parts in protocols 12, and 15 to the Convention [91]. Moreover, the Council of Europe reminds on every occasion, to both states, that they have not signed (Turkey)/ratified (Moldova) the European Chart concerning Regional or Minority Languages, inviting them to do this as soon as possible [75] [90]. In conclusion, the Republic of Turkey and the Republic of Moldova mostly meet the minimum criteria imposed for the status of the Council of Europe member. However, the Council of Europe acquis is in permanent development and the states should permanently work in order to implement the new acquis to national legislation.

Results of monitoring process; In 1995, on the basis of Recommendation 1266 [73], the Parliamentary Meeting of the Council of Europe disposed the monitoring in the context of military interventions of Turkey in the North of Iraq and of realizations of the Republic of Turkey of its obligations concerning constitutional and legislative reforms. The Parliamentary Meeting recommended to Ministers Committee to request from the Republic of Turkey the troops withdrawal and the identification of peaceful solutions to solve the conflict, according to the Status and relevant conventions of the Council, as well as to establish a legislative program in order to make Turkish Constitution and legislation consistent with the Council of Europe standards and principles. The Republic of Moldova monitoring by the Council of Europe has started since 1996, but Moldova's efforts for the realization of the necessary reforms to escape monitoring are based on the requirements of the Council of Europe Parliamentary Meeting Resolution 1465(2005) [75]: improving democratic institutions functioning; justice independence and effectiveness; the assurance of electronic mass-media freedom and pluralism; local democracy consolidation; rise of economic performance and social protection assurance; fight against corruption and human and organs trafficking.

Both states put in considerable efforts, but only the Republic of Turkey managed, after ten years of monitoring, to convince, in 2004, the Council of progress sufficiency in order to quit the procedure [74]. Thus, among the main progress listed by the Parliamentary Meeting, we can mention: ratification of International Penal Court Statute; corruption fight, as well as ratification of three conventions in the field: concerning corruption in the field of civil law, criminal law and concerning money laundering, seizure and confiscation of goods resulting from the offence;

progress in the field of fight against torture and inhumane treatments by improving detention conditions and by assuring some bigger guarantees concerning the right to defense and medical assistance; progress concerning the right to free expression and free association; progress in the field of dialogue with the civil society; the realization of some constitutional modifications which allowed the ratification of International Criminal Court Status, the ratification of protocol 6, concerning abolition of capital punishment and protocol 13 of European Convention concerning fundamental human rights and freedoms, as well as guarantee of equality between men and women, considerably enhancing women's rights. The Parliamentary Meeting recognized in 2004 that Turkey is a functional democracy, with a multiparty system, free elections and separation of powers [74].

As to Republic of Moldova, in spite of the work done, the Resolution of the Parliamentary Meeting from 2013, concerning honoring the obligations and commitments by the Republic of Moldova, states that the reforms should continue and decided on keeping on the monitoring procedure. Among the main concerns of the Council, we can state: palletization of state institutions and an ineffective assurance of powers separation in the state; the necessity of reforms in justice system, clarifying the competences of Constitutional Court and of the ways of electing its members, the reform of prosecution; deficiencies in electoral system: the necessity to amend the legislative framework concerning political parties funding and the organization of election campaigns; continuing the process of decentralization of power, etc. The officials and civil society vision on monitoring procedure differs. In his discourse from October 2012, the president declared that the priority of the Republic of Moldova, within its cooperation with the Council of Europe had been and would be quitting monitoring and the transition to post-monitoring dialogue [182]. The representatives from civil society, however, bring arguments for maintaining monitoring, invoking, among these, the failure to reform prosecution [187].

The last report of the Council of Europe Committee for human rights and legal affairs reveals several common problems for the Republic of Turkey and the Republic of Moldova in the field of human rights protection [88]. Both, the Republic of Turkey and the Republic of Moldova are among those nine states, parts of the Convention for fundamental human rights and freedoms which formed in 2011 75,3 % of the total volume of European Court for Human Rights, Turkey having 9,1 % from the total number of applications, and Republic of Moldova having 2,8 %. The report also states that both states have major structural problems which delay the execution of Court's decisions.

Another common cooperation problem in the context of the Council of Europe consists in challenges of migration and retreat. The Report of the Council of Europe Committee for migration, refugees and displaced people from 2013 [89] recognizes the presion which exists on

Turkey concerning the management of migrants' flow from Syria, Africa and Asia who come to enter Greece, as well as other European Union states. The report also states the impact of this migrants' flow on Republic of Moldova, the Ukraine and Russian Federation.

On this subject, in order to consolidate Moldo-Turkish cooperation relations in the field of illegal migration, readmission of people who broke the rules of stay in both countries, as well as in order to extend neighborhood partnerships to streamline the actions of fighting border organized criminality and to assure a dynamic information exchange, a bilateral Moldo-Turkish agreement, concerning the readmission of people being in the situation of illegal stay [43].

Monitoring results and the post-monitoring dialogue during the period JUNE, 2012-September, 2013 [103] identifies the following fields which still need reforms from Moldovan and Turkish governments: fight against corruption, prosecution and police reform, assurance of legal system independence (Moldova); constitution reformation, criminal code revision, liberty of expression assurance, preventive detention, local and regional decentralization, etc.

Regional cooperation of Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey take place within OSCE. OSCE is considered one of the most important regional unidimensional organizations [179, p.185]. This concentrates on conflicts preventions, crises administration and post-conflict reconstruction. But OSCE has a complex approach concerning security assurance. Thus, in the context of organization, security concept includes three dimensions: political-military, economic and environmental; and human rights [120]. Thus, both the Republic of Turkey and the Republic of Moldova are OSCE participating states. The Republic of Turkey has been a member since 1975, since the organization was formed as Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe, while the Republic of Moldova became a member in 1992, a year after the declaration of its independence. The most important element of Moldo-Turkish cooperation within OSCE is represented by the interests of these countries in solving regional conflicts: the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan (Turkey) and the Transnistrian conflict (Moldova). At the same time, while the Republic of Moldova has a direct interest in Transnistrian conflict, being one of participating states of this conflict, the Republic of Turkey has a tangential interest, being involved as a neighboring state. Tukey is a part of Minsk Group of OSCE and supports its activity as a solving mechanism of the conflict. Some authors [116] remark that the Republic of Turkey has not got involved enough in solving this conflict, one of the impediments being lack of cooperation relations with Armenia. In October 2011, under OSCE auspice, the Republic of Turkey and Armenia signed a "historic" agreement for re-establishing diplomatic relations and for opening the borders. However, others consider that the leaders in solving the conflict should be the involved states and OSCE [132]. Regulating negotiations of Transnistrian conflict take place in "5+2" format, including Moldova,

Transnistrian region, OSCE, the Ukraine, Russian Federation and European Union, the USA as observers. The Republic of Moldova greatly highlights the involvement of European Union in solving the conflict; while the Republic of Turkey doesn't trust European Union in solving Nagorno-Karabakh conflict.

The Republic of Moldova established cooperation relations with other regional structures created lately. Among these we can mention:

South-Eastern European Law Enforcement Center (SELEC). SELEC Center has its headquarters in Bucharest and is the successor of SECI Center, being the only organization from South-Eastern Europe that acts in the field of border criminality fighting at operational level. SELEC Center represents the convergence point to support the countries from the region in their efforts to join European Union, in the field of law and home affairs [194]. On October 25-26, 2011, in Bucharest, the first meeting of Southeast European Law Enforcement Center (SELEC) Consilium took place. During the first meeting of SELEC Consilium, the main activity was devoted to debates and approvals suggestions concerning the main document stipulating the co-working mechanism of SELEC states within the Operational Center - RULES of Procedure of the Council. The approaches were remitted by the SELEC member states delegations with anticipation, belonging mostly to Turkey, Slovenia, Greece, Bulgaria, Hungary and Croatia. It should be mentioned that Moldovan part had no objections to the initially presented document [84].

South-Eastern Europe Cooperation Process (SEECP) South-Eastern Europe Cooperation Process was launched on Bulgaria's initiative in 1996, within a reunion in which South-Eastern European states committed themselves to create a regional structure based on the establishment of an atmosphere of trust, stability and good neighbor relations. SEECP is a regional non-institutionalized process, whose activities are coordinated by the country that holds the Presidency. SEECP Presidency is based on rotation system and lasts for a year. The state that holds it represents the Process at international reunions and hosts the annual Summit of States and Governments Chiefs, ministries reunions and political directors meetings [207].

In comparison to other regional structures, CEECP represents a process launched on the initiative of South-Eastern European states, and not of certain international organizations or of other states. The Process ambition is to accrete within a cooperation process complementary to Stability Pact, SECI or to EU Process of Stabilization and Association for the region states.

Regional cooperation objectives within SEECP deal with strengthening political cooperation on security level, as well as with intensifying economic relations and cooperation in the field of human rights, democracy and justice. SEECP also intends to bring its members closer to Euro-Atlantic structures through the transformation of the region into an area of peace and

stability. Nowadays SEECP members are Albania, Bosnia şi Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Greece, Macedonia, Romania, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Turkey.

On political level, SEECP is, compared to the rest of South-Eastern European structures, a political process, launched on the initiative of the region, not of EU states or of an international organization. This initiative is highly appreciated, especially by the European Commission, and represents a positive signal towards International Community concerning regional collaboration consolidation. For these reasons, the participation to these Process activities may be considered as an important prerequisite to the advancement of ESE states relations with European Union.

On economic level, SEECP is a trustworthy partner of Stability Pact. Thus, the programs elaborated within this process and sent for funding resources identification to the Pact benefit of a privileged attitude. Moldova's adherence to this process could imply its cooptation in large regional programs, elaborated within SEECP and funded with the help of Stability Pact.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Moldova addressed in July, 1999 a demarche to his Romanian homologue that was holding the Presidency, with the request to examine our country's notice to be accepted as an observer within SEECP. The same message was expressed within ministry reunion from December, 1, 1999. At that moment Moldova's notification examination was postponed until the adoption of SEECP Charter (February, 2000).

Further on, the Republic of Moldova, has not reiterated its wish to be co-opted within this process. Though, this idea was re-analyzed after Bodo Hombach, the Special of Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe, suggested Chisinau officials the idea to rethink the adherence tentative to SEECP, assuring the Moldovan party of availability of Albanese Presidency to accept the respective request.

South Eastern European Cooperation Initiative (SECI)

South-Eastern Europe Cooperation Initiative (SECI) was launched at the end of 1996 with the support of the USA and European Union. Representatives of 11 countries – Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Greece, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovenia, Turkey and Hungary adopted on December, 6, 1996 the Declaration of Intentions of SECI.

This initiative objective is to intensify regional cooperation, and, so, to assure stability within ESE, to facilitate the access of the countries from this region to European structure. SECI is a fore within which the representatives of participating states identify common regional problems, especially the economic ones and elaborate, in common, programs that seek solutions to these problems and coordination of the actions taken.

Within its activity SECI is trying to avoid overlapping with regional cooperation projects and initiatives existing in the South-East of Europe. The initiative has as a goal to assist the

above mentioned through: a) assurance of a strong cooperation between region countries governments; b) emphasizing regional planning of interstate programs; c) private sector support and regional economic cooperation; d) support in creating regional atmosphere that would encourage private sector involvement.

SECI does not have the goal to implement projects, but acts as a catalyst concerning joining the efforts of countries from the region, of donating institutions and of technical assistance agencies. The initiative proposes itself to create necessary conditions for the implementation of these projects and the assurance of private capital participation in the completion of funding resources at bilateral and multilateral level.

SECI is technically assisted by UN Economic Commission for Europe (ECE/UNO) which, via its contacts network in the region, is meant to facilitate and simplify boarder cooperation operations. Out of 11 projects proposed by ECE/UNO were selected 6 fast start programs, on which work-groups started work.

Due to the recent appointment as a Special Coordinator of Stability Pact of SECI Coordinator Dr. Erhard Busek, the possibility of merging these structures is rather high. Certain signals in this respect could be perceived within the reunion of SECI Agenda Committee from December 10-11, 2001, in Geneva, when the member states were asked to examine the possibility of one single person as a National Coordinator of Stability Pact and of SECI. Within the USA State Department, the agencies which coordinated the activities of these two structures were merged since February, 2001.

Republic of Moldova is present in SECI within the activities from the following regional projects:

1. *Transport and Commerce Facilitation.* Funding sources are identified via Stability Pact, due to the fact that at present the project is coordinated by the Pact's structures. Moldova is a part of this project and can benefit of funds of 9 million Euros.

2. *Center for Fighting Trans border Criminality.* The center was opened in Bucharest on January, 1, 2001, being partially funded by the Stability Pact. According to the agreement of Center founding, Republic of Moldova established in Chisinau, by Government decision, the Regional Information Exchanger Office (SECI/RILO) and delegated a connection officer from Customs Control Department. For a long time, it is supposed to delegate an officer from the Ministry of Home Affair.

3. *Creation of power network for South-Eastern Europe*. On the basis of this program, the project for technical and invitational support for the development of electric power market of South-Eastern Europe was elaborated within Stability Pact, a project wholly financed by Canada (10 million USD, with the possibility of a 3 million USD addition). The Republic of Moldova

joined the project in the spring of 2001[207].

Besides international organizations and other regional structures whose members are the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey are, both states have coherent interests concerning European Integration. Turkey was one of the first countries which, in 1959 wished a strong cooperation with the young European Economic Community [186].

This cooperation was realized within an Association Agreement, known a Ankara agreement, signed on September 1963. The main purpose of Association Agreement was the continuous improvement of living conditions in Turkey and in European Economic Community through an accelerated economic progress and through harmonious spread of commerce, as well as through the reduction of the gap between Turkey and Community's economies [35]. Ankara Agreement provides three stages of Turkey's integration to European Union: preparatory stage; transition stage; and final stage [198]. One of the most important elements of the agreement was the creation of Customs Union, so that Turkey could be able to realize the goods and agricultural products commerce within member states of European Economic Community without restrictions [186]. With the end of transition stage, on January, 1, 1996, Customs Union entered into force. This success constituted an advanced point of Turkey's European integration stage, but Turkey's ambitions became even bigger – the next objective was the status of European Union member state [198]. Turkey submitted the adherence request since 1987, even before the realization of Customs Union. However, getting the status of candidate state happened later, during European Union Consillium Summit from Helsinki from December, 10-11, 1999. This decision was reaffirmed at Brussels Summit of December 16-17, 2004, and the Consillium stated that Turkey met the political criteria and decided to start negotiations for its adherence on October, 3, 2005. In spite of rapid process of rise of pre-adherence relations with European Union, the progress of negotiation for adherence stagnates, dealing with a series of obstacles and the opposition of European Union member states. One of the reasons of process delay was Turkey's refusal to recognize Republic of Cyprus, declared at the moment of signing, July, 29, 2005, of the Additional Protocol of Association Agreement, which extends Ankara Agreement upon new member states of European Union, which joined in 2004, Cyprus being among them. Due to this fact, European Union Council decided, in December 2006, to block the opening of eight negotiation chapters and not admit provisional closing of already opened chapters for negotiations. On the other side, such states as Cyprus and France are also against negotiation process, through blocking the opening of negotiation process for certain chapters of adherence agreement. The most recent registered progress was during Lithuania's presidency, when it has been decided to open technical negotiations concerning chapter 22, relating with Regional Policy and Structural Tools Coordination. Since launching the negotiations for adherence, only 13

chapters out of 33 have been opened for negotiation and only one of these has been provisionally negotiated: Chapter 25, *Science and Research* [198]. In 2012, European Commission is launching the so called Positive Agenda to continue the support and supplementation of negotiation efforts via closer cooperation in fields of common interest, as political reforms, adjusting the legislation to EU acquis, the dialogue concerning foreign policy, visas, mobility and migration, the trade, fight against terrorism and participation to EU programs [108].

The relations between Moldova and European Union were formally launched, with signing, on November, 28, 1994, of the Partnership and Cooperation Agreement. The later came into action on July, 1, 1998, for an initial period of 10 years, with the possibility of tacit prolongation. The agreement states the framework of political and legal the relations between Republic of Moldova and European Union in politic, commercial, economic, legal, etc. fields and traces the following basic cooperation objectives:

- Consolidation of democracy and of a legal state;
- Respect for human and minorities rights;
- Durable economic development;
- Commercial exchange promotion;
- Harmonizing the legislation;
- Cooperation within several fields, etc.

In 2004, Republic of Moldova is included in Neighborhood Policy of European Union, together with other 15 partners of EU. Common interest fields for EU from the Neighborhood Policy include “prosperity, stability and security”. Besides cooperation relations, European Union Neighborhood Policy offers the possibility of political association and of more advanced economic integration.

In the context of cooperation within Partnership and Cooperation Agreement and Neighborhood Policy, Republic of Moldova accepted more consolidated relations with European Union, by signing an Action Plan which had the purpose of contributing to the realization of Partnership and Cooperation Agreement.

After creating a partnership for Mediterranean states, in 2008, European Union decided upon the necessity of stronger relations with the states from the Eastern dimension of Neighborhood policy (common initiative Poland-Sweden). Eastern Partnership targets 6 countries: Republic of Moldova, the Ukraine, Belarus, Georgia, Azerbaijan and Armenia and offers concrete perspectives to Eastern partners in order to support efforts for the realization of political, economic, legal, social reforms. Among offered opportunities, we can state: getting the status of associated country by signing the Bilateral Association Agreements; getting a

liberalized visas regime with European Union; establishing an extended area of free exchange with EU and power security assurance.

The realization of Eastern Partnership objective is a challenge, but the promised benefits are indisputable and absolutely necessary for partner countries progress and development. The basic cooperation principle is "more for more", which means that each state will get benefits in a proportional manner to the reform efforts and the obtained results. Until now, Republic of Moldova is the leading state in realizing the Eastern Partnership objectives: signing the Association Agreement with European Union on June, 27, 2014, including the establishing of a legal ground for the creation of the extended free exchange area with European Union; getting the liberalized visas regime with European Union on April, 28, 2014; getting the membership of European Energetic Community in March, 2010; signing, in September, 2010, the Protocol concerning general principles of participation in EU programs; joining European Air Space in October, 2011, etc.

Moldo-Turkish Cooperation Principles in the context of common aspirations to European integration.

Article 49 of the Treaty referring to European Union states that "Each European state which respects the values provided by article 2 and which commits to promote them can request to become a Union member." [104]. This also establishes that eligibility criteria approved by the Council of Europe will be taken into consideration.

Starting from the premise that either the Republic of Turkey or the Republic of Moldova have a common objective – that of European integration, we are going, as it follows to analyze which could be the common criteria which should be fulfilled, as well as the state of arts: which are the results of the work and if they are recognized by EU. An analysis based on this dimension will allow us to understand in more details the common elements of cooperation between these two states which decided to take the same way – to European Union.

Thus, we are suggesting two fundamental criteria for analysis:

- Criteria to join European Union
- Monitoring results by European Commission of the assumed commitments by the two states.

In order to guide the candidate states towards the reforms which should be realized for joining EU, within the Council of Europe Summit from Copenhagen from 1993 and further, from Madrid in 1995, several compulsory criteria for joining European Union were formulated:

1. Political criteria: the existence of some stable institutions which could be guarantors of democracy, legal supremacy, human rights and minorities protection.

2. Economic criteria: the existence of a functional market economy, capable of facing the competitive precisions and market forces within European Union.
3. Capacity to adopt communitarian acquis: joining objectives of the political, economic and monetary union [34].
4. The existence of some administrative and legal structures that will allow the adoption and application of the comminatory acquis [53].

Namely these compulsory criteria, formulated by European Union constitute common development and reform objectives of the Republic of Turkey and the Republic of Moldova. The status of associated state, since 1963 for Turkey and for Moldova is the best platform for relations promotion and realization of European integration aspirations. It is absolutely clear that Turkey wants a new stage of relations development with European Union, being a candidate state and being in negotiation stage of the adherence agreement with European Union, but we need to recognize that the way to approaching is not easy for both states, and the key to success is the full realization of above mentioned criteria.

The degree of realization of the criteria's can be taken from European Commission reports which reflect the monitoring results of the process of realization of necessary reforms. Until a comparative analysis of the progress and deficiencies registered in both states referring to compulsory criteria, we should mention that in 2013, both the Republic of Turkey and Republic of Moldova managed to considerably improve the dialogue with European Union.

Thus, the last European Commission report from 2013 [108] concerning monitoring of realization by the Republic of Turkey of adherence criteria, states an extremely important fact for the future of Turkey's relations with European Union: "adherence process remains the most adequate framework to promote European reforms in Turkey". In this context, European Commission decided negotiation opening of a chapter from the adherence agreement (chapter 22 – Regional Cooperation), after more than 10 years of stagnation of negotiation process. We remind that, since now, only 13 negotiation chapters out of 33 were opened to negotiation.

It seems that European Union starts to overcome its reluctance towards Turkey adherence ambitions and to understand that this perspective is the key to success for real democratic reforms in Turkey. Even if in 2007, Nicolas Sarkozy, the candidate for French presidential elections, made his most categorical declaration: "Turkey has no place inside the European Union" [133], things started to change, especially, after Lithuania, took the Council of Europe Presidency in 2013, a fact confirmed by European Commission report from 2013 referring to Turkey.

Indeed, Turkey's hope to become a member of European Union was the generator of democratization process during many years. Adherence perspective always represented the

necessary impulse for the realization of important democratic reforms. For example, European Union promises to open adherence negotiations with Turkey, brought to the elimination of capital punishment and of torture. When European Union proves that it is dedicated to Turkey's project, the latter responds positively and chooses the way of liberalization [118]

After approximately seven years, France is trying to restore the gap in bilateral relations with Turkey, the efforts being started with French President François Hollande visit to Turkey, this being the first one, at such level in the last 22 years. The main message of the visit was that France does not oppose to Turkey's Adherence to European Union and that it is willing to use the whole economic cooperation potential with Turkey. France is on the sixth place among the most important investors of Turkey, and economic relations were not affected by the political crisis between the two states [121]. However, in the context of impressive progress of economic growth of Turkey, in comparison to European media, Turkey can change the priorities of foreign policy and come with the argument: why would we like to be part of a weak Europe? [118].

On the other hand, in 2013, Republic of Moldova managed to see the first results of the reforms and dialogue with European Union, getting in April 2013 the liberalized visas regime with European Union. If to combine the results of both states – liberalization of visas regime (Moldova) and Customs Union (Turkey), we get the most advanced integration degree possible before adherence. But, fulfilling the eligibility criteria is analyzed individually for each state.

Political criteria; from the monitoring reports of European Commission, it seems that both Turkey and Republic of Moldova should work hard to assure a democratic state. Referring to Turkey, the Commission states that the politic atmosphere continues to be polarized, while democracy is mostly based on parliamentary majority, only on participative basis where all the voices are heard [108]. In the context of its biggest political crisis, during January-May, 2013, Republic of Moldova dealt with the vulnerability of state institutions. European Commission found out that this crisis discredited democratic institutions and threatened the democratic transformation process launched in 2005 [47].

Referring to liberalization visas regime with European Union, Moldova managed to end the dialogue lunched in June, 2010, and obtained this regime in April, 2014. In the case of Turkey, European Commission has prepared a roadmap for the liberalization of visas regime process, inviting Turkey to undertake the necessary steps in order to realize the visas liberalization, including signing the re-admission agreement with European Union, which is a crucial element for further cooperation in this field [47]. In December 2013, in Ankara, the first step to liberalization was made due to signing of the readmission agreement. This means the official start of the dialogue concerning liberalization of the visas regime wit European Union [36].

Justice reform is another important element for the monitoring exercise. The results are not very good for both countries. European Commission states that Turkish legislation and the way in which justice authorities interpret this legislation, affect the respect for fundamental human rights and liberties, including the freedom of expression. In case of Republic of Moldova, the Commission recognizes certain progress obtained in justice reformation, but this was also due to the substile financial contribution from European Union, stressing on the difficulty of the reform progress. The main obstacle on reform way is considered the resistance to change and the destructive impact of corruption at all levels [47].

It should be recognized that justice represents one of the most complex reform fields. All the legislative and administrative efforts, as well as the efforts to build judges or prosecutor's bodies, can be wiped out by some practical cases which highlight the real deficiencies from the system. For example, the incident from Pădurea Domnească from 2012 [170] was one of the main motives of keeping the monitoring by the Parliamentary Meeting the Council of European, in spite of other progress registered. At the same time, certain authorities' actions can affect the credibility of reform intention. For example, in February, 2014, Turkish Parliament adopted a bill concerning the transfer of Superior Council of judges and prosecutors under the control of the Ministry of Justice, which was harshly criticized by the involved authority for being unconstitutional and tuned against justice independence [144]. It is certain, that European Union closely monitors all these cases, and the credibility restoration is not an easy and rapid process.

Economic criterion; in both cases, the Commission remarks the economic situation improvement in 2013, compared to 2012. However, in the case of Turkey, European Commission recognizes that Turkey has a functional market economy and might be capable to face the competitive precision and market forces from the Union [108]. Consequently, Turkey, compared to Republic of Moldova, is at a very advanced stage of realizing the economic criterion from Copenhagen. Moldova's dependence on agricultural exports to Russia makes it vulnerable to external precisions as embargos, for instance [47].

In the context of signing in the near future of the Agreement concerning the Free Exchange Area with European Union, which is part of Association Agreement with European Union which is to be signed in June 2014, Turkey and Moldova will sign an Agreement of Free Exchange. The Republic of Moldova is among those 14 states with which the Republic of Turkey is planning to sign similar agreements [203]. It should be mentioned that Turkey represents the third important market for Moldovan products export [202]. The Ex Minister of Economy of the Republic of Moldova, Valeriu Lazar, declared that signing the free exchange agreements with European Union and the Republic of Turkey would reposition the Republic of

Moldova from economic point of view. The common Moldo-Turkish objective in the context of this agreement is the increase of bilateral trade by 2015 [177].

Harmonizing the legislation; the process of harmonizing the Turkish legislation to EU acquis is organized on the basis of National Programs for Acquis Adoption. To the moment we can state the adoption of such programs in 2001, 2003, and 2008 [183], the last being adopted for 2007-2013 and sets the deadlines for the adoption of the whole legislation of European Union [198]. The Republic of Moldova, also, organizes the harmonization of legislation process based on National Plans of Harmonization of the Legislation, but these are annual (since 2007) [40]. Being a member of Customs Union with EU, Turkey is more advanced referring to harmonized legislation in the fields that deal with free circulation of goods, services and capital. The commission states that the process of legislation harmonization in Turkey was successful especially in the fields of free circulation of goods, financial services, energy/power, regional policy and structural tools coordination. Migration and shelter policy has, also, registered progress in European standards implementation [108]. Republic of Moldova registered progress in the field of free circulation of goods and technical regulations, in the field of health and non-traditional health care, in the fields of completion, state support, intellectual property, public funding management, consumer protection, etc. [47]. Both states are supposed to work hard on the implementation of European Union legislation for the realization of the criterion concerning the harmonization of the legislation from Copenhagen. None of the states fully meet, by now, the supplementary criterion from Madrid concerning the presence of some administrative and judicial structures which will allow the adoption and application of communitarian acquis.

A special place in the realization of foreign policy objectives of the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey is occupied by the activity within the Organization of Black Sea Economic Cooperation (OBSEC).

3.2. Common Issues of the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey in the Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation

Regional cooperation is a component part of multilateral diplomacy of Turkey and Republic of Moldova which manifests itself in enhancement of political relations, security and commercial-economic relations within the organizations and initiatives from the extended region of the Black Sea [138, p.63].

Throughout its history the region of the Black Sea Basin marked a zone of interest of a number of states, as regional as outside the concerned aria. One of the reasons of the increasing interest for the corresponding Black Sea zone represents its transit location: in this area are

plotted the transport ways that link the West with states rich in hydrocarbon raw materials – Central Asia and Transcaucasia [231].

It should be mentioned that Black Sea represents an important field of communication used for transporting goods. Navy is recognized as one of the main means of carrying the international trade.

According to International Maritime Organizations (IMO) data more than 90% of the international trade volume is carried through maritime routes [126].

Moreover, this enormous treasure is already actively valued for the acquisition of food resources and useful mineral substances; the importance of these is growing every year, taking into consideration that in the nearest future the mankind will face the lack of hydrocarbons, food and drinking water.

The globalization of the trade and industry growth ensures enormous opportunities for development of the Black Sea region.

The Black Sea is the most isolated sea in Europe; it possesses a rather sensitive environment regarding human activities. The area of the Black Sea may be compared with that of the Baltic Sea and of the North Sea, it has a huge hydrographic pool which covers one third of Europe and includes a considerable part of 17 states. The oil and oil spills pollution presents an imminent danger to sea ecosystems.

The risk connected to intensive traffic, in emergence cases requires the coordination of all resources on national and regional level [110].

Despite of great variety between the 17 states in the field of natural conditions and social-economic characteristic, all countries face the similar problems, connected to the control over pollution (air, water and soil), environment and biodiversity protection.

The black sea state of environment and its associated territories decreased suddenly in the field of biological diversity, natural environment, fishing, aqua resources, attractive aesthetics and spa water quality. The environment program of the Black Sea determined 50 outbreaks in the region that require immediate actions [111]. (Annex nr.3)

The regional cooperation is considered justifiably the most efficient tool for consolidation of the political stability, of the democracy, economic progress and of the social development in the Black Sea region.

The role of the Black Sea region within the foreign policy of Turkey has been changed several times in the course of its history.

Few of the world states have a similar historical destiny that of Turkey. It can be presented in many aspects: a favorable geographic location, a past placed in a dominant conjecture of the world history and at the crossroads of three continents. At the same time

Turkey is places in South-East Europe, in the Black Sea Basin, in the Middle East and belongs to the Mediterranean world, it means that is linked to North Africa. It is a modern concept of international relations that minimizes the role of distance and the legacy of the past, the geography and the history being still the most important factors that determine the role of Turkey in the world politics [169, p.89-94].

In the middle of the 20-th century the Black Sea became a region of direct and immediate contact with two blocks- NATO and Warsaw Treaty Organization. This was the reason that since then in Turkey was created a specific attitude regarding the sea as a border, neighboring the „hostile environment". According to Turkish politicians opinion this situation prevents the development of the Black Sea coast, the role of which was reduced within the country's economy.

After the disintegration of the Soviet Union, in Turkey, the region of the sea basin began to be regarded as a trampling which would open for the country alternative transport and trade ways to Western and Northern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia.

Eshba Elana Djemalovna considers that an essential impediment in economic and geopolitical development of the region presents a high level of conflicts. "We have to notice that despite of the existence of a great number of regional over state structures, no one can act as guarantor of the development, in safe conditions of the sea basin or to elaborate a strategy for prophylaxis and prevention of regional conflicts" [231].

It is doubtful that such a situation exists, because the extreme political priorities of the states are contradictory, on one hand the members NATO, on the other hand the Collective Security Treaty Organization, the leader - Russia. The states that do not take part in these military blocs did not determine themselves in choosing an accidental direction or a suggested one.

Analysts and those who make politics as well never get tired to highlight the East-West relation provided by the Turkish position between Asia and Europe. Very often this led to the theories that attributed the Turkish diplomacy the function of connection and mediation between influential antagonistic spheres in the region, involving in such a way the provision of moral and material benefits. This theory is also widely shared by the Turkish politicians. But for such an effective and convinced role the essential demand is the political and ideological neutrality towards two different worlds, named western nations or European on one hand and Asiatic or oriental on the other hand. It is obvious that Turkish strong relationships with the Western defense mechanisms, its participation as a member in different European organizations and in particular, its clear references for Western and secular way of life as a standard for its social development has a considerable share in relation to its religious "relatedness" with the oriental

world, so creating one of the important paradoxes of Turkish society, that is, its cultural ambivalence. In such circumstances Turkey oscillates between West and Middle East countries, trying to maintain relationship with both sides [169, p.89-94].

In outcome of radical change of the world politics and macroeconomics in the last decade there became obvious the enlargement process of international collaboration between states. We can't either deny the fact that the aspirations of collaboration of the Black Sea countries are the core issue of the development of this region.

For a successful collaboration in the Black Sea region, it is necessary to improve the efforts' coordination of the states that are included in this region, which becomes complicated because of some problems:

- The opinion of the vis-a-vis countries regarding some time other problems on collaboration are always identic and coordinated. For example, not all countries signed the "Agreement between the states-members of the Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation in the field of combating crime, especially its organized forms", dated October the 2-nd, 1998. (Annex nr.5)
- There is an essential gap between the states of the Black Sea Basin concerning the socio-economic and political development;
- States differ from the point of view of the number of the population, economic power, production and export structures, as well as trade possibilities and investment policies;
- It is inevitably the struggle for domination between the states of the sea basin;
- Certain tools for stimulating the cooperation are missing;

An important role in the development and increasing regional cooperation may play the active participation of all the states of the region in the Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation. At the moment this is the only international organization with full format in the Black Sea region (although only 6 out of 12 are landlocked).

It should be mentioned that in 1990, the president of Turkey at that time Turgut Ozal suggested a program of collaboration and interaction of states of the region, they were only 4: USSR, Turkey, Romania and Bulgaria [232].

The evolution of the economic cooperation around the Black Sea had the following stages:

- The first one was of formation, without any results, no clear organization, it lasted until the meeting in Bucuresti in 1995, the ministers of foreign affairs adopted a "Plan of actions" which led to the consolidation of the cooperation mechanisms;
- During the second stage there was introduced the system of Three ministries, it started the common finance of the Permanent International Secretariat (PERMIS) in Istanbul.

There were intensified the meetings on all levels and was signed "OBSEC Map" in Yalta, on June 5, 1998;

- After signing the Map, OBSEC assumed all the characteristics of an international regional organization and got the institutionalized form with a big variety of cooperation structures and a great number of competent organisms to adopt documents on International valence. On April 30,1999, at the reunion of the ministers of foreign affairs of the countries members of OBSEC in Tbilisi was established effective the Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation, as a result of submission of the instruments of ratification by 11 member states among being Moldova [54].

The Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation (OBSEC) was founded on June 25, 1992 in Istanbul at the moment of adoption of "Declaration of Reunion on high level concerning the Economic Cooperation of the Black Sea" [18] by 11 states – Albania Republic, Armenian Republic, Azerbaijan Republic, the Republic of Bulgaria, Greece Republic, the Republic of Moldova, Rumania, Russian Federation, the Republic of Turkey and Ukraine. Serbia joined the Organization as a state-member in 2004.

The two documents adopted in Istanbul on June 25, 1992, "Declaration of Reunion on high level concerning the Economic Cooperation of the Black Sea" and "Bosporus Statement" indicate that among the main objectives of the OBSEC is the acceleration of the economic and social development of the member countries in the perspective of their integration in the European Union through the intensification of multilateral cooperation and using the advantage that come out of geographic proximity and complementarity of national economies. Intentionally, was avoided the inclusion of other important objectives as political and security aspects. The office of the Organization was established in Istanbul [54].

The Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation geographically covers a surface about 20 million km2, including the Black Sea, Balkan and Caucasus countries, being situated on two continents and representing a region with about 359 million people. OBSEC region being rich in oil, gas and other natural resources has always been and remains one of the transporting ways and transit routes of energy resources. The volume of external trade between member states of the Organization exceeds the sum of 300 mlrd.US dollars [59].

About the perspectives of the organization tells the fact that many countries requested the statute of observer within this organization: France, Germany, US, Austria, Egypt, Israel, Italy, Poland, Slovakia, Czech Republic, Tunis, Croatia, Belarus as well as such organizations as the Conference of Energy Chart, the Black Sea Club. OBSEC cooperates with EU, organizations of the Baltic Sea region.

The Republic of Hungary the Islamic Republic of Iran, Jordan Kingdom, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Montenegro, Republic of Slovenia, United Kingdom of the Northern Ireland and some international organizations have the statute of regional partners for dialogue.

According to article 3 of the Organization Chart, the founders of OBSEC established the following principles and objectives that have to be promoted at various levels within the activities of OBSEC:

a) To activate in the spirit of good neighborhood with the aim of increasing the mutual respect and trust, dialogue and cooperation between the member states:
b) To develop and diversify further bilateral and multilateral cooperation on the basis of principles and regulations of the international law;
c) To activate with the aim of improvement of business and promoting the individual and collective initiatives of the enterprises and companies directly involved in the economic cooperation process;
d) To develop the economic cooperation so as not to contravene the international obligations of the Member States, including those derived from their membership of international integrative organizations and intuitions or the other type and do not prevent the promotion of these countries with third parties;
e) To take into consideration the economic specific conditions of the involved Member States;
f) Further encouragement of the participation within the economic cooperation of OBSEC with other interested countries, international economic and financial institutions, as well as enterprises and companies [18, p.136].

Heads of States members of OBSEC accept the Statute [59], signed a number of other acts:

- Additional to the Chart Protocol concerning the Privileges and Immunity of the organization, adopted on April 30, 1999 [52].
- On June 25, 2004 there was introduced a new article, no 24 in the Statute of the organization. It deals with the establishment of the international Centre for research in the Black Sea region as “focal point” OBSEC [51].
- On April1, 1998 in Sochi there was signed the “Agreement among the Governments of the Participating States of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation (BSEC) on collaboration in Emergency Assistance and Emergency Response to natural and man-made Disasters” [60]. (Annex nr.4)

The Additional Protocol to this Agreement was adopted on October, 20, 2005.

- On October, 2,1998, in Kerkira there was signed the “Agreement among the Governments of the Participating States of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation (BSEC)

on combating crime in particular in its organized forms". The Additional Protocol to this Agreement was adopted on March 15, 2002 in Kiev. On the 3-rd of December2004, in Athens was adopted the Additional Protocol to this Agreement on combating terrorism [60].

- On March 6, 2002, in Kiev was signed the "Memorandum on simplified arrangements of goods transportation in the OBSEC region" [60].
- The Protocol on privileges and immunities of the parliamentary Assembly of the Organization was signed on December 31, 2003 in Baku [81].
- On April 19, 2007, in Belgrade were signed Memorandums on arrangements in the field navy routes in the OBSEC region and the Coordinated Development of the Black Sea Ring Highway [60].
- The Memorandums on arrangements and cooperation between the diplomatic academies and Ministries of Foreign Affairs of the Participating States of the organization, also signed on April 19, 2007 in Belgrade [60].
- On October 23, 2008 in Tirana were signed the Agreements on Simplification of Visa Procedures for Professional Lorry Drivers Nationals of the organization [60] and on Simplification of Visa Procedures for the Business people Nationals of the Member-states of the organization [60].

Structure of OBSEC

The supreme organ of the Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation is the Council of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Member – States [18, p.136]. The Council shall be convened regularly twice a year: May/June and November/December, if necessary additional special informal meetings of the Council may be held. Ordinary meetings of the Council convene in the Member –States on a rotation principle and it is established by the Chairman of the OBSEC [18, p.136]. The Chairmanship is regulated according to the same principle. The term of the Chairmanship is six months, starting on first of January and on the first of July.

At the reunions of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs the decisions are adopted via consensus for including new members, giving the status of an observer, creating new mechanisms or the modification of the structure of these ones, adoption or modification of the procedure rules and financial regulations.

For other decisions the majority of 2/3 of votes is needed.

The Committee of Superior Officials representing the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Member States and acting on their behalf is endowed with the following:

a) Reviewing the activity of the Subsidiary Organs, the evaluation of the decision implementation and of the Council's recommendations and the elaboration of recommendations, suggestions that are to be presented to the Council;
b) Examining issues concerning to the coordination and cooperation with organs in charge of the OBSEC;
c) Studying the organizational aspects of the OBSEC activity;
d) Submission for approval by the Council the annual budget of the OBSEC;
e) Nominating experts specialized group for exercising budget audit procedure [18, p.136].

According to the decision of the Council of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, on March, 10, 1994 in Istanbul there was created the International Permanent Secretariat (PERMIS). The Ambassador Victor Tvircun, citizen of the Republic of Moldova took over the position of the General Secretary of the International Permanent Secretariat (PERMIS) of the OBSEC on July 1, 2012, the result of the decision of the reunion of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, dated in June, 2012 in Belgrade [54].

In 1995 started to functionize the mechanism "Troika System" - a consultative structure within the organization which includes the former, the current and the next chairman of the organization.

According to the request of the Chairmanship-in-Office, Troika meets at that level to exchange opinions concerning the current and future activities of the OBSEC and on its relation with other international organizations and institutions [18, p.136].

Parliamentary Assembly of the OBSEC (PABSEC), the Council of the OBSEC businessmen, the International Study Centre at the Black Sea, the Black Sea Trade and Development Bank (BSTDB), the Coordinating Center of the OBSEC concerning the statistic data and economic information. These are independent organs with their own statute (their regulations are adjusted to the requirements of the Statute of the OBSEC), budgets, offices and their own programs of activity.

There are as well created affiliated centers as: regional Center for energy, the Center of coordination the statistical data, the center for small and medium enterprises.

In 2002 within OBSEC (PABSEC) there was constituted the Project Development Fund (PDF) and its Directory Committee. The purpose of the creation of this Fund was the facilitation of the elaboration and promotion of the projects on a high regional importance that correspond to the goals and the priorities of the OBSEC, being launched under the auspices of the Working Groups of the Organization.

PDF is constituted from the volunteering contributions (at least 30.000 Euro) of the member states of the Organization, the Black Sea Trade and Development Bank (BSTDB), the affiliated organs of the OBSEC, observers and third countries.

On October 18, 2007, the Republic of Moldova paid the voluntary contribution to PDF and this permitted to get the right of voting in the Directorial Committee of PDF.

The PDF funding is performed in the form of grant and the price of the project can be covered totally as well as partially. One of the conditions of submitting the projects to the PDF is the participation of at least three countries and the value of each project should not exceed 15000 euros.

Beginning with 2003, when the Fund was created, there were implemented 19 projects, the aim being the development of cooperation in different domains of the region.

Up to now, Republic of Moldova was the main partner in six projects margin funded PDF in the following domains: promotion of trade with products and raw agricultural

Materials in the Black Sea basin (made by national Federation of agricultural producers AGRO inform, Chisinau, Partners being Romania and Ukraine); Increasing the level of consciousness of the population concerning the manage solid waste in the north-west part of the Black Sea region (made by the Regional Center of Environment of Moldova. The partners are Romania, Bulgaria and Ukraine); regional business incubators “Black Sea Network. Bl - Net” (the Organization for promoting small and medium business); “Clean environment for our future” (SC Amen Ver SA, Partners being Turkey, Ukraine, Romania); environmental monitoring systems research and mitigate adverse environmental consequences in the Black Sea basin “BSB Net-Eco” (Institute of electronic engineering and nanotechnology of the Academy of Science. Partners are Turkey, Ukraine, Greece and Romania); “Black Sea, strategy of sustainable development of the tourism, the development of the common network of tourism marketing in the Black Sea region” (Business Consulting Institute (BCI), Moldova. Partners are Turkey, Ukraine, Bulgaria and Georgia) [123].

In January-June 2015 Republic of Moldova has been the Chairmanship in the BSEC Organization. The priorities of the Moldovan Chairmanship in the BSEC Organization have been drafted in conformity with the Article 13 of the Charter of the BSEC which states that the Chairman-in-office shall coordinate all activities carried out within the framework of the BSEC and ensure the proper conduct of the BSEC proceedings as well as the implementation of the Resolutions and Decisions adopted [77].

Areas of Cooperation within OBSEC

Transport

The development of the transportation infrastructure of international importance in the region of Black Sea qualifies as a major problem of economic cooperation in the Black Sea region solved by Republic of Turkey on the level of international cooperation.

The Cooperation within the transport domain is realized through the following international treaties: Memorandum on development of Autobahn belt around the Black Sea; (were coordinated highway routes (belt) of Black Sea on the territory of states from the region); Memorandum on arrangements in the area of maritime lines in *OBSEC* region (the purpose of the Memorandum consists of realization and improvement on the basis of mutual advantages of the cooperation in the domains related to maritime lines. In the same time there are realized evidences concerning the creation of Master plan regarding the development of maritime lines); The Memorandum regarding the facilitation arrangements of carriage of goods (the purpose consists of attainment of necessary measures of gradual liberalization of international carriage of goods by elimination of obstacles in mutual participation of carriers in the bilateral transport and transit) [71].

One of the most ambitious projects in this domain is TRACECA Project which consists in building of the transport corridor that connects Central Asia, through Southern Caucasus, with Continental Europe. *OBSEC* is the main partner member of this collaboration.

In September 1997, from the behalf of the Azerbaijan and Georgian Presidents Geidar Aliev and Eduard Shevardnadze it was launched the initiative to convene in Caucasus, in the beginning of 1998, a conference of presidents for to sign Multilateral Agreement in transportation elaborated within TRACECA. With the support of TACIS- TRACECA of EU, the result of this initiative became the organization of international conference «TRACECA – Historic restoration Silk Road», that took place on 08 September 1998 at Baku (Republic of Azerbaijan) [106].

International transport corridor Europe- Caucasus -Asia (TRACECA) represents a creation project of transportation infrastructure on the basis of which is designed new auto transport routes and rail. There are designed new bridges and ports with restoration of existent infrastructure. There are founded the unique judicious data and established unique pricing rules.

Right now the international transport corridor TRACECA is officially recognized by the main international bodies as a natural transit bridge that connects Europe to Asia, so- called, ”Restored Silk Road”. The corridor has its beginnings in the states of Eastern Europe (Bulgaria, Moldova, Romania and Ukraine), goes through Turkey, then goes to Black Sea and then to the ports Poti and Batumi in Georgia, includes the transportation network of states of South

Caucasus, as well as Republic of Islamist Iran, using terrestrial passage that connects the region with Turkey. From Azerbaijan, via ferries(Baku – Turkmenbaşi, Baku – Actau), the route TRACECA is connected to the network of rails of the states from Central Asia – Turkmenia and Kazakhstan, whose lines of transport are directed towards Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan till the boundaries of China and Afghanistan meanwhile, with Iran the states of Central Asia has both terrestrial and maritime lines [106].

In this context it is important to mention that the Government of Republic of Moldova and the Government of Republic of Turkey, taking in consideration different factors of transportation development in this field, signed in Chisinau on 03.06.1994 The Agreement concerning the international road transport [41, p.394].

Energetics

Continuous growth in energy consumption causes pressure on energetic system and asks for a special attention to the efficient usage of energy. The accessibility of energetic resources represents a key- factor for the development of any country.

In 2008, in Kiev, Energy Ministers of the Member States *OBSEC* adopted an extremely important– Declaration on cooperation between *OBSEC* and EU [93], in which was emphasized the progress within the collaboration from energetic filed *OBSEC* between the organization member states, as well it was elaborated a Plan of Actions *OBSEC* and EU in this field. Another declarations followed at Erevan (2009), Sofia (2010) and Nafplion (2010) [93]. "the *OBSEC* project of strategic plan regarding the energetic system till 2020" and "regional energetic investigation", elaborated by International research center *OBSEC*, as well as "Green energy development initiative" foreseen in the declaration "Green energy development initiative", included in the plan of actions "How to achieve energy management standards of States *OBSEC*" – belong to the main issues of the Agenda of this organization.

One of the most important mutual projects in this domain represents the construction of a pipeline "Blue Stream", for the supply of Russian natural gas in Turkey by Black Sea. "Blue Stream" helps the transport corridor of natural gases from Russia to Turkey that is traced through Ukraine, Moldova, Romania and Bulgaria.

The construction of a pipeline began in 1998. From September till June 2002 it was designed the maritime sector of the project. On 30 December 2002 the pipeline was given in exploitation, but on 20 February 2003 have been triggered the gas supplies from Russia in Turkey [221].

More than that, the states have the intention to amplify the cooperation in the energetic field, having been signed in this respect certain agreements – it has been reached the agreement concerning construction of the second route of "Blue Stream".

Trade and economic development

Annually, within the framework of the Working Group of member states there are organized a series of seminars, trainings and exhibitions to promote and contribute to the development of regional trade and investment attraction. The activities are organized with the support of international organizations, especially with the help of ONUDI and other organizations. The complex issues concerning the creation of free trade zones and\or facilitation of the trade regime are on the trade cooperation agenda. With participation of the first Ministers; reunion responsible for member states economies *OBSEC* was held in may in Bucharest 2011, where was signed a mutual declaration that would contribute to the development of the economic cooperation in the region [58]. On 23 May 2013, in Yalta, during the ordinary meeting of Ministers, responsible for the economies of member states OBSEC, there have been made the following steps to identify regional cooperation paths and ways between member states *OBSEC*:

a) Contribute to liberalization of trade within *OBSEC* and examine the creation paths of the facilitation mechanism of trade and investments;
b) Continuation of elaboration of the mechanism of non-tariff trade impediments in the region of Black Sea;
c) Consolidate the process of balancing of customs and boundary procedures;
d) Create valuable conditions for private- public partnership to extend economic trade and cooperation in the Black Sea Region;
e) Analyze the opportunities for "Simplified procedures of commerce initiative within *OBSEC*";
f) Study of creative opportunities of "The unique window" within member states OCEMN.

An important role within this context plays the bilateral cooperation in the domain of trade development and economic growth that would correspond the interests not only of both parties but to the whole region.

In this perspective the Government of Republic of Moldova and the Government of Republic of Turkey signed a series of bilateral agreements in this field: The Agreement concerning commercial- economic cooperation between Republic of Moldova and Republic of Turkey, signed at Ankara on 14.02.1994 [16]; Protocol of Technical, scientific and economic cooperation, between the Ministry of Agriculture and Food of Republic of Moldova and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of Republic of Turkey, signed at Chisinau on 03.06.1994 [41, p.392]; Agreement between Republic of Moldova and Republic of Turkey regarding promotion and mutual protection on investments signed at Ankara on 14.02.1994 [17]; Supplementary Agreement Between the General Staff of the Republic of Turkey and the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Moldova on the Military Training Cooperation

15.08.2001 [9]; Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Moldova and the Government of the Republic of Turkey for the avoidance of double taxation with respect to taxes on income and the prevention of fiscal evasions, signed at Chisinau on 25.06.1998 [8].

Small and medium entrepreneurship

In the nominalized sphere there are realized a series of initiatives and cooperation programs. On 27 of September 2001, at Istanbul it was signed the Joint Declaration *OBSEC* by ministers "Concerning the development of Small and medium entrepreneurship of XXI century" [57] where were founded the basic principles. Among these, should be mentioned such programs as "Mobile Incubator/Technologic Parks and exchange of experience, knowledge and good practice among member states *OBSEC*"; *OBSEC* quality awards; "Women and Entrepreneurship"; "Small and medium enterprises within global crisis"; "The Green Entrepreneurship and lasting development".

Agriculture

Cooperation in this domain is concentrated mainly on the priority issues of development of agricultural market from *OBSEC*, improvement of the import-export operations, development and balancing the screening and prevention mechanisms at the boundary of dangerous products etc. The member states pay a special attention to consolidation of cooperation in this domain in agreement with the specialized structures of EU.

Within the collaboration in this sector there have been initiated two projects "the feasibility study on the development of irrigated areas in Black Sea region: economic and ecologic advantages", presented by Greece (as main partner), Turkey and Bulgaria: and "Hepatic steatosis in cattle within mini enterprises from Republic of Serbia, Romania and Republic of Moldova", presented by Serbia (main partner) Romania and Moldova [63].

Customs issues

In 2008 at Kiev, Heads of customs authorities of member states *OBSEC* have elaborated a conceptual document "Declaration of customs authorities of member states OBSEC", with cooperation actions in this sphere. Among these – the issues connected to creation of preliminary exchange mechanisms of information and introduction of x-ray technologies.

The Working Group of the Conference *OBSEC* on customs issues from 3-4 April 2013 have been discussed the issues concerning elaboration of good practices crossing borders within the strategy of trade and transport facilitation [71].

In this context, it is important to mention that, the Government of Republic of Moldova and the Government of Republic of Turkey develop very actively bilateral cooperation in this field signed at Ankara on 04.06.2003, "The agreement on cooperation and mutual assistance in customs matters" [38, p.294]/[10].

Exceptional conditions (emergency situations)

From 2000, by the responsible ministers from this domain have been adopted a set of mutual declarations and have been organized multiple thematic activities (seminars, conferences, trainings) within "The agreement between the Governments of the Member States of the Organization concerning the collaboration in the domain of exceptional conditions and emergency situations during natural and technic disasters", signed on 1998 and The Additional Protocol to it. One of the exercises to react in emergency cases was organized at Gyumri (Armenia), consecrated of the 20th anniversary of Spitak tragedy. Seismologists from *OBSEC* cooperate closely within the framework of the special working group, formed under the patronage of the Working Group of *OBSEC* for cooperation in the field of State of Emergency.

Within cooperation in the field of State of Emergency it has been founded A Joint project Black Sea Earthquake Safety Network — ESNET (2007-2013) [71].

The main aim of this project consists in evaluation of destructive potential of Earthquakes characteristic to Black Sea Region, elaboration of complex monitoring and seismic intervention as well as consolidation of central and local reaction capacities in the case of Earthquake.

Combatting the organized crime

Starting with 1996, the responsible ministers of consolidation of cooperation of combatting criminality, terrorism, human trafficking and illegal immigration have been adopted a series of declarations. But cooperation has entered a more practical and concrete phase after signing in 1998 of "Agreement between the Governments of member states of Economic Cooperation Organization in the Black Sea region in the domain of combatting criminality especially in its organizational forms", followed by the additional protocol from 2002 and 2004, adopted at Bucharest in 2006 the Joint Declaration lead to the creation of an agenda much more practically oriented to cooperation. The joint project of *OBSEC* and UNODC concerning "Consolidation criminal justice in the field of trafficking in human beings in Black Sea Region is realized through "Regional Cooperation Action Plan in the field of criminal justice regarding human trafficking in *OBSEC*", through the support "leadership model for consolidation criminal justice system in the matters of human trafficking in Black Sea region" [69]. Other cooperation projects are from the field "Annual review of trends in transnational crime in *OBSEC*"; "Preventing the movement of terrorists the exchange of good practices" and "emigrational politics in Black Sea Region" etc.

Besides the agreements within BSEC, suppression of terrorism is provided by the bilateral agreements among states.

The collaborative agreement between the Government of Republic of Moldova and the Government of Republic of Turkey regarding the international illicit drug trafficking,

international terrorism and other organized crime [42, p.255]. According to the signed agreement the contracting parties, undertake to grant each other assistance by preventing, detecting and stopping terrorist acts committed in the contracting states [166, p.29], [82] .

Science and technologies

The Joint Declaration, which was adopted in the year 2007 by responsible ministers, has become the benchmark for expansion of cooperation in the field of science and technologies. In the present time the cooperation between the member states is realized within "The Action Plan for 2010-2014", called "Framework Program-7" [70] that defines the principles of OBSEC and EU. In November 2010 in Thessaloniki was signed "Intention Memorandum between *OBSEC* and USA Government concerning technical- scientific cooperation", that provides measures of achievement of the collaboration in the nominated field.

For the development of collaboration in this domain, between the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey there were signed the following agreements: "The agreement on cooperation in the field of military training, technical and science", signed at Ankara of 19.11.1998 [3]; "Agreement on collaboration of science and technology", signed at Ankara on 22.05.1996 [14].

Information technologies and communications

The Joint Declaration, adopted by the responsible Ministers in October 2006 and "Joint Declaration of the regulator Forum in the field of broadcasting of the Black Sea" (2009), have become landmarks for the collaboration extension of ITC. Starting with 2009, the member states have initiated a series of projects such as "Trans-Eurasian information line" and "Black Sea interconnection" [65].

Promoting the collaboration in the field, the representatives of member states have formulated a series of priorities:

- Exchange the information regarding ITC in the members states *OBSEC*;

- Research in the fields of ITC of legal regulation in the member states, identification of legal significant deficiencies, proposal elaboration concerning amendments in legal acts and technical requirements based on standards recognized internationally.

- Creation of the conditions for the growth and expansion of rights and opportunities ITC small and medium entrepreneurship and reinforce cooperation in the field of ITC business among companies in Black Sea Region.

- Regional planning organization of exhibitions to promote recent technical and scientific developments in ITC and innovation in the region.

On the grounds of the interaction, becoming more common, not only between the environment and economic development, but of social, security problems, protection becomes a priority for ensuring the stability and prosperity of the nations in the Black Sea. The negative effects for the health and economic activities from the Region (e.g., tourism or fishing), as a result of the aggravation of the environment, requires concrete actions (measures).

Like every year, on 31st of October it is celebrated the Day of Black Sea, the day that means the date of signing of the first Strategic Action Program for rehabilitation and protection of Black Sea in 1996. The Black Sea collects the waters of on a territory of over 430.000 square km where live around, 160 million people.

"Ecological situation of the Black Sea goes worse in the last 35 years, because of residues carried by the rivers of 17 countries, excessive fishing and uncontrolled discharges of petroleum products. In Romania, Turkey, Russia, Ukraine, Georgia and Bulgaria, solid waste were thrown directly onto the shore and domestic waters with great quantities of organic substances determined the phenomena of 'blooming of water', that led to death of many species of fish, dolphins and other marine organisms", according to Mare Nostrum [195].

Till recently, the Black Sea was vulnerable to the common policy of the legal regimes in the region. One of the first steps of creation of the ecological regional basis became the adoption of Declaration of the Summit OBSEC (1992that calls all member states "to take the necessary measures including the realization of mutual projects in particular, for the conservation and improvement of the environment of the Black Sea, as well as its protection, usage and development of its bio-productive potential". On this background, it was created the Working Group of the OBSEC for environmental issues, which up to now has been called five times.

In 1992, six coastal states have signed the Bucharest Convention on the protection of the Black Sea pollution(ratified in 1994) [29], which is based on Agreement and three separate Protocols: i) land-based sources of pollution, ii) discharge of waste, and iii) joint actions in case of emergency (e.g., oil spills). The direct connection with Black Sea has the Declaration from Odesa of ministers of environment regarding the protection of Black Sea (7 April 1993), signed by all states called Black Sea Coast [112]. The financial aid from behalf of the international community came initially through a project financed by GEF (Global Environment Fund). It has helped the countries bordering the sea and NGOs community to develop regional action plans and necessary capacities for an adequate management of the Black Sea environment. Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis, realized within the GEF project, led to the adoption by the riparian countries of a strategic action plan for Black Sea at Istanbul, in 1996.

The strategic action plan for Black Sea focused on policies and principles in the field. More than that it identified a number of political actions institutional arrangements and financial mechanisms to realize them

The strategic action plan for Black Sea and its technical Appendix, The Analysis of Diagnosis explained the need of joint action at the scale of the whole basin.

At present, collaboration in the field of environmental protection is realized within the Joint Declaration adopted by the ministers of member states of *OBSEC* at Bucharest in 2006 and 2011, as well as the Declaration between *OBSEC* and EU, adopted at Kiev in 2008. Through multiple projects that have been already realized or are in the process of realization of much priority has the project based on the initiative "Legal base of a green economy in member states *OBSEC* - Regional overview and dialogue on systems and perspectives" (proposed by Germany); "Black Sea becomes Green" (initiative of the president *OBSEC* from Greece); "working agenda concerning consolidation of the collaboration of *OBSEC* with international organizations, concerned with the protection and restoration of the marine environment of Black Sea" etc. In March 2011, at Brussels, it was adopted the Platform of collaboration within "Eastern Partnership", as well as "Joint declaration concerning regional cooperation in the field of environmental protection" and "Memorandum on arrangements in the area of partnership development in environment issues in Black Sea" [66].

Healthcare

The basic Agenda for the working group of *OBSEC* in the domain of health care include issues that are related to epidemiological situation in member states, the undertaking of practical measures on prevention of infectious diseases, elaboration of a mutual strategy regarding the epidemiology within *OBSEC*, creation of the exchange of the information system regarding the prevention of counterfeit medicines circuit. The project of the Agreement on Cooperation in the field of health care of the territory of member states OBSEC is at the stage of examination in the framework of the Working Group [67].

To improve the interaction in this field, Republic of Moldova and Republic of Turkey signed a series of bilateral agreements: Agreement on cooperation in the field of health, signed at Chisinau on 11.11.1997 [1, p.422]; Protocol on cooperation in the field of pharmaceutics, signed at Chisinau on 25.06.1998 [41, p.430].

Institutional renewal and good governance

The collaboration in the nominated area is developing mainly within "Joint declarations on institutional renewal and good governance" of responsible ministers, for State administration of member states of organization, adopted at Athens in 2005 and 2007. Member states present its performances in the field of administration, public service and management, increasing the

efficiency of the institution of civil servant, as well as projects dedicated to new technologies, connected to electronic-related information [68].

Education

Joint declarations, adopted by the ministers of Education from member states of the organization in 2004 and 2005, as well as Joint Declaration of high-ranking officials of the OBSEC, done in 2007, became the Foundation of cooperation in the given field, driven to make perfect technical and professional side of the educational system.

In the same time, the Council of Europe proposed project launch "Alive library", "Conference on the theme of national qualifications and quality assurance", as well as "The joint program for the Master rating", for the talks of the agenda on collaborative issues in the domain of education [62].

For the development of the relations between Moldova and Turkey there have been signed the following agreements: Cooperation agreement between Department of youth and sports of Republic of Moldova and General Directorate of youth and sport of Republic of Turkey in the domain of youth and sports, signed at Ankara on 22.05.1996 [4]; Cooperation Agreement in the domain of Education between Ministry of Education of Republic of Moldova and Ministry of National Education of Republic of Turkey, signed at Ankara on 22.05.1996 [11].

Tourism

In 2005 and 2011 at Athens have been signed "Joint declaration concerning cooperation in the field of tourism" and "Declaration of minsters responsible for tourism in member states, of *OBSEC*". In the same time there have been launched a series of declarations, suggestions, protocols, projects and joint initiatives with the purpose to consolidate the collaboration in the nominated field. (Creating brands of Black Sea region, creation of Association of tourism agencies, and Marketing council, the development of maritime tourism, spa-tourism and recreational tourism and others.) There have been organized traditional touristic activities in the member states OBSEC. Several projects concerning cultural tourism as "The paths of the roses", "Currency ways", "Cultural paths of the Roman emperors", "Silk Road", "The myths of the two seas", "The legend of Argos", "Project the path of the vineyard and the wine: Armenia", "The paths of the wine production in Azerbaijan", "The Golden Wool", proposed by the member states of *OBSEC*, "Cultural tourism Alliance in the Black Sea Region" and "Project concerning the exchange of tourism culture of wine" (WCTE), initiated by the Council of Europe, are included in the Agenda of *OBSEC* [61].

There have not been excluded from the agenda of bilateral collaboration and this field, within which the contracting parties have signed at Istanbul, on 23.06.1993, the Agreement

between the Governments of the Republic of Moldova and Republic of Turkey on tourism collaboration [15].

Culture

In 2007, at Athens, the ministers of Culture of member states *OBSEC* adopted the declaration on Collaboration in this field. Further the member states have initiated several initiatives on the following projects as "Cooperation networking modern culture", "The cultural path", "Intercultural dialogue", "Istanbul of 2010 – the cultural capital of Europe", "Cultural News of Black Sea Region", "Cultural Project of Black Sea region (Cilicia)" [64].

To improve bilateral relations in this field, Republic of Moldova and Turkey have signed the following Agreements: The Agreement on Cultural Cooperation between Governments of the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey signed at Chisinau on 03.06.1994 [41, p.388]; Protocol on Cooperation between the Government of the Republic of Moldova and the Government of the Republic of Turkey in the field of Archives, signed at Chisinau on 12.05.2012 [41, p.415].

Lately, OBSEC is subject to critics in Turkey, because this organization is holding up implementation of joint projects.

Without a doubt, on the effectiveness of *OBSEC* influence negatively the conflict situations that exist as in some separate states as in member states of the organization. Among these are, unregulated issue has Carabahul, confrontations from Georgia, situation from Moldova, Turkish-Greek disputes and Turkish-Armenian ties.

In the same time Turkey as an initiator in the Black Sea Region, tends to use the factor of historic unity to form a relationship based on trust and a good neighbor.

Within this context, it is necessary to emphasize the attention of member states *OBSEC* that search the tangent points of interaction and the consensus of existing problems at the negotiations table on the principles of international law.

The interaction between the member states within *OBSEC* on security issues in Black Sea Region in general– as one Turkish politician mentioned - is, "a crystal flowerpot that needs to be well protected" [192]. In the current international conditions this task is difficult.

We are certain that the expansion of regional collaboration of member states in different fields can be one of the ways of regulating the existing problems in bilateral relations. At least it is considered that disputes are an essential impediment of effective exploitation potential of this international organization, the importance and attractiveness of which is growing.

3.3. Conclusions Chapter III

1. Cooperation of the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey in regional

international organizations is a new model of regional cooperation based on the acceptance of democratic principles and values, observance and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms, capitalization of the benefits of cooperation.

2. As Member States of regional international organizations, such as: Council of Europe, Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, the Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation, the Southeast European Law Enforcement Center (SELEC), the Southeast European Cooperation Process (SEECP), Southeast European Cooperation Initiative (SECI), Moldova and Turkey share the purpose of the organizations, meet the criteria necessary for membership of those organizations, develop activities of organization bodies, participate in the process of creating regional international rules of law, submits proposals and initiatives on various activity programs and the manner of their achievement, distinguishing the actions of cooperation within regional international organizations as a public good.
3. Regional cooperation is an effective tool for strengthening political stability, democracy, economic progress and social development in the Black Sea region. The Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation, created under BSEC Charter, has a particular role in this direction. Both the Republic of Turkey and the Republic of Moldova are members of the BSEC, as a result of which they make a contribution to achieve the main goals of organizations.
4. The areas of cooperation within BSEC include transport infrastructure development of international importance in the Black Sea region, performance of energy management standards of BSEC Member States, development of international trade, small and medium enterprises, agricultural market, good practices for crossing the borders, granting aid and reacting upon in exceptional cases during natural and techno genic catastrophes, combating organized crime, information and communication technologies, environmental, health, education, tourism and culture protection.
5. Extension of the cooperation between the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkish in regional international organizations can become one of the ways regulating the issues existing in bilateral relations, conflict situations, both within separate States, and between Member States, increasing the effectiveness of operation of these organizations.

If States' aspirations are clear and firm, it is undeniable that the democratic transformation is easier to achieve in the context of regional cooperation. Acceptance of European regional governance instructs us to focus on common values, dialogue, compromise, which benefits internally. It also can open a path of closer bilateral cooperation between States: future Free Trade Area between Turkey and Moldova is an eloquent example in this regard.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The scientific research consolidates the cooperation between the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey, it allows to outline the following general conclusions and recommendations.

1. The Legal Framework of cooperation in relations between the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey is based on the principle of states' cooperation enshrined in the UN Charter and other multiple international acts. Cooperation of states is today an imperative dictated by growing interdependency existing in international society of states and nations generated by globalization, the information revolution, new technologies and intensification of international division of labor.

The applicability of the principle of cooperation in relations between the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey is determined not only by the major factors facing humanity but as well as by the close historical connections, geographical factors, economic, cultural, legal, ethnic, factors, etc. Relations between both countries know cohesive and continuous growth; embrace various domains, which are explained by Turkey's position as the major player in Southeastern Europe, with a particular role in security and the global economy.

2. The establishment of a wide range of areas and forms of bilateral cooperation between the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey contributed decisively act of international recognition of independence of the Republic of Moldova. It is proved that international recognition is not simply a legal formality and its usefulness is real. As a result of recognition of the Republic of Moldova by the Republic of Turkey on 16 December 1991 between the two countries were formally established diplomatic relations on 3 February 1992, common legal conditions conductive to political, economic, social, cultural exchanges between both sides has been created.

Treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey signed on 3 June 1994 is the basic document for cooperation of these two countries. Moldo-Turkish cooperation include economic, social, cultural, informational, educational, tourism and others areas. This develops within the provisions of more than 70 bilateral treaties concluded between Moldova and Turkey, aimed at ensuring fairness and balance Moldo-Turkish relations. The rules of international law contained in the bilateral Moldo-Turkish reciprocity certainly give advantages; warn promoting the interests of a party over the other, ensuring benefits to partners.

In these conditions developed the priority areas of Moldo-Turkish economic cooperation, including bilateral trade, attraction of investments, creation of joint ventures, air, sea, road, communication, tourism, agriculture, hotel services etc.

3. For all areas of cooperation between the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey has special importance reciprocal granting of most favored nation treatment regarding customs duties and any applicable taxes in import and export, facilitating and accelerating the export and import licensing, establishing forms of payment for business operations and granted services, promoting cooperation between banks on both sides, mutual protection and guarantee of investments, providing information and statistics and more.

4. Internationalization of economic activities, increase circulation of capital, goods, services and persons, are accompanied by parallel development of cross-border crime. This brought the need to develop cooperation between the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey in fighting organized crime, human trafficking and drugs. According this necessity the Agreement on combating international illegal trafficking of drugs, international terrorism and other organized crimes have been signed. Under this agreement was signed the Protocol between the Government of the Republic of Moldova and the Government of the Republic of Turkey on cooperation in combating human trafficking.

The contents of nominated agreements reflect the concept regarding the fight against the criminality that includes all activities undertaken by bodies of Contracting Parties to reduce crime and, decreasing the degree of social threat, to establish the causes and conditions of crimes and identification of persons who commit crimes.

5. The legal assistance between the parties is achieved through procedural service that contribute to facilitating the administration of justice in the State of origin while ensuring mutual respect for sovereignty, equality and mutual benefit without admission of unacceptable interference in the work of their authorities. This is done by sending and handling legal documents; collection of evidence by means of letters of request; knowledge and enforcement of judgments and arbitral bodies, which subject is performed to certain procedures.

6. Bilateral treaties concluded between the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey correspond to Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties from 1969, parts being a real subjects of public international law, having specific characteristics of sovereign and independent states with the views and own positions on international affairs and territorial supremacy at internal level, with the exception at the moment, for the Republic of Moldova, with the existence of Transnistrian region problem.

In the process of concluding the treaties between the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey are used practices of free expression of the improvement of both parts, in this way being excluded possible consent errors.

7. Cooperation between the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey in international organizations appears as a new model of regional cooperation that enables the

development of unique skills in evaluation of the issues in a transnational context. From the perspective of regional cooperation particular interest for the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey has the Council of Europe, Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization and a number of other regional structures recently created such as the South Centre East European law enforcement, the South East Europe cooperation process (SEECP), South East Europe Cooperation Initiative (SECI).

The legal base of cooperation of the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey under the regional international organizations is founded on the constitutive acts of the organizations, with the form of multilateral international treaties as the Statute of the Council of Europe, Statute of the Organization of Black Sea Economic Cooperation at which both countries are part of them, or legal document that confirms their political vector – European Union Association Agreement.

8. Compliance evaluation of political and legal framework on cooperation relations between the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey in relation to the general rules of public international law identified as a major scientific problem of the content of this thesis fully confirms the applicability and sustainability of the system of international law norms in Moldo-Turkish cooperation practice.

For further development of cooperation between the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey and improvement of thepolitical and legal framework for such cooperation are proposed following recommendations:

- operational measures to be taken at national level to control full and correct implementation of the provisions of the Moldo-Turkish bilateral agreements in various fields including diminishing the bureaucracy, intensifying the fight against corruption, providing a favorable environment for investment and social stability.

- Moldavian and Turkish aspirations of European integration to materialize in the content of bilateral agreements of the parties by resuming their content to European standards; A further practical use of dialogue and mutual tolerance in cases of natural occurrence in the life of problematic situations to deal with them amicably.

- holds objective and impartial position of the Republic of Turkey, regarding territorial integrity of the Republic of Moldova, and special Turkish interests, to contribute on the development of the UTA Gagauz Yeri community and their local government, determined by ethnic factor.

To promote the concept of European integration in UTA Gagauz Yeri, valuing the importance of the European vector for the Republic of Moldova, confirming the position of Turkey on the territorial integrity of the Republic of Moldova, is proposed to use the practice of

cross-border cooperation, including the UTA Gagauz Yeri as an interference area of economic social and cultural fields with adjacent territory of Ukraine, Bulgaria, the Republic of Turkey, by initiating and developing strategic activities and programs in this regard. To achievement of this goal, the draft of a new conceptual agreement has been formulated. (Annex nr.6)

- legal value of the principle of cooperation in bilateral Moldo-Turkish relations needs to be confirmed by signing a Declaration of Strategic Partnership outlining strategic priorities for cooperation development. Named document may establish as sectoral priorities the main areas of cooperation, such as: commercial, economic, transport development, freedom of movement, the protection of environment, agriculture, justice, culture and education.

Priority actions reflected in the Declaration could be conducted in concrete institutional forms:

- Intergovernmental cooperation (by organizing visits, conducting working meetings to define and monitor cooperation actions for increasing collaboration);
- Entrepreneurial cooperation (through the establishment of a Business Council to promote and coordinate initiatives in this area);
- Financial cooperation to improve investment climate (by creating a Moldo-Turkish joint commission);
- Scientific cooperation (through higher education and research institutions in various fields as a reflection of the impact of scientific and technical progress).
- Ensuring security as a significant element in the content Moldo-Turkish Strategic Partnership Declaration could be achieved through:

- determination of policy that can be accepted

Political vector foreseen by the Friendship and Cooperation Agreement between Republic of Moldova and Republic of Turkey that is based on the cooperation principles should be completed with the determination of the Turkish's position regarding the recognition of the permanent neutrality of Republic of Moldova consecrated in art.11 of the Constitution. Being declared in an unilateral mode, without an international recognition and guarantees, the effects of the permanent neutrality of the Republic of Moldova are not effective opposable in international plan.

This situation could be changed through the signature of the bilateral Agreement between the Governments of the Republic of Turkey and Republic of Moldova, regarding the recognition, respect and guarantee of the permanent neutral status of the Republic of Moldova. In this context the draft of the agreement is proposed as instrument and identification of aims that may be achieved (Annex 7).

- Identification of possible methods for achievement of proposed goals

Methods of achievement of the proposed goals, could be consultations with the Government of Republic of Moldova regarding the main interests of both countries, in the same line regarding the neutral status of Republic of Moldova, in case of appearance different situation that can lead to the threat of the peace and security or violets the international peace, Government of Republic of Turkey with common agreement with Government of Republic of Moldova, will get in touch in the context of the coordination positions and taking measures to exclude the threat and to restore the peace.

Thus it would be possible to maintain and even advancing the high level of cooperation between the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Legislation and official documents:

1. Agreement on Cooperation in the Field of Health Between the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Turkey and the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Moldova. (was signed on 11.11.1997 at Chisinau) file:///C:/Users/GM/Downloads/moldova%2023206.pdf (visited on 12.05.2014)
2. Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Moldova and the Government of the Republic of Turkey on Defense Industrial. (was signed on 08.08.2000 at Chisinau) file:///C:/Users/GM/Downloads/moldova-25452.pdf (visited on 12.05.2014)
3. Agreement Between the General Staff of the Republic of Turkey and Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Moldova on Cooperation in Military Fields of Training, Technics and Science. (was signed on 19.11.1998 at Ankara) file:///C:/Users/GM/Downloads/moldova%2023630%20.pdf (visited on 12.05.2014)
4. Agreement on Cooperation between the Directorate General for Youth and Sports of the Republic of Turkey and the Department of Youth and Sports of the Republic of Moldova in field of Youth and Sports. (was signed on 22.05.1996 at Ankara) file:///C:/Users/GM/Downloads/moldova-22748.pdf (visited on 18.05.2014)
5. Acordul cu privire la transportul aerian internaţional. http://www.icao.int/secretariat/legal/List%20of%20Parties/Transport_FR.pdf (visited on 20.09.2013).
6. Acordul între Republica Moldova şi Republica Turcia cu privire la asistenţa juridică în materie civilă, comercială şi penală din 22 mai 1996 şi intrat în vigoare la 23 februarie 2001.http://lex.justice.md/index.php?action=view&view=doc&lang=1&id=313537 (visited on 20.04.2014).
7. Acordul privind serviciile aeriene de transit. http://www.mcgill.ca/files/iasl/chicago1944b-fr.pdf (visited on 20.09.2013).
8. Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Turkey and the Government of The Republic of Moldova for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion With Respect to Taxes on Income the Government of the Republic of Turkey and the Government of the Republic of Moldova. (was signed on 25.06.1998 at Chisinau) file:///C:/Users/GM/Downloads/moldova%2024120.pdf (visited on 18.05.2014)
9. Supplementary Agreement Between the General Staff of the Republic of Turkey and the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Moldova on the Military Training Cooperation. (was signed on 15.08.2001 at Ankara) file:///C:/Users/GM/Downloads/moldova%2024576.pdf (visited on 18.05.2014)

10. Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Moldova and the Government of the Republic of Turkey on cooperation and mutual assistance in customs matters. (was signed on 04.06.2003 at Ankara) file:///C:/Users/GM/Downloads/moldova-25523.pdf (visited on 10.05.2014)
11. Agreement on Cooperation in the field of Education between the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Moldova and the Ministry of National Education of the Republic of Turkey (was signed on 22.05.1996 at Ankara). file:///C:/Users/GM/Downloads/moldova-egitim-22680.pdf (visited on 10.05.2014)
12. Air Transport Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Moldova and the Government of the Republic of Turkey. (was signed on 03.06.1994 at Chisinau) file:///C:/Users/GM/Downloads/moldova-25440.pdf (visited on 05.06.2014)
13. Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Moldova and the Government of the Republic of Turkey Regarding the Cultural Cooperation. (was signed on 03.06.1994 at Ankara) file:///C:/Users/GM/Downloads/moldova-22052.pdf (visited on 10.05.2014)
14. Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Moldova and the Government of the Republic of Turkey on Scientific and Technological Cooperation. (was signed on 22.05.1996 at Ankara) file:///C:/Users/GM/Downloads/moldova-22680.pdf (visited on 10.05.2014)
15. Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Moldova and the Government of the Republic of Turkey Regarding the Cooperation in the field of Tourism. (was signed on 21.06.1993 at Istanbul) file:///C:/Users/GM/Downloads/moldova%2021720.pdf (visited on 12.05.2014)
16. Agreement between the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey regarding the Trade and Economic Cooperation. (was signed on 14.02.1994 at Ankara) file:///C:/Users/GM/Downloads/moldova-21952.pdf (visited on 12.05.2014)
17. Agreement between the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey Concerning the Reciprocal Promotion and Protection of Investments. (was signed on 14.02.1994 at Ankara) file:///C:/Users/GM/Downloads/moldova%2022875.pdf (visited on 12.05.2014)
18. Carta Organizaţiei pentru cooperarea economică a Mării Negre din 05.06.1998. Ratificată prin Hot. Parl. nr.361-XIV din 22.04.99, Publicată în ediţia oficială "Tratate internaţionale la care Republica Moldova este parte.Ediţie oficială. Volumul XXVIII, Chişinău, 2001, (311 p).
19. Carta organizaţiei Unităţii Africane. http://www.au.int/en/sites/default/files/OAU_Charter_1963_0.pdf (visited on 17.04.2014).

20. Concluziile Reuniunii 113 a Comitetului de Miniştri al Consiliului Europei din 6 noiembrie 2013. https://wcd.coe.int/ViewDoc.jsp?id=59011&Site=CM (visited on 18.05.2014).
21. Constituţia Republicii Moldova, adoptată la 29 iulie 1994. // Monitorul Oficial al RM nr.1 din 12.08.1994. http://lex.justice.md/document_rom.php?id=44B9F30E:7AC17731(visited on 15.03.2015)
22. Constitution of the Republic of Turkey. Constitution of the Republic of Turkey [Turkey], 7 November 1982, available at: http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/3ae6b5be0.html [accessed 15 January 2010]; http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_protect/---protrav/---ilo_aids/documents/legaldocument/wcms_127495.pdf (visited on 05.05.2015).
23. Convenţia cu privire la aviaţia civilă internaţională din 7 decembrie 1944. http://www.caa.md/files/2013_02/258.pdf (visited on 23.12.13).
24. Convenţia de la Haga din 1955 privind modificarea Convenţiei de la Varşovia pentru unificarea unor reguli privitoare la transportul aerian internaţional din 1929. http://www.toefrank.net/textes/convarso.htm (visited on 20.09.2013)
25. Convenţia de la Haga privitoare la aspectele civile ale răpirii internaţionale de copii din 25 octommbrie1980.http://www.just.ro/Portals/0/CooperareJudiciara/GhidCooperareCivila/info%20utile%20rapiri_10022010.doc (visited on 05.05.2014).
26. Convenţia de la Haga privitoare la notificarea în străinătate a actelor judiciare şi exstrajudiciare în materie civilă sau comercială din 15 noiembrie 1965. http://www.hcch.net/index_fr.php?act=conventions.text&cid=17 (visited on 20.04.2014).
27. Convenţia de la Varşovia pentru unificarea unor reguli privitoare la transportul aerian internaţional din 1929.www.businesspravo.ru/Docum/DocumShav_Docum/D_36041.html (visited on 23.10.2013).
28. Convenţia de la Viena cu privire la dreptul tratatelor din 23 mai 1969. http://www.parlament.md/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=4mKw8IxR66Y%3D&tabid=144 (visited on 03.05.2014)
29. Convenţia privind protecţia Marii Negre impotriva poluarii, semnata la Bucuresti la 21 aprilie 1992. http://www.cdep.ro/pls/legis/legis_pck.htp_act_text?idt=13181 (visited on 03.05.2014)
30. Declaration of General Assembly of UN on the principles of International Law regarding the friendly relations and cooperation between states from 1970. http://www.un-documents.net/a25r2625.htm (visited on 14.04.2014).
31. Déclaration sur les lignes directrices sur la reconnaissance des nouveaux états en Europe orientale et en Union Soviétique 16/12/1991.

http :danielturp.org/professeur/activite/enseignement/DRT-2100-A02/doc/docB-14.htm. (visited on 28.04.2014)

32. Decretul Preşedintelui Republicii Moldova nr. 135 din 10.05.1994 cu privire la deschiderea Ambasadei Republicii Moldova în Republica Turcia. Publicat în Monitorul Oficial nr. 005 din 30.05.1994.
33. Dispoziţia Guvernului Republicii Moldova nr. 116 din 15 decembrie 2011 privind crearea Gripului pentru consultări în vederea renegocierii Acordului privind serviciile aeriene între Guvernul Republicii Moldova şi Guvernul Republicii Turcia in scopul liberalizării graduate a pieţei serviciilor de transport aerian.Monitorul Oficial nr.227-232 article nr.1068, publicat: 23.12.2011.
34. The Council of Europe in Copenhagen: Conclusions of the Presidency, 21-22 June 1993. http:www.european-council.europa.eu/…/european–council/…1993…/presidency-conclusions-copenhagen-european-council-21-and-… (visited on 29.06.15).
35. EU-Turkey Association Agreement, Official Journal of the European Communities, Vol. 16, C 113, 24.12.1973. (80 pages) ec.europa.eu/.../pdf/turkey/association_agreement_1964_en.pdf (visited on 15.12.2014)
36. EU-Turkey Readmission Agreement signed and Visa Liberalization Dialogue launched. COUNCIL DECISION of [...] concerning the conclusion of the Agreement between the European Union and the Republic of Turkey on the readmission of persons residing without authorization. http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-is-new/news/news/2013/20131216_01_en.htm (visited on 19.03.2014).
37. Helsinki Final Act from 1975. http://www.osce.org/mc/39501?download=true (visited on 17.04.2014).
38. Hotarîrea Guvernului Republicii Moldova nr. 874 din 14.07.2003. Publicat în ediţia "Tratate Internaţionale" la care Republica Moldova este parte. Ediţie oficială, vol. XXXIV (1992-2005), Moldpress, Chişinău, 2006 (496p.)
39. Hotărîrea Guvernului Republicii Moldova cu privire la aprobarea componenţei nominale a Comitetului naţional pentru combaterea traficului de fiinţe umane şi Planului naţional de acţiuni pentru combaterea traficului de fiinţe umane nr. 1219 din 09.11.2001 // Monitorul Oficial al R.Moldova nr.136-138/1274 din 15.11.2001.
40. Hotărîrea Guvernului Republicii Moldova nr. 1345 din 24.11.2006 cu privire la armonizarea legislaţiei Republicii Moldova cu legislaţia comunitară. Monitorul Oficial nr. 189-192, article nr. 1470
41. Hotarîrea Guvernului Republicii Moldova nr. 683 din 12.09.1994 pentru aprobarea Acordului cu privire la transportul rutier internaţional între Guvernul Republicii Moldova

şi Guvernul Republicii Turcia din 03 iunie 1994. Publicat în ediţia Tratate Internaţionale la care Republica Moldova este parte. Ediţie oficială, vol. XXI, Moldpress, Chişinău, 1999, (463 p).

42. Hotarîrea Guvernului Republicii Moldova nr. 710 din 27.07.1999 pentru aprobarea Acordului de colaborare între Guvernul Republicii Moldova şi Guvernul Republicii Turcia cuprivire la combaterea terorismului, traficului internaţional illicit de droguri; terorismului internaţional şi altor crime organiyate. Publicat în ediţia Tratate Internaţionale la care Republica Moldova este parte. Ediţie oficială, vol. XXIII, Moldpress, Chişinău, 1999, (383 P).
43. Hotărîrea Guvernului Republicii Moldova nr. 956 din 20.12.2012 cu privire la aprobarea Acordului dintre Guvernul Republicii Moldova şi Guvernul Republicii Turcia privind readmisia persoanelor aflate în situaţie de şedere ilegală, întocmit la Ankara la 1 noiembrie 2012, Monitorul Oficial Nr. 270-272, article Nr. 1031
44. Information Document CM/Inf. (2003)19, 14.05.2003, Priorities of the Moldovan Chairmanship of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe (15 May-7 November 2003): ”Unity Trough Diversity”. http.//wcd.coe.int/viewDocjsp id=26185&Site=cm. (visited on 29.06.2015).
45. Information Document CM/Inf. (2010)41, 08.11.2010: Priorities of the Turkish Chairmanship of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe (10 November 2010-11 May 2011) http://www.iemed.org/...documents/documents-oficials.set... (visited on 29.06.2015).
46. Information Document CM/Inf. (2011)20 revised, 05.05.2011, Stocktaking of the Turkish Chairmanship of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe (10 November 2010-11 May)
47. Joint Staff Working Document: Implementation of the European Neighborhood Policy in the Republic of Moldova, Progress in 2013 and recommendations for action, SWD(2014)93 final, 27.03.2014. eeas.europa.eu /enp/…/docs/2013_progress_report_moldova_ en.pdf (visited on 29.06.2015).
48. Legea aviaţiei civile nr.1237-XIII din 9 iulie 197 // Monitorul Oficial al Republicii Moldova nr.69-70 din 23 noiembrie 1997, p.13-18.
49. Legea cu privire la organizarea şi desfăşurarea activităţii turistice în Republica Moldova nr. 352-XVI din 24.11.2006 // Monitorul Oficial nr.14-17/40 din 02.02.2007.
50. Legea Republicii Moldova nr. 691 din 27.08.1991 privind Declaraţia de independenţă a Republicii Moldova. Publicat în Monitorul Oficial nr. 011 din 27.08.1991.

51. Legea Republicii Moldova pentru ratificarea Amendamentului la articolul 24 al Cartei Organizaţiei pentru Cooperare Economică a Mării Negre cu privire la Centrul Internaţional de Studii la Marea Neagră nr. 123 din 07.07.2011. Monitorul Oficial nr.128-130/365 din 05.08.2011
52. Legea Republicii Moldova pentru ratificarea Protocolului adiţional privind privilegiile şi imunităţile Organizaţiei pentru Cooperare Economică a Mării Negre (C.E.M.N.) Nr.1280-XIV din 06.10.2000. Monitorul Oficial al R.Moldova nr.137-138/976 din 27.10.2000
53. Madrid European Council: Conclusions of the Presidency, 15-16 December 1995. http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sammits/mad1en.htm (visited on 29.06.2015).
54. Ministerul Afacerilor Externe şi Integrării Europene. http://www.mfa.gov.md/despre-ocemn / (visited on 19.03.2014)
55. Ministerul Afacerilor externe şi integrării Europene al Republicii Moldova.Diplomaţia economică.http://www.mfa.gov.md/politica-economica-externa (visited on 08.11.2013)
56. Organizaţia Naţiunilor Unite, Fişa analitică nr. 2, august 2005. http://www.un.org/french/geninfo/faq/factsheets/fs2.htm (visited on 15.05.2014).
57. Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation. Areas of Cooperation. http://www.bsec-organization.org/aoc/smes/Pages/Decl.aspx (visited on 26.04.2014)
58. Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation. Declaration and Statements. http://www.bsec-organization.org/aoc/TradeEconomic/Pages/Decl.aspx (visited on 21.04.2014)
59. Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation. http://www.bsec-organization.org/Information/Pages/bsec.aspx (visited on 22.04.2014)
60. Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation. Legal Documents on different fields: http://www.bsecorganization.org/documents/LegalDocuments/agreementmous/agr4/Pages/agr4.aspx (visited on 22.04.2014)
http://www.bsecorganization.org/documents/LegalDocuments/agreementmous/agree/Pages/agree.aspx(visited on 22.04.2014)
http://www.bsecorganization.org/documents/LegalDocuments/agreementmous/mous/Pages/mous.aspx (visited on 22.04.2014)
http://www.bsecorganization.org/documents/LegalDocuments/agreementmous/m3/Pages/mo3.aspx (Visited on 22.04.2014)
http://www.bsecorganization.org/documents/LegalDocuments/agreementmous/mo2/Pages/m2.aspx(visited on 22.04.2014)
http://www.bsecorganization.org/documents/LegalDocuments/agreementmous/int3/Pages/int3.aspx(visited on 22.04.2014)

http://www.bsecorganization.org/documents/LegalDocuments/agreementmous/int2/Pages/in2.aspx(visited on 22.04.2014)

61. Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation. Areas of Cooperation. http://www.bsec-organization.org/aoc/Tourism/Pages/information.aspx (visited on 06.05.2014)
62. Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation. Areas of Cooperation http://www.bsec-organization.org/aoc/Education/Pages/Information.aspx (visited on 05.05.2014)
63. Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation. Areas of Cooperation http://www.bsec-organization.org/aoc/Agriculture/Pages/Information.aspx (visited on 28.04.2014)
64. Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation. Areas of Cooperation http://www.bsec-organization.org/aoc/Culture/Pages/Information.aspx (visited on 10.05.2014)
65. Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation. Areas of Cooperation http://www.bsec-organization.org/aoc/Infocommuntechnologies/Pages/ActionP.aspx (visited on 25.04.2014)
66. Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation. Areas of Cooperation http://www.bsec-organization.org/aoc/environprotect/Pages/information.aspx (visited 04.05.2014)
67. Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation. Areas of Cooperation http://www.bsec-organization.org/aoc/healthcarepharma/Pages/information.aspx (visited on 04.05.2014)
68. Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation. Areas of Cooperation http://www.bsec-organization.org/aoc/Institutionalrenewal/Pages/declarations.aspx (visited on 04.05.2014)
69. Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation. Areas of Cooperation http://www.bsec-organization.org/aoc/cooperation/Pages/Information.aspx (visited 28.04.2014)
70. Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation. Areas of Cooperation http://www.bsec-organization.org/aoc/science/Pages/information.aspx (visited on28.04.2014)
71. Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation. Areas of Cooperation http://www.bsec-organization.org/aoc/groupexpert/Pages/information.aspx (visited on 28.04.2014)

72. Parliamentary Assembly Opinion No. 188 (1995) on the application by Moldova for membership of the Council of Europe: http://www.assembly.coe.int/Main.asp?link=/…/ta95/EOP/188 (visited on 29.06.2015)
73. Parliamentary Assembly Recommendation No. 1266 (1995) on Turkey's military intervention in northern Iraq and on Turkey's respect of commitments concerning constitutional and legislative reforms: http://www.assembly.coe.int/nw/…/xref-xmL2HTML-en.asp? (visited on 29.06.2015)
74. Parliamentary Assembly Resolution No. 1380(2004) Honoring of obligations and commitments by Turkey: assembly.coe.int/Main.asp?link=/…/ta04/ERES1380 (visited on 29.06.2015)
75. Parliamentary Assembly Resolution No. 1465(2005) Functioning of democratic institution in Moldova:http://www.assembly.coe.int/Mainf.asp?link=/…/ta05/ERES1465 (visited on 29.06.2015)
76. Parliamentary Assembly Opinion No. 221 (2000) on Armenia's application for membership of the Council of Europe (visited on 20.04.2015) http://assembly.coe.int/nw/xml/XRef/Xref-XML2HTML-EN.asp?fileid=16815&lang.
77. Priorities of the Moldovan chairmanship in the Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation (January – June 2015) http://www.mfa.gov.md/about-bsec/moldovan-chairmanship-in-office/ (visited on 29.06.2015)
78. Protocol on Cooperation in the Field of Pharmaceuticals Between the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Turkey and the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Moldova and the Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Republic of Moldova. (was signed on 25.06.1998 in Chisinau) file:///C:/Users/GM/Downloads/moldova%2023656%20%20(1).pdf (visited on 05.03.2014)
79. Protocol on the Technical, Scientific and Economic Cooperation between the Ministry of Agriculture and Food of the Republic of Moldova and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of the Republic of Turkey. (was signed on 03.06.1994 in Chisinau) file:///C:/Users/GM/Downloads/moldova-22104.pdf (visited on 05.03.2014)
80. Protocol on Cooperation between the Government of the Republic of Moldova and the Government of the Republic of Turkey in the field of Archives. (was signed on 12.05.2012 at Chisinau) file:///C:/Users/GM/Downloads/347db93c-9bcb-42b5-bb43-fddc188ebe33.pdf (visited on 05.03.2015)
81. Protocol privind privilegiile şi imunităţile Adunării Parlamentare a Organizaţiei cooperării economice la Marea Neagră. Data şi locul adoptării - 31.10.2003 la Baku. Documentul de ratificare/aprobare - Legea de ratificare nr. 209-XV din 24.06.2004/. În vigoare pentru

Republica Moldova din 22.10.2004. Semnat la 31.10.2003. http://lege5.ro/Gratuit/hezdimju/protocolul-privind-privilegiile-si-imunitatile-adunarii-parlamentare-a-cooperarii-economice-a-marii-negre-din-31102003- (visited on 29.06.2015)

82. Protocol between the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Turkey and the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Moldova. (was signed on 04.06.2003 at Ankara) file:///C:/Users/GM/Downloads/moldova-25736.pdf (visited on 05.03.2015)
83. Raportul anual de activitate a Autorităţii Aeronautice Civile (niv.AAR/2012, p.13): http://www.caa.md/modules/filemanager/files/documentum/Raportul_anual_AAC_final.pf (visited on 29.06.2015)
84. Raportul Direcţiei Relaţii Economice Internaţionale privind realizarea de către Ministerul Afacerilor Externe şi Integrării Europene şi misiunile diplomatice ale Republicii Moldova a prevederilor ”Strategiei de atragere a investiţiilor şi promovare a exporturilor pentru anii 2006-2015” (trimestrul IV, 2011), 16/01/2012. http://www.mfa.gov.md/data/7135/file_490456_0.pdf (visited on 29.06.2015)
85. Raport de evaluare a implementării Strategiei de Dezvoltare a Turismului în perioada 2003-2012, elaborat de Asociaţia de dezvoltare a turismului în Moldova. Activitatea Turistică a agenţiilor de Turism. http://turism.gov.md/files/Raport_1_tur.pdf. (Visited on 15.03.2014)
86. Recomandările Comitetului Ministerial al Consiliului Europei R-(82) de la 15 ianuarie 1982. http://www.coe.int/t/dlapil/codexter/Source/CM_Recommendation_R_82_1_FR.pdf (visited on 05.04.2014)
87. Regulamentul de organizare şi funcţionare a Autorităţii Aeronautice Civile. Monitorul Oficial nr.92 article nr.329 din 15.05.2012.
88. Report of the Committee on Legal Affairs and Human Rights: Ensuring the viability of the Strasbourg structural deficiencies in State Parties, 07.01.2013. http:www.pace.net/...07.../5f85425d-5cfc-4954-868d-4fa7c4f0a0e4 (visited 12.05.2014).
89. Report of the Committee on Migration, Refugee and Displaced Persons: Management of mixed migration and asylum challenges beyond the European Union’s eastern border, 08.05.2013.http://www.website-pace.net/…/7195fc4fe7a-4807-b17e-OcOee9d2becb.(visited 10.03.2014).
90. Report of the Committee on the Honoring of Obligations and Commitments by Member States of the Council of Europe, Post-monitoring dialog with Turkey, Doc. 13160, 08.04.2013. Report (Doc. 13160) and Resolution 1925 (2013) adopted on 23/04/2013. Statement on Turkey adopted on 29/01/2014. Declarations by the rapporteur on 21/03/2014 and 30/05/2014. Pre-electoral mission on 21-22/07/2014 and electoral mission on 08-

11/08/2014. Information note by the rapporteur on her visit on 26-28/05/2014 declassified on 03/09/2014: AS/Mon (2014)18rev. Statement by the rapporteur on 17/12/2014. Information transmitted in January 2015 by Mr Denemec, Head of the Turkish delegation to the Assembly, on recent developments in Turkey. Statement by the rapporteur on 08/05/2015 following her visit on 30/04-04/05/2015. Pre-electoral mission on 05-06/05/2015. Electoral mission on 05-08/06/2015. Information note by Ms Durrieu on her visit on 30/04-04/05/2015 declassified on 22/06/2015: AS/Mon(2015)18rev. http://website-pace.net/documents/10643/59254/RepPrepMON-E.pdf/7195fc4f-fe7a-4807-b17e-0c0ee9d2becb (visited on 29.06.2015)

91. Simplified Chart of signatures and ratifications. Treaties coming from the subject-matter: Status as of: 4/9/2015. Member States of the Council of Europe. http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/Commun/print/ListeTableauCourt.asp?CL=ENG&MA=3 (visited on 10.03.2014).
92. Statement from the Conference from Bandung. http://www.au.int/en/sites/default/files/OAU_Charter_1963_0.pdf (visited on 17.04.2014).
93. Statements-Decl.-BSEC (Sochi, 27 September 2006). http://www.bsec-organization.org/aoc/Energy/Pages/StateDec.aspx (visited on 27.04.2014).
94. Statute of the Council of Europe 5 May 1949, London: http:conventions.coe.int/Treaty/en/Treaties/HTML/001.htm (visited on 29.06.2015)
95. Statutory Report 2003/Last updated 15 January 2004. https://wcd.coe.int/ViewDoc.jsp?id=44367&BackColorInternet=C3C3C3&BackColorIntranet=EDB021&BackColorLogged=F5D383#P10_183 (visited on 10.04.2014).
96. Strategic Plan of the partnership between the Republic of Moldova – NATO (IPAP). http://www.mfa.gov.md/img/docs/new_ipap_en.pdf (visited on 29.06.2015)
97. Supplementary Agreement between the Ministry of Defense of Republic of Moldova and the General Staff of the Republic of Turkey regarding the cooperation in military training from august 15, 2001. În: Tratate internaţionale la care Republica Moldova este parte Ediţie oficială. Volumul XXIX ,Moldpress, Chişinău, 2002, (512 p).
98. The Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of the States from 1974. http://cil.nus.edu.sg/rp/il/word/1974%20Charter%20Of%20Economic%20Rights%20And%20Duties%20Of%20States-doc.doc (visited on 17.04.2014).
99. The Charter of Paris for a new Europe from 1990. http://lex.justice.md/index.php?action=view&view=doc&lang=1&id=285807 (visited on 17.04.2014).

100. The Charter of the Organization of American States. http://www.oas.org/dil/treaties_A41_Charter_of_the_Organization_of_American_States.htm (visited on17.04.2014).
101. The Charter of the United Nations (UN). http://www.un.org/en/documents/charter/index.shtml (visited on 17.04.2014).
102. The League of Arab States. http://avalon.law.yale.edu/20th_century/arableag.asp (visited on 17.04.2014).
103. The progress of the Assembly's monitoring procedure (June 2012-September 2013): Committee on the Honoring of Obligations and Commitments by Member State of the Council of Europe, 16.09.2013. http://www.assembly.coe.int/nw/xml/XRef/Xref-DocDetails-EN.asp?FileID=20062&Lang=EN (visited on 29.06.2015)
104. The Treaty concerning European Union. (Consolidated version). Official Journal of the European Union C 326/1 from 26.10.2012. https://www.ecb.europa.eu/ecb/legal/pdf/c_32620121026en.pdf (visited on 05.03.2015)
105. The UN Charter, 1945. http://www.dadalos.org/uno_rom/un-charta.htm#4 (visited on 15.05.2014).
106. Transport Corridor Europe Caucasus Asia. http://www.traceca-org.org/ru/traseka/istorija-traseka/(visited on 25.04.2014)
107. Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey. (was signed on 03.06.1994 at Chisinau). file:///C:/Users/GM/Downloads/moldova-22773.pdf (visited on 06.12.2013)
108. Turkey 2013 Progress Report, accompanying the Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council: Enlargement Strategy and Main Challenges 2013-2014, COM (2013) 700 final. (Brussels, 16.10.2013 SWD(2013) 417 final) http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/pdf/key_documents/2013/package/tr_rapport_2013_en.pdf (visited on 29.06.2015)
109. Vienna Convention regarding consular relations from april 24 1963. http://www.legal.un.org/doc/Treaties/.../ch_III_6p.pdf.(vizited on 27.04.2014)
110. Доклад о мировом развитии. «Риски и возможности» Международный банк реконструкции и развития / Всемирный банк. www.worldbank.org (visited on 23.04.2013)
111. Доклад «Защита окружающей среды Черного моря: новые требования» Заседание Комитета по экономическим, технологическим и экологическим вопросам. Баку, 2001г. Док. GA17/EC16/REP/01. http://www.bsec-organization.org/Information/Pages/bsec.aspx (visited on 23.04.2014)

112. Доклад Парламентской Ассамблеи ОЧЭС Док. GA17/EC16/REP/01. www.pabsec.org/pabsec/aksisnet/file/rus/17GAECReportRUS.doc (visited on 23.04.2014).
113. Конвенция о международных льготах для туристов 1954. http://docs.cntd.ru/document/1901570 (visited on 29.06.2015).
114. Устав всемирной туристской организации (ВТО). (Мехико, 27 сентября 1970 г.) http://excursovod-web.ru/ustav-vsemirnoy-turistskoy-organizatsii-vto/#axzz1huq2pSHG. (visited on 17.01.2014).
115. Хартия экономических прав и обязанностей государств. În: Международное право. Сборник документов, Москва, РИОР, 2009, с.247.

Special Literature in English language:

116. Alessia Giuiani, *Turkey's role in the Nagorno-Karabakh war: a potential resource for peace,* Caucasus Edition: Journal of Conflict Transformation, http://caucasusedition.net/analysis/turkeys-role-in-the-nagorno-karabakh-war-a-potential-resource-for-peace/ (visited on 14.04.205)
117. Björn Hettne and Fredrik Söderbaum, *Regional Cooperation: A Tool for Addressing Regional and Global Challenges*, Göteborg University, School of Global Studies Department of Peace and Development Research (Padrigu), http://www.cris.unu.edu/uploads/media/GlobalTaskForce.pdf (visited on 25 may 2014.)
118. CAGAPTAY SONER, *E.U. needs Turkey,* The New York Times, 20 December 2013. http://www.nytimes.com/2013/12/21/opinion/the-eu-needs-turkey.html?_r=0 (visited on 15.04.2014)
119. Cassese Antonio, International Law in a divided world, Oxford, 1986, (429 p).
120. Forum for Security Co-operation. http://www.osce.org/who (visited on 28.04.2014).
121. *France seeks to put Turkish ties back on track,* Hürriyet Daily News, 25 January 2014 - http://www.hurriyetdailynews.com/france-seeks-to-put-turkish-ties-back-on-track.aspx?PageID=238&NID=61551&NewsCatID=351 (visited 29.05.2014).
122. Friedman W., Pugh R. "Legal Aspects of Foreign Investment". Boston, 1959 (812 p.)
123. Grant Contracts Awarded during 2007-2013.
Chrome extension://oemmndcbldboiebfnladdacbdfmadadm/http://www.blacksea-cbc.net/index.php/eng/content/download/19262/511087/file/Grants%20awarded%20until%2031%20of%20December%202013.pdf (visited 17.04.2014).
124. Higgott Richard, *The Theory and Practice of Global and Regional Governance: Accommodating American exceptionalism and European Pluralism,* University of Warwick, GARNET Working Paper: No 01/05, November 2005, (30 p.)

http://www2.warwick.ac.uk/fac/soc/garnet/workingpapers/0105.pdf. (visited on 15.02.2014)

125. Identifying core elements in investment agreements in the APEC region. UNCTAD series on International Investment policies for Development, Geneva, 2008. http://unctad.org/en/Docs/diaeia20083_en.pdf. (visited on 29.06.2015)
126. International Maritime Organization. (IMO) data. http:// www.imo.org (visited on 15.01.2014)
127. Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Turkey. http://www.mfa.gov.tr/relations-between-turkey-and-moldova.en.mfa, (visited on26/04/2014)
128. Minutes CM (2003)PV2 final, 113th Session, 6 November 2003. https://wcd.coe.int/ViewDoc.jsp?Ref=CM(2003)PV2&Language=lanEnglish&Ver=final&Site=CM&BackColorInternet=DBDCF2&BackColorIntranet=FDC864&BackColorLogged=FDC864 (visited on 30.04.2014).
129. Moldova glad to see increase in Turkish investments. Anatoli Agency https://www.aa.com.tr/en/news/264307--moldova-glad-to-see-increase-in-turkish-investments (visited 15.042014).
130. Moldova: Arena of International Influences, edited by Marcin Kosienkowski, William Schreiber, Lexington Books, 2012, (296 p.).
131. Nuclear Nightmares: Securing the World Before it is Too Late-Google Books Result. http://www.sipri.org/research/armaments/milex/resultoutput/milex_15/the-15-countries-with-the-highest-military-expenditure-in-2011-table/ (visited on 10 .05.2014).
132. OSCE secretary-general: Turkey could play a role in Karabakh conflict, Today's Zaman, 01.11.2011.http://www.todayszaman.com/news-261659-osce-secretary-general-turkey-could-play-a-role-in-karabakh-conflict.html (visited on 10.10.2015).
133. Sarkozy: Turkey has no place inside the European Union, 15 January 2007 - http://www.turkishpress.com/news.asp?id=159133#.UNwgGm_IUkU (visited on 28.05.2014).
134. Şenyuva O., Turkey: Politics of Balance and Caution toward Moldova in „Moldova: Arena of international influences" (Kosienkowski M., Schreiber W.) Lexington Books, United Kingdom, 2012, (296 p.).
135. Shaw M. N., International law. Sixth Edition. Cambridge, University press, 2008, (1708 p.).
136. Stewart P. The Unruled world. Foreign Affairs, January/February, 2014; vol.93, No.1, p.58-73. https://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/2013-12-06/unruled-world (visited on 03.11.2015)

137. The Pivotal Relationship. German Doubts and the Turkish-EU. http://www.economy.gov.tr/index.cfm?sayfa=countriesandregions&country=MD&region=2 (visited 25.05.2014).
138. Turgay Şen. Common Issues of Moldova and Turkey in the Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation, Revista Moldovenească de Drept Internațional și Relații Internaționale, Nr. 3 (37), 2015, p. 63-76. http://rmdiri.md/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/RMDIRI-Nr.-3-20151.pdf (visited on 05.11.2015)
139. Turgay Şen. Judicial Assistance Between the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey, Revista, revista institutului naţional al justiţiei, nr.3 (34), 2015, p.40-48. http://www.inj.md/files/u1/Revista_3_2015_site_.pdf (visited on 02.11.2015)
140. Turgay Şen. The legal bases of the collaboration of the Republic of Turkey and the Republic of Moldova. Introduction. Melikşan Law Journal. Volume / Cilt: 3 Issue sayi1 2014 June. Haziran, p.143-160. http://hukuk.meliksah.edu.tr/kullanici_images/file/MUHFD-C_3-S_1_9-10.pdf (visited on 28.09.2014)
141. Turgay Şen. The legal cooperation between the Republic of Turkey and the Republic of Moldova to struggle against organized crime and trafficking of human beings and drugs. In: Rezumatele comunicărilor la Conferinţa internaţională pentru studenţii ciclului I, II, şi doctoranzi „Jurisdicţia teritorială a statelor: obligaţii pozitive şi responsabilitate„ 8 aprilie 2014, Chişinău, 2015, p.89-93.
142. Turkey – the World Fact book.https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/tu.html (visited on 25.05.2014).
143. Turkish International Cooperation and Development Agency (TİKA), Presentation by Dr. Rahman NURDUN, Senior Expert, 05-09 April 2010, Istanbul http://www.ecocci.com/DC/PDF/19.04.201017_34Presentation%20of%20TIKA.pdf (visited on 20.05.2014).
144. *Turkish MPs pass judicial reforms amid brawl,* BBC News Europe - http://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-26205515 (visited on 25.05.2014).

Special Literature in Romanian language:

145. Ambasada Republicii Moldova în Republica Turcia. http://www.turcia.mfa.md/lansarea-unei-afaceri/ (visited on 28.04.2014)
146. Ambasadorul Turciei în Republica Moldova: „Ar trebui să fie mai multe eforturi din partea noastră pentru a explica faptul că UE nu este o amenințare pentru viabilitatea mai multor identități împreună”., interviu cu Ambasadorul Turciei în Republica Moldova, Mehmet Selim Kartal 3/03/2014

http://glasul.md/ambasadorul-turciei-in-r-moldova-ar-trebui-sa-fie-mai-multe-eforturi-din-partea-noastra-pentru-a-explica-faptul-ca-ue-nu-este-o-amenintare-pentru-viabilitatea-mai-multor-identitati-impreuna/ (visited on 22.03.2014)

147. Arhiliuc V. „Mijloace auxiliare de reglementare a relatiilor economice internaţionale" Conferinta stiintifica Integrare prin cercetare si inovare 26-28 septembrie 2013. Rezumate ale comunicarilor Stiinte juridice Stiinte economice. Chisinau, SEP USM, 2013 (308 p.).
148. Arhiliuc V. „Protecţia juridică a investiţiilor străine în contextul protecţiei proprietăţii. În: Protecţia juridică a proprietăţii, libertăţii şi siguranţei persoanei în dreptul naţional şi internaţional. Materialele Conferinţei ştiinţifico-practice internaţionale. 22 decembrie 2009. Chişinău, 2010, (395 p.).
149. Asocierea cu UE aduce pentru Moldova şi comerţ liber cu Turcia. http://www.timpul.md/articol/asocierea-cu-ue-aduce-pentru-moldova-si-comert-liber-cu-turcia-49986.html (visited 5.04.2014).
150. Baidaus Eduard, Moldova şi Turcia – realităţi ale unei colaborări (1992-2002), JFDP Alumnus, 2004.
151. Baieşu A. „Cadrul juridic al relaţiilor economice internaţionale al Republicii Moldova". Conferinţa Ştiinţifică jubiliară. Rezumatele comunicărilor. 2-3 octombrie 1996, p. 222-294;
152. Bêlohlâvek Alexander I. „Protecţia investiţiilor străine directe în Uniunea Europeană". Editura C.H.Beck, Bucureşti, 2011, (377 p.).
153. Berbeca Veaceslav, „Consolidarea relaţiilor bilaterale dintre Republica Moldova şi Turcia – către un Acord de Liber Schimb şi Parteneriat Strategic", Institutul pentru Dezvoltare şi Iniţiative Sociale "Viitorul", Buletin de Politică Externă al Moldovei, Numărul 50, Noiembrie 2012. http://www.viitorul.org/doc.php?l=ro&idc=358&id=4048&t=/PUBLICATII-PERIODICE/Buletin-de-politica-externa/Consolidarea-relatiilor-bilaterale-dintre-Republica-Moldova-si-Turcia-catre-un-acord-de-liber-schimb-si-un-parteneriat-strategic (visited on 08.05.205)
154. Biroul Naţional de Statistică al Republicii Moldova. Comerţul exterior de mărfuri al Republicii Moldova. http://www.statistica.md/category.php?l=ro&idc=336&(visited 7.042014).
155. Burian A., (Author) Alexandru Armeanic., Recenzie la articolul „Rolul instrumentelor internaţionale în procesul de evitare a dublei impuneri fiscale.:, doctor în drept, conferenţiar universitar. În: Revista Moldovenească de drept internaţional şi Relaţii internaţionale. Nr.1-2, 2007, (127 p.).

156. Burian A., Balan O., Suceveanu N.,Drept internaţional public, ediţia a IV-a. Chişinău, 2012, (635 p.).
157. Burian Alexandru, Oleg Balan, Eduard Serbenco. Drept Internaţional Public. Chişinău, CEP USM, ed. II, 2005, (608 p.).
158. Căpăţînă O. Asistenţa juridică internaţională în materie civilă şi comercială. Bucureşti, Universul Juridic, 2008, (160 p.).
159. Centrul Internaţional pentru Protecţia şi Promovarea Drepturilor Femeii "La Strada". Statistica din 1 octombrie 2003, pag. 232-233. http://www.civic. md/...317_centrul-internaţional-la strada.html (visited on 03.03.2014).
160. Ciobanu Diana „Comisia Naţională a Republicii Moldova pentru UNESCO – organ de legătură între Guvernul ţării şi UNESCO". În: Reprezentanţele organizaţiilor internaţionale în Republica Moldova. Studii ştiinţifice. Chişinău, CEP USM, 2008, (266 p.).
161. Closca Ionel „Dictionar de drept international public". Editura stiintifica si enciclopedica. Bucuresti, 1982, (312 p.).
162. Coman Florian. Drept Internaţional Public, ed. II, Bucuresti, 2002, (380 p.).
163. Cu motoarele turate la maximum, economia Turciei a avansat cu 11%, cel mai rapid ritm de creştere din lume, http://www.zf.ro/business-international/cu-motoarele-turate-la-maximum-economia-turciei-a-avansat-cu-11-cel-mai-rapid-ritm-de-crestere-din-lume-8418984/ (visited on 21.03.2015)
164. Diplomele ULIM au fost recunoscute în Turcia. http://www.timpul.md/articol/diplomele-ulim-au-fost-recunoscute-in-turcia-44480.html?action=print (visited on 10.02.2014)
165. Dragnev D., Postică Gh., Istoria Românilor, Epoca Antică şi Medievală, Chişinău, Civitas, 2003, (208 p.).
166. Dumneanu L. Aspectul legislativ de combatere a terorismului pe plan naţional. "Revista Naţională de Drept", 2003, nr.1, (94 p.).
167. Fotografii din cronologie-Ministerul Apărării al Republicii Moldova. http://www.army.md/?lng=2&action=show&cat=122&obj=2633, (visited on 26/04/2014).
168. Grosu Ruslana, "Cadrul juridic al relaţiilor Republicii Moldova cu Republica Turcia", Revista Moldovenească de Drept Internaţional şi Relaţii Internaţionale, nr. 2, 2008. (129 p.).
169. Grosu Ruslana "Direcţiile prioritare ale politicii externe a Turciei ca fenomen de nouă orientare în comunitatea internaţională". În: Revista Moldovenească de drept internațional și Relații internaționale. Nr.1, 2008, (128 p.).
170. Incidentul din Pădurea Domnească din 2012. http://ro.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cazul_%E2%80%9EP%C4%83durea_Domneasc%C4%83%E2%80%9D (visited on 24.05.2014).

171. La Ancara, Republica Turcia a fost semnat Planul de acţiuni între ministerul culturii al Republicii Moldova şi Ministerul culturii şi Tirismului al Republicii Turcia. http://www.pdm.md/?article=679#sthash.RUW7Lec8.dpuf (visited on 20.12.2013).
172. Mai detaliat despre zborurile aeriene, vezi: Международное воздушное право. Книга 2. Отв. Ред. А.П.Мовчан. Москва. Изд-во "Наука", 1981, (318 p.).
173. Mazilu Dumitru. Drept Internaţional Public, Bucuresti 2001, (388 p.).
174. Mărcăuţanu D., A fost semnat un protocol de colaborare între R. Moldova şi Turcia. Flux/Cotidian Naţional, 10 octombrie 1998, V, p. 2.
175. Mihăila Marian, Elemente de drept internaţional public şi privat, Bucuresti, 2001, (458 p.).
176. Năstase Andrian, Aurescu Bogdan, Bolintiveanu Alexandru, Drept internaţional contemporan, Bucureşti: Beck, 2000, (448 p.).
177. Obiectivul comun Moldo-Turk. http://curentul.md/business/lazar-vom-asista-la-o-noua-pozitionare-economica-a-rm.html (visited on 20.04.2014).
178. Ojog I.A., Şarov I.M., Curs rezumativ de lecţii la Istoria Românilor, Partea II, Epoca medievală, Chişinău, Universitatea de Stat din Moldova, 1997, (219 p.).
179. Organizaţiile unidimensionale au obiective specifice de cooperare, cum ar fi, securitatea şi managementul conflictelor: a se vedea opinia autorului Björn Hettne and Fredrik Söderbaum, *Regional Cooperation: A Tool for Addressing Regional and Global Challenges*, Göteborg University, School of Global Studies Department of Peace and Development Research (Padrigu), (244 p.). http://www.cris.unu.edu/uploads/media/GlobalTaskForce.pdf (visited on 15.06.2014).
180. Preda-Matasaru Aurel. Tratat de Drept internaţional public. Bucureşti: Lumina Lex, 2002, (498 p.).
181. Preşedintele Republicii Moldova Nicolae Timofti a efectuat o vizită oficială în Republica Turcia. http://www.president.md/rom/comunicate-de-presa/presedintele-republicii-moldova-nicolae-timofti-a-efectuat-o-vizita-oficiala-in-republica-turcia (visited on 20.12.2013).
182. Prioritatea Republicii Moldova în cadrul cooperării cu Consiliul Europei. http://hub.coe.int/it/20121003-disc-timofti/ (visited on 15.05.2014).
183. Procesul de armonizare a legislaţiei Turcii la Acquis_ul UE. http://www.abgs.gov.tr/?p=194&l=2 (visited on 15.05.2014).
184. Relaţii economice - Ambasada Republicii Moldova în Republica Turcia. http://www.turcia.mfa.md/relatii-economice/ (visited 20.04.2014).
185. Relaţiile dintre Republica Moldova şi Turcia sunt excelente şi se află în continuă dezvoltare. // Interviul acordat de preşedintele Republicii Moldova, Nicolae Timofti, publicaţiei de limbă engleză "Today's Zaman" din Turcia la 19 decembrie 2013

http://www.presedinte.md/rom/presa/relatiile-dintre-Republica-moldova-si-turcia-sunt-excelente-si-se-afla-in-continua-dezvoltare (visited on 20.05.2014).

186. Relaţiile Turcia- Uniunea Europenă. http://www.avrupa.info.tr/eu-and-turkey/history.html (visited on 23.05.2014).
187. Reprezentanţii societăţii civile aduc argumente în favoarea menţinerii monitorizării http://www.europalibera.org/content/article/24886139.html (vizited on 16.05.2014).
188. Republica Moldova va semna Acordul de Liber Schimb cu Turcia. http://tribuna.md/2014/02/05/rm-va-semna-acordul-de-liber-schimb-cu-turcia-in-prima-jumatate-a-acestui-an/ (visited on 17.02.2014).
189. Republica Moldova a devenit membru al Consiliului Europei la 13 iulie 1995. http://www.strasbourg.mfa.md/relation-history-ro/(visited 20.04.2014).
190. Rolul Turciei în cadrul Consiliului Europei. http://www.mfa.gov.tr/council-of-europe.en.mfa (visited on 24.05.2014).
191. Scăunaş Stelian. Drept Internaţional Public. Bucuresti, All Beck, 2002, (308 p.).
192. Securitatea regiunii Mării Negre. http://economy-lib.com/razvitie-chernomorskogo-ekonomicheskogo-sotrudnichestva (visited on 11.05.2014).
193. Serbenco Eduard. Drept intenaţional public. Volumul I. Chişinău, Tipografia Centrală, 2014, (328 p.).
194. Site-ul Ministerului Afacerilor Externe a României. http://www.mae.ro/node/1497 (visited on 11.03.2014).
195. Situaţia ecologică a Mării Negre, înrăutăţită în ultimii 35 de ani. http://www.ecoazimut.ro/index.php/noutati-2/82-ecoturism/444-situatia-ecologica-a-marii-negre-inrautatita-in-ultimii-35-de-ani (visited on 25.04.2014)
196. Stepaniuc V., Traficul de fiinţe umane poate fi prevenit prin acţiuni de conştientizare publică şi educaţie // Buletin informativ al Guvernului Republicii Moldova, 2008, nr.8, (47 p.).
197. Stici I., O vizită cu ecou în timp. Moldova-Turcia: noi orizonturi ale colaborării. Moldova Suverană, 30 iunie 1998, nr. 123-124.
198. Termene limită pentru adoptarea întregii legislaţii a Uniunii Europene. http://www.mfa.gov.tr/relations-with-the-european-union-in-the-field-of-environment.en.mfa (visited on 29.04.2014).
199. Turcia a preluat pentru a şaptea oară preşedenţia Comitetului de Miniştri al Consiliului Europei. http://hub.coe.int/web/coe-portal/event-files/chairmanship-and-sessions-committee-of-ministers(visited on 17.05.2014).

200. Turcia consideră Moldova o ţară prietenă. Interviu cu Ambasadorul exstraordinar şi plenipotenţiar al Republicii Turcia în Republica Moldova. http://www.moldova.org/turcia-considera-moldova-o-tara-prietena-interviu-cu-ambasadorul-turciei-la-chisinau-239755-rom/ (visited on 19.05.2014)
201. Turcia intenţionează să ajungă la un volum investiţional anual de 1 miliard dolari în Republica Moldova. http://economie.moldova.org/news (visited on 02.11.2013).
202. Turcia reprezintă cea de a treia piaţă pentru exsportul produselor moldoveneşti. http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/moldova/press_corner/all_news/news/2014/20140417_en.htm (visited on 10.05.2014).
203. Turcia şi Moldova vor semna un Acord de liber schimb. http://www.economy.gov.tr/index.cfm?sayfa=tradeagreements&bolum=fta&region=0 (visited on 17.05.2014).
204. Turcia va susţine dezvoltarea regiunilor din Republica Moldova. http://www.publica.md/turcia (visited on 20.09.2013).
205. Turgay Şen. Elemente semnificative în raportul de cooperare dintre Republica Moldova şi Republica Turcia. Integrare prin cercetare şi inovare. Conferinţa ştiinţifică naţională cu participare internaţională. 10-11 noiembrie 2014. Rezumate ale comunicărilor. Ştiinţe Sociale. Chişinău, CEP USM, 2014, p.176.
206. Ţvircun Victor, Tverdohleb Aurel, File din istoria stabilirii relaţiilor bilaterale între Republica Moldova şi Republica Turcia publicat în COGITO Open Access Journal, vol. 4, 2012.http://cogito.ucdc.ro/2012/vol4n1/ro/5_filedinistoriastabiliriirelatiilorbilateralevictortvircunaurelteverdohleb.pdf (visited on 17.04.2014).
207. Umaneţ Victoria, Moldova în exerciţiul cooperării regionale. Participarea la Masa a II-a de lucru a Pactului de Stabilitate ”Reconstrucţie economică şi dezvoltare”. https://www.google.com/webhp?sourceid=chrome-instant&ion=1&espv=2&ie=UTF-8#q=Umane%C5%A3+Victoria%2C+Moldova+%C3%AEn+exerci%C5%A3iul+cooper%C4%83rii+regionale.+Participarea+la+Masa+a+IIa+de+lucru+a+Pactului+de+Stabilitate+%E2%80%9DReconstruc%C5%A3ie+economic%C4%83+%C5%9Fi+dezvoltare%E2%80%9D. (visited on 19.02.2015)

Special Literature in Turkish language:

208. Aksar Yusuf, Teoride ve Uygulamada Uluslararası Hukuk, 1. Kitap, Seçkin Hukuk, 3. Baskı, Ankara 2015, p.101. (328 p.)
209. Çakmak Cenap, Uluslararası Hukuk, Ekin Basım Yayın, Bursa 2014, (269 p).
210. Doğan İlyas, Devletler Hukuku, 2. Baskı, Kalkan Yayın, Ankara, 2013, p.125. (455 p).
211. Doğan İlyas, İnsan Hakları Hukuku, Kalkan Basım, Ankara, 2013, (560 P).

212. Gemalmaz Mehmet Semih, Ulusalüstü İnsan Hakları Hukukunun Genel Teorisine Giriş, Cilt 1, 8. Baskı, Legal Yayıncılık, İstanbul, 2012, (961 P).
213. Gündüz Aslan, Milletlerarası Hukuk –Konu Anlatımı-Temel Belgeler-Örnek Kararlar, Beta Yayınları, 7. Baskı, İstanbul. 2014, (815 p).
214. Kaya İbrahim, Uluslararası Hukukta Temel Belgeler, 2. Baskı, Seçkin Hukuk, Ankara, 2015, (711 p).
215. Kuran Selami, Okur, Derya Aydın, Sarıbeyoğlu Meltem, Günel Reşat Volkan. Uluslararası Hukuk. Temel Metinler, 3. Baskı, Beta yayın, İstanbul, 2014, p.884. (918 p.)
216. Pazarcı Hüseyin, Uluslararası Hukuk Dersleri, II. Kitap, Ankara Üniversitesi Yayınları, Ankara 1989, (412 P.).

Special Literature in Russian language:

217. Ангели Ф., "Республиканская Турция", Сулейман Демирель. Кишинев, 2005, (p.476.).
218. Бекяшев К., "Международное публичное право", Проспект, Москва, 2000, (608 p.).
219. Бирюков П., "Международное право", Юристъ, Москва, 2001, (416 p.).
220. Вознесенская Нинель, "Регулирование иностранных инвестиций: Федеральное и региональное законодательство", Государственная регистрационная палата при Министерстве Юстиции Российской Федерации, Вестник, №2, 2010, (172 p.).
221. Восточный зкономический форум – 2015. http://ria.ru/economy/20090130/160571213.html#ixzz30GAF33rt (visited on 28.06.2015)
222. Грибинча А., Евсюкова Р, Долгий К. «Основы проведения внешне экономической деятелости». Chişinău, 2008, (365 p.).
223. Иванов И.М. "Международное правовое содержание экономического суверенитета", Евразийский юридический журнал, 2009, №8 (15), (p.37) http://www.eurasialaw.ru/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=1762&Itemid=373 (visited on 18.11.204)
224. Каламкарян Р., Мигачев Ю., "Международное право", Юрлитинформ, Москва, 2003, (424 p.).
225. Клименко Б., "Словарь международного права", Международные отношения, Москва 1996, (607 p.).
226. Колосов Ю., Кривчикова Э., "Международное право", Международные отношения, Москва, 2003, (714 p.).
227. Лю Синь (КНР) "Правовое регулированик международных воздушных сообщений между РФ и КНР", in "Актуальные проблемы современного международного права", Материалы ежегодной международной научно-практической конференции кафедры

международного права, 10-11 апреля 2009 г. Москва, Российский Университет дружбы народов, 2010.

228. Мелков Г. М., “Международное право”, Отв. ред РИОР, 2009, (720 p.).
229. Шумилов В.М. “Международное экономическое право”, Дека, 1999, (399p.).
230. Определение Статистической комиссии ЭКОСОС (TSG/18 от 13 октября 2000г.). Citat după: “Международное публичное право”, Отв. ред. Бекяшев. К.А. Москва, Проспект, 2006, (810 p).
231. Тункин Г., “Международное право”, Юридическая литература, Москва, 1982, (566 p.).
232. Эшба Элана Джемаловна. “Региональное сотрудничество на Черном море”, достижения, проблемы, перспективы. http://www.vestnik.mgimo.ru/sites/default/files/pdf/05mezhd_otn_eshba.pdf (visited on 10.11.2014)
233. Язькова Алла. У черного моря о геополитике и геоэкономике большого Причерноморья http://magazines.russ.ru/vestnik/2012/33/ia14.html (visited on 19.03.2014).

Special Literature in French language:

234. Batiffol H., Lagarde P., Droit international prive, Paris, 1983, vol. 2, (692 p.).
235. Huet A., Les conflit de lois en matiere de preuve, Paris, 1965, (395 p.).
236. Niboyet J.P., Traite de droit international prive francais, vol. 6(I), Paris, 1949, p.121.
237. Picard R., ``Aide mutuelle judiciaire internationale. Droit commun``, no 8, Jurisclasseur de droit international, fasc. 583.
238. Pocar F., L'assistenza giudiziaria internazionale in materia civile, Padova, 1967, (357 p.).
239. Fr. Rigaux, La signification des actes judiciaires a l'etranger, în Revue critique, 1963, (570).
240. Quoc Dinh N., Daillier P., Pellet A., Droit international public. 6-e édition. L.G.D.J., Paris, 1999, (1457 p.).
241. Rigaux F., Droit international prive, vol.1, Bruxelles, 1977, (402 p.).
242. Ruzie David. Droit international public, 16 edition, Paris, 2002, (319 p.).
243. Schnebel V., La reconnaissance d’un Etat, 22/09/2011 http://chevaliersdesgrandsarrets.com/2011/09/22/la-reconnaissance-dun-etat/ (visited on 11.08.2014)

Special Literature in Italian language:

244. Focarelli C., Diritto internazionale I: II sistema degli stati ei valori comuni dell’umanità. Secunda edizione, CEDAM, 2012, (936 p.).
245. Cassese Antonio. Diritto international. Bologna, Societa editrice il Mulino, 2006, (432 p.).

Special Literature in German language:

246. Naghel H., Internationales Zivilprozessrecht. Minister, Ed.EuR, 1980, pp. 176-179.

Annex nr.1

The Treaty of Friendship and Collaboration between the Republic of Turkey and the Republic of Moldova

The Republic of Turkey and the Republic of Moldova have agreed to the terms below by renewing their commitment to the goals and principles of the UN statute, by confirming the responsibilities owned up through Helsinki Final Act, The Paris Statute for a new Europe, and other documents accepted throughout the process of Security and Collaboration Conference in Europe, by recognizing that the friendship and collaboration between the states and nations will provide a solid basis for the future, by believing that the efforts to strengthen the atmosphere of friendship, understanding, mutual trust and collaboration in international relations should be continued and by expressing the ambition and the decisiveness in contributing to these efforts, by aiming to contribute to the development and consolidation of a European order that is based on common values like superiority of the law, human rights, pluralistic democracy, and freedom and to peace and stability, and with the decisiveness in developing and strengthening of the friendship and the collaboration relations based on mutual benefit.

Article 1

The Republic of Turkey and The Republic of Moldova, confirm that their relations as friend states are based on principles of mutual trust, understanding, collaboration and good neighborhood.

Article 2

The parties declare their decisiveness and determination to develop their relations within the framework of the international law and based on the principles of resolving disputes through peaceful means and the principles of respecting political independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, as well as the equality of rights, mutual benefit, and not interfering with the domestic affairs of each other.

Article 3

The parties confirm that the use of force or threat of using force is inacceptable in international relations and that international conflicts should be resolved by peaceful means.

The parties declare their accordance in the issue of resolving conflicts by peaceful means and agree to hold consultations through contact to judge against any situation of threat or possibility of threat to international peace and security or against any possibility of arising conflicts.

Article 4

The parties will hold consultations in order to exchange ideas about international and regional issues and in order to ensure the steady development of their relations.

The parties will hold top-tier consultations at least twice a year and also the Ministers of Foreign Affairs will come together regularly.

Article 5

Within the framework of the principle of reciprocality, the parties will facilitate the activities of diplomatic, consulate and other formal representatives at each other's recredentials.

The parties will collaborate in the field of consulship and will put mutual effort on easing the visa procedures of the citizens.

Article 6

The parties will support the collaboration of the two states in the fields of economy, trade, science and technology in a way of serving prosperity to the people and will support a comprehensive development of the collaboration based on mutual benefit.

Article 7

The parties attribute priority to the application of the "Declaration of Black Sea Economic Collaboration" that aims to develop and diversify the economic relations among the Black Sea countries.

The parties will put mutual effort on developing collaboration in the technical, commercial, scientific, environmental protection fields in the Black Sea region, on increasing the stability and the prosperity of the region which will lead to the Black Sea basin to become a region of peace, stability and prosperity as they believe. They have decided to work in close contact during the economic collaboration.

Article 8

The parties that attribute a significant importance to protecting the environment will intensify the collaboration in the field and continue to contribute to the collaboration that is followed in European and global level.

Article 9

The parties will enforce the collaboration in science and technology and will encourage the direct contact among the scientists and the scientific research institutions.

Article 10

For speeding up and facilitating the development of duel relations, the parties will encourage collaboration in the fields of communication and transportation starting with telecommunication.

Article 11

The parties have decided to increase the collaboration in the fields of culture, art, education and informatics.

To achieve this, the parties will encourage the direct contact and collaboration among the culture and art institutions and educational foundations, will support the development of collaboration between the fields of press and will encourage communication that will benefit from the modern facilities and be more broad and independent.

Article 12

With the aim of reinforcing the feelings of mutual understanding and friendship, the parties will encourage the development of tourism and increase of contact between the nations, and will support the strengthening of the contact between the institutions of youth and sports.

Article 13

The parties that take the cultural, linguistic and ethnic similarities between the Turkish public and the Gagauzian people that live in the Republic of Moldova, will put effort in providing development of Gagauzian identity with the hope that this will open up new doors to

duel collaboration and that Gagauzian people will build up bridges to strengthen the friendship between Turkey and Moldova.

Article 14

The parties will improve the collaboration in the fields of Consulship and judicial help on the basis of bilateral agreements and will exchange information in legal issues.

Article 15

Regardless of the reason and the goal, the parties confirm that they are against all acts of terror and declare their absolute belief that terror cannot be accepted to be right in any condition.

The parties will collaborate in struggling against international terror, organized crimes, smuggling of weapon and drugs as well as smuggling of historical and cultural work.

Article 16

The parties declare their belief that their friendly relations and collaboration will contribute to construction of a democratic, peaceful and a united Europe and to the international security.

The parties renew their full commitment to the process of the Conference on Security and Collaboration in Europe. Within this process and within the body of other European institutions, they declare that they will maintain their efforts in protecting the stability in Europe and in development of secure environment.

Article 17

The parties will put mutual effort in thoroughly benefiting from the potential of United Nations Organization and in strengthening the role and influence of the organization.

Article 18

The parties confirm their support in the goals that were determined by the UN, regarding global disarmament and their support in the work done to achieve these goals. With the notion that the security of Euro-Asia being directly related to their own security, the parties are decisive in contributing effectively to the processes of disarmament, security and increasing security within this field. With this purpose, the parties will hold consultations and do collaboration in making regulations that will respond to the versatile needs of the region regarding security.

Article 19

This agreement is not against any government and will not affect the rights and the duties of the parties that arise from their bilateral or multilateral agreements.

Article 20

The parties will sign other agreements or protocols that will be beneficial in the fields of collaboration based on the hereby agreement.

Article 21

Hereby agreement is valid for 10years and in case any one of the parties do not declare written annulment a year prior to the end of effect, it will maintain its effect for consecutive periods of 5 years.

Hereby agreement will be approved by the parties and will be in effect as soon as the approval documents are exchanged.

Article 22

As per article 102 of the UN constitution, hereby agreement will be officially recorded by the UN Secretary.

It is signed in two separate copies, each copy being equal to one another in terms of affectivity in Turkish and Romanian languages on June 3, 1994, in Chisinau.

With the name of the Republic of Turkish **With the name of the Republic of Moldova**

President Süleyman Demirel **President Mircea Snegur**

Annex nr.2

Activity of legal bodies in 2012 year and 2013

Fighting trafficking in human beings - characteristics I



174 (65%) - identified victims - (35%) 92

37-labour exploitation -89

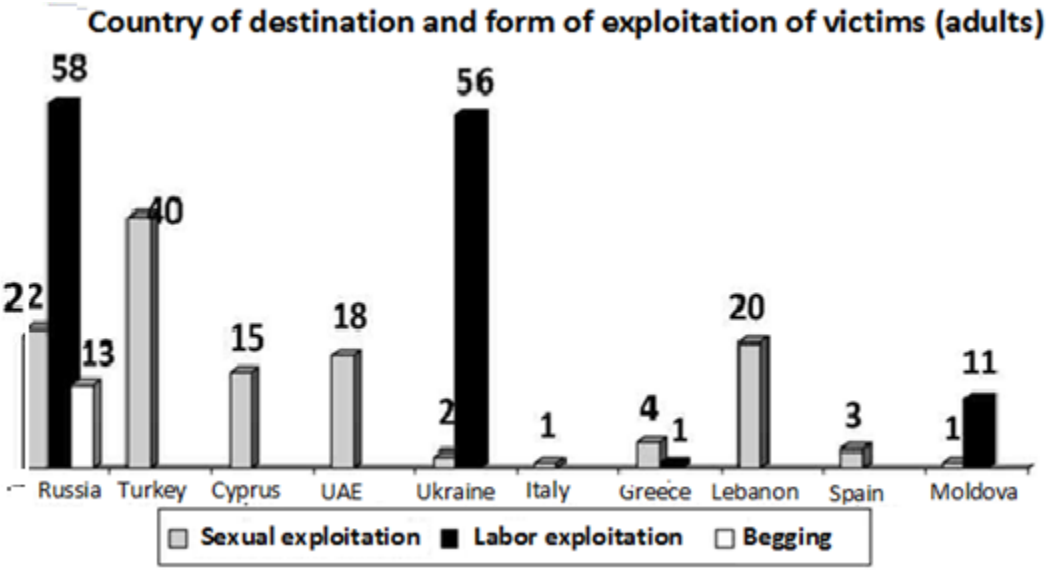
126 - Sexual exploitation - 0

6 - begging - 7

20-25 years - the average age / sexual exploitation - NA

30-35 years- / labor exploitation- 35-40





9 months 2013

The main destination countries for international trafficking (in terms of number of victims) continue to be the Russian Federation, Turkey and the UAE. Russian Federation continues to be the main destination country for trafficking in persons for sexual exploitation as well as labor so - 106 persons (or the 59, 2% of the total number of victims) mainly trafficked for purposes of labor exploitation especially men followed by sexual exploitation and begging women only 16 people. Compared with the previous period, we find that the number of people trafficked for sexual exploitation in Northern Cyprus is growing. The main reason is exploitation by criminals regional conflict that lack of control over data region creates opportunities for criminal activities. As regards Turkey (11 people) this remains one of the main destination countries on sexual exploitation even if recent years there are a maturity in this regard.

Annex nr.3

50 outbreaks in the Black Sea region

Source: Black Sea Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis, BSEP, 2011	
Country	**Location**
Bulgaria	Rozenets, Varna, Burgas, Asparuhovo, Balchik, Sodi, Tsavaro, Nefochim Sozopol
Georgia	Kutaisi, Batumi,, Chiaruta, Poti, Zestaponi, Tskaltubo, Zugdidi
Romania	Fertilcim, Petromedia, Constanta Nord, Eforie Sud, Mangalia, Constanta Sud
Russia	Rostov-on-Don, Taganrog, Sheharis, Azov, Tuapse, Anapa, Gelendzhik, Dzubga
Turkey	Samsun TÜGSAŞ, Trabzon, KBI Murgul, Samsun, Zonguldak, Giresun, Ordu, Bafra, Ereğli
Ukraine	Pivdennyi, Piwniczna, Balaklava, Yevpatoria, Sevastopol, Yalta, Gurzuf, Kramish Burunsky, Ilichevsk, Krasnoperekopsk.

Annex nr.4

"Agreement between the Governments of the organization's member states on cooperation in the sphere of aid and speedy reacting in exceptional cases (emergency) during natural disasters and techno genic"

Country	Signature	Deposit of Instr. of Ratification/Approval/Accession	Entry in Force	Reservations/Statements/ Objections
Albania	-	-	-	-
Armenia	15.04.1998	13.09.2000	11.03.2003	-
Azerbaijan	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria	15.04.1998	11.03.2003	11.03.2003	-
Georgia	15.04.1998	29.09.2004	29.09.2004	-
Greece	15.04.1998	24.07.2003	24.07.2003	-
Moldova	15.04.1998	15.12.1998	11.03.2003	-
Romania	15.04.1998	18.11.1999	11.03.2003	-
Russia	15.04.1998	20.07.1998	11.03.2003	-
Serbia	-	-	-	-
Turkey**		-	-	-
Ukraine	15.04.1998	17.02.2003	11.03.2003	-

(in force from 11 March 2003)

Contracting Parties:

*The Depositary of this Agreement is the Russian Federation. The information on state of affairs will be updated upon the receipt of relevant notification from the depositary.

** The Republic of Turkey informed PERMIS that it deposited appropriate instrument of ratification with depositary.

Annex nr.5

"Agreement between the Governments of member states of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization in combating crime, especially in its organized forms"

(in force from 4 October 1999)

Contracting Parties:

Country	Signature	Deposit of Instr. of Ratification/Appr./Accession	Entry in Force	Reservations/ Statements/Objections
Albania	2.10.1998	23.06.2008	23.07.2008	-
Armenia	2.10.1998	2.11.2000	2.12.2000	-
Azerbaijan	2.10.1998	17.06.2002	17.07.2002	-
Bulgaria	2.10.1998	17.03.1999	4.10.1999	-
Georgia	2.10.1998	27.06.2000	27.07.2000	reservation
Greece	2.10.1998	5.02.2002	7.03.2002	-
Moldova	2.10.1998	23.09.1999	23.10.1999	-
Romania	2.10.1998	13.04.2000	13.05.2000	-
Russia	2.10.1998	1.08.2000	1.09.2000	-
Serbia	17.04.2008	-	-	-
Turkey	2.10.1998	28.08.1999	4.10.1999	-
Ukraine	2.10.1998	4.09.1999	4.10.1999	-

Annex nr.6 (Draft)

Trans-Border Cooperation Agreement

between Local Public Administrative Authorities Association UTA Gagauz Yeri from the Republic of Moldova, Local administrative Associations of Odesa region, Ukraine, Rural Localities Association of Varna, Bulgaria, Local Committee Association of Kiklareli region, the Republic of Turkey

Parts of this Agreement, respecting legal framework of their countries and legal regulations of the EU concluded to cooperate in border regime on the principle of proper advantage.

Cooperation frame constitutes of statues, principles and activity practice of the Parts of this agreement and financial principles of the EU instruments of the Eastern Partnership.

Main cooperation domains stabled in common with the parts are the following:

1. Organization of change of experience and seminars in order to identify and know the actual problems of the territories.
2. Plan assessment of trans-border development of interested territories.
3. Identification of the Programs and of common interests projects in the field of innovation and common development.
4. To stimulate the formation of the trade relations and infrastructure development.
5. Common Activity on environment protection and the nature of the Black Sea.
6. Development and dissemination of the information on touristic conditions, cooperation support on health domain, education, culture, sport and civil society.
7. Common structure of the trans-border cooperation are the following:
    a) Trans-border Parties Council.
    b) President and vice president.
    c) Secretariat.
    d) Sector Commissions.

We consider reasonable, in the future, to accept the rural localities Association of Dobruja, Romania.

For Parts of Agreement were signed:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

Annex nr.7

Draft

COMMON DECLARATION

of the Government of the Republic of Turkey and of the Government of the Republic of Moldova, on recognition, respect and guarantee of the status of permanent neutrality of the Republic of Moldova.

The tendency of the Government of the Republic of Turkey and the Government of the Republic of Moldova is to contribute to the strengthening of international peace and security, the cooperation process in Europe including the Black Sea Region.

Taking into consideration the interest in developing further friendship relations and cooperation in political, trade-economic and cultural domains based on the principles of sovereign equality, non-violence and non-threat of force, territorial integrity and inviolability of borders, equal rights and people's right to decide their own destiny without any exterior interference, agreed to the following:

- Government of the Republic of Turkey welcomes permanent proclamation of neutrality by the Republic of Moldova provided in article 11 of the Constitution under which Republic of Moldova will not participate in military blocs and will not allow to use its territory by other countries in military reasons, will not allow the deployment of military troops of other states on its territory and will continue insistently to ask full and final military retreat of Russian Armed Forces from own territory;

- Government of the Republic of Turkey announces that recognizes respects and guarantees the Republic of Moldova's status as a neutral state;

- Government of the Republic of Turkey express its availability to consult with the Republic of Moldova's Government on questions that touch the interests of both countries, at the same time on the neutral status of the Republic of Moldova and in cases if appears any situations that threaten the peace and security or violates international peace, the Republic of Turkey with the Republic of Moldova agreement, is ready to contact it and to coordinate positions in order to take measures and to exclude the threat and to restore the peace.

Government of the Republic of Turkey and the Republic of Moldova's Government hope that the proclaimed neutral status of Moldova will have an international support.

For the Government of the Republic of Turkey	**For the Government of the Republic of Moldova**
_____	_____

DECLARATION REGARDING TO ASSUMING OF RESPONSABILITY

The undersigned, Turgay Şen, hereby declare on personal responsibility that the materials presented in the PhD thesis is the result of my personal research and scientific achievements. I agree that otherwise I will suffer the consequences in accordance with the legislation.

Author Turgay ŞEN

May 20, 2016

Europass
Curriculum Vitae



Personal information

First name / Surname	**TURGAY SEN**
Address	**3 apt. 30/4 Ion Pelivan str. Chisinau/ MOLDAVIA**
Telephone	**00373. 78400002**
E-mail	**senturgay@yahoo.com**
Nationality	**Republic of Turkey**
Date of birth	**15.09.1970**
Place of birth	**Aksaray town, Turkey**
Civil status	**Married, 5 children**
Gender	**Male**

Educational background

Time period	1987 - 1992
Educational institute	Istanbul University, Istanbul/TURKEY
Faculty and specialisation	Faculty of Law
Time period	1993-1995
Educational institute	Marmara University, Istanbul/TURKEY
Faculty and specialisation	Faculty of Law. Constitutional Law
Title of qualification awarded	Master in Law

Work experience

Dates	**July 2012 till present**
Occupation or position held	**General director**

Name of employer Type of sector	**Private Educational Institute Theoretical Lyceum "ORIZONT", MOLDAVIA** **Education**
Dates Occupation or position held Name of employer Type of sector	**2004-July 2012** **General director** **Educational Centre "Gulistan", Prishtina/Kosovo, SERBIA** **Education**
Dates Occupation/Position held Name of employer Type of sector	**1995-2004** **General director** **Yahya Kemal Colleges, Skopje/ MACEDONIA** **Education**
Dates Occupation/Position held Name of employer Type of sector	**1993-1995** **Research manager** **Kahramanmaras University, TURKEY** **Education**

Trainings

Subject of training Organizer part Dates and place of training	Annual meeting for representatives of the private educational institutions of the world Ministry of Education of Turkey March 1997 Ankara/ TURKEY
Subject of training Organizer part Dates and place of training	Annual meeting for representatives of the private educational institutions of the world Ministry of Education of Turkey March 2009 Ankara/ TURKEY
Subject of training Organizer part Dates and place of training	**Seminar for Balkan Leaders** **United Nations (Education Dep.)** **September 2010, New York/UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**
Subject of training Organizer part Dates and place of training	**Working group meeting of Private Educational Instituions of Balkans.** **U.N.D.P.** **May 2011, Sarajevo/ BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA**

Personal skills and competences

Languages

Self-assessment	Understanding		Speaking		Writing
Level	Listening	Reading	Spoken interaction	Spoken production	
Turkish	**excellent**	**excellent**	**excellent**	**excellent**	**excellent**
English	**good**	**good**	**good**	**good**	**good**
Albanian	**good**	**good**	**good**	**good**	**good**
Macedonian	**good**	**good**	**Good**	**good**	**good**

Organisational and Social skills, competences	Good interpersonal skills and the ability to work in a multi-cultural, multi-ethnic environment with sensitivity and respect for diversity. Ability to manage a team, administration skills. Ability to communicate effectively and diplomatically.
Computer skills and competences	Competent with most Microsoft Office programmes.
Hobbies	International Law and international relations, travel, history.
Driving licence	Driving licence. Category A, B, C, D vehicle.
Additional information	References available upon requests.