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**THE IMPACT JURISDICTION INTERNATIONAL AND
EUROPEANS ON INCLUSION REFUGEES**

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CONCEPTUAL MARKINGS OF THE RESEARCH

The actuality of the subject. Stimulating the most primordial and current social values, protecting and guaranteeing refugees through certain effective procedures to avoid the consequences produced by an attempt on their life. Depending on the necessity of the values affected by the phenomenon of persecution, exposed at various times, the aspect of social defense of the host country being necessary. It is necessary to ensure a safe climate, primarily the creation of a modern complex legal base, which will reproduce real solutions and methods of helping refugees. Actions of persecution are often the result of phenomena or conditions that make certain groups of people subject to violence, discrimination and unfair treatment in their countries of origin. The level of confidence of the population in the need for refugee aid varies by country, culture, politics and other factors. In order to avoid such social effects, it is required to carry out some modern practical norms of help, guarantee of tomorrow.

The social danger of refugees is a complex and controversial topic that can be approached from several perspectives. It is important to remember that refugees are people who have fled their countries of origin because of persecution, conflict or other serious threats to their lives. They seek protection and safety in other countries, and most of them are victims of circumstances and need support. When it comes to the science of refugee aid, there are researches and studies that can provide a clearer understanding of the concept of social danger associated with refugees.

Social and behavioral science research has shown that public perceptions of refugees can be influenced by misinformation, stereotypes and prejudice. These studies look at how these perceptions can lead to discrimination and hostility towards refugees and how they can be corrected or changed through education and awareness. Economics is another area of interest in refugee aid research. Studies have looked at the economic impact of welcoming refugees into a host country and found that although there may be initial pressures on resources, refugees can make significant contributions to the host economy in the long term through their labor and entrepreneurship. Public opinion research can help understand how public opinion changes over time and how attitudes towards refugees can be influenced through communication and education.

The true level of compassion towards refugees in Europe has indeed caused contradictions and disputes in society. These contradictions reflect a wide range of opinions and concerns, but everything rests on international norms and convention. All these aspects have found a certain range of concrete solutions in the given study, which will be necessary for the official individuals implementing the law, but especially to the legislator who has the task of

applicability of the protection shield. In this sense, we establish the absence in the specialized literature, scientific works about the social danger and the consequences of not including refugees on the world stage, moreover, nowhere can we find a reality of the danger of exile to all the survivors that becomes a very unstable mass of individuals. Views and discussions of refugees may vary in textbooks and university courses, and what is covered in these textbooks and courses may depend on the specific curriculum and resources available in the academic institution. However, in many countries, migration and refugee topics are studied across several academic disciplines, including political science, sociology, development studies, international law, international relations, and more.

In the field of refugee science and studies, there are a number of issues that are often discussed and addressed, but it is important to note that research and academic literature evolves over time. There are some aspects that may be under-represented or insufficiently covered in the scientific knowledge of the refugee phenomenon.

The topicality of the topic is appreciated by the constant change of social opinions, the implementation of a new, more modern convention will lead to the solution of the problems, the practical and scientific gaps that have appeared cannot be covered with the current laws. Research on the social danger and consequences of refugees needs new approaches, hypotheses, knowledge and practical solutions to address the complexity of their needs and to ensure that they receive the appropriate assistance and support. To help refugees rebuild their lives in host countries, it is important to develop education and training programs that match their needs and skills. Successfully addressing refugees often involves close collaboration between refugees and local communities. Developing programs and initiatives that facilitate this interaction and promote mutual understanding can bring long-term benefits to all.

Description of the situation in the research field and identification of the research problem. The objective to determine and analyze the various concepts of the problem regarding the determination of the social danger of refugees and the possibility of their inclusion, the implementation of new integrity mechanisms, the non-integrity of refugees refers to situations in which they face difficulties in the process of integration into the host society or in which commit illegal acts or irregularities in the host country. This problem can have significant consequences, both for refugees and for the host society, as a determination the author submitted a wide range of scientific articles, reports and monographic studies developed by scientists from the country and abroad.

Addressing the refugee issue in terms of social danger and the consequences of failure to address it involves looking at the short- and long-term implications of forced migration on society,

refugees and host communities. Addressing this issue requires an integrated approach that provides protection and support to refugees, to promote their integration into the host society and address the root causes of forced migration, such as armed conflict and political instability. It is important to develop policies and programs that address these issues in order to minimize social danger and ensure a sustainable solution for refugees and the host society. Refugee research can cover a range of specific topics and issues, depending on the interest and researcher expertise. Before beginning an investigation, it is important to establish a clear research question and identify the specific objectives of the study. The state of refugee research is developing and faces many challenges. Refugee research aims to understand and address various aspects of forced migration and refugee life.

The purpose and objectives of the thesis. The purpose of the doctoral research is to deepen readers' knowledge of the social danger of non-inclusion of refugees and their consequences. In order to reproduce the information as truthfully as possible, certain basic ideologies were subjected: a) analysis of the theories presented by scholars from the country and abroad, b) the correct assessment of the solution to the problems regarding the social danger of refugees, c) the submission of recommendations to improve the convention regarding refugees, d) knowing how to correctly assess the social danger regarding refugees. Achieving a sustainable solution for the refugee problem involves establishing clear objectives and addressing this issues from multiple perspectives. There are some key objectives that can be set to address the refugee issue:

1. Protecting and assisting refugees by ensuring that refugees are protected from persecution and other threats to their lives and that they have access to medical care, shelter, food and other basic needs.
2. Integration by supporting refugees in the process of integration into the host society, giving them access to education, vocational training, employment opportunities and facilitating the reconstruction of their lives.
3. Solutions with specific segments of identifying and implementing long-term solutions to forced migration that address the root causes and provide opportunities for refugees to rebuild their lives in a sustainable way.

These objectives may vary depending on the specific context and available resources, but represent a holistic approach to solving the problem of refugees and providing them with support and opportunities to rebuild their lives in a safe and sustainable way.

The methodology of scientific refugee research involves a set of specific steps and approaches to investigate, understand and analyze different aspects of forced migration and the refugee experience. Here are some essential stages and aspects of the methodology of scientific research on refugees : a) Establishing the research objectives by starting the research

correctly, the clear objectives of the study must be established, b) Perceiving the literature an extensive bibliographic research to understand what has already been written and studied in the field of refugees, c) Selection of truthful research methods by selecting appropriate research methods for the proposed objectives. These may include qualitative research, quantitative research, document analysis, interviews, field observations, statistical data analysis, d) Data analysis by selecting the collected data to answer the research questions, using appropriate analysis techniques and tools, such as thematic or statistical analysis, e) Interpreting and presenting the results in the context of the proposed objectives and the specialized literature exposed through the findings in the form of reports, articles or presentations, f) Developing recommendations and practical solutions to address the problems related to refugees and contribute to finding sustainable solutions. Research in the field of refugees requires a sensitive approach, respecting the rights and confidentiality of participants and considering research ethics. Also, collaboration with relevant organizations and refugee communities can be crucial for accessing participants and interpreting the context appropriately.

The theoretical importance and the applied value of the work. The paper presents the results of an in-depth comparative norm of researchers and international organizations where they have conducted numerous studies on the aspects of refugee inclusion. These researches investigated different aspects of inclusion, such as access to education, housing, health services, the labor market and social participation. Classifications were developed to calculate the cost of integrity of refugees. The practical aspect of the thesis is reflected by : a . Scientific analysis – reflection of the conceptions of scientists from the country and abroad, hypotheses and problematizations based on the issue of refugees. b. Didactic analysis - the introductory presentation of the preparation of international subjects who are committed to the protection of refugees.

c. Practical analysis – use of acquired knowledge and recommendations which aim to improve the international norms based on refugees, based on the convention on refugees, its improvement. Refugee integration has theoretical importance and significant applied value from several perspectives. This has profound implications for individuals and society as a whole, as well as for the development of migration and refugee theory and policy. Refugee integration is an important topic in the social sciences, including the fields of sociology, political science, economics, and anthropology. Refugee integration provides insight into how minority groups, in this case refugees, integrate into the host society. Refugee integration studies have profound ethical implications. Refugee integration has an essential applied value for society. Successful

integration can help increase social cohesion, reduce inter-ethnic tensions and promote a more harmonious society. Refugees can bring economic benefits to the host society through contributions to the workforce and entrepreneurship. Their integration into the labor market can bring significant economic growth. Addressing refugee integration often requires cooperation at the international level, which can contribute to strengthening relations between states and developing global solutions to the refugee crisis. In conclusion, refugee integration has a theoretical importance significant in social studies and has applicative value in contemporary society.

The implementation of scientific results finds its place on the international arena through the meetings of the great host leaders of refugees , who address practical situational solutions. The implementation of scientific results on the subject of refugees is essential to develop effective policies and programs that promote their inclusion and well-being in the host society. they can provide a basis for cooperation between governments, non-governmental organizations and international institutions. By sharing knowledge and best practices, more effective approaches can be developed globally. Data and arguments derived from research can help attract funding for refugee projects and programs. Investments in adequate resources for education, housing, healthcare and vocational training are essential for the successful integration of refugees. In general, the implementation of scientific results on the subject of refugees requires an interdisciplinary approach, collaboration between different stakeholders and long-term commitment to create the environment suitable for the integration and inclusion of refugees in society.

Approval of the work. The work was created during the period within the Doctoral School of USEM "Legal Sciences and International Relations" , the main theses, syntheses and scientific conclusions of the research, as well as those that refer to the improvement of the international and national legislation that is in force, have found their place in the publication.

THESIS CONTENT

The elaborated doctoral thesis includes: an introduction and 4 chapters, which contain 17 subchapters.

In the Introduction the scientific issue of refugee inclusion and the privileges of its research are argued, the purpose and objectives of the doctoral thesis reflected by the integrity solutions are mentioned. The following are exposed: the scientific novelty of the results obtained; the fundamental and applied importance of the study, as well as the summary of the thesis, sustainable and practical solutions, new adaptation mechanisms, pillars designed for the assimilation of a new isociety.

Chapter 1 presents the Analysis of the real doctrinal image on the inclusion of refugees in the international-European society, 1.1 Contemporary-historical scientific studies on the specifics of refugees, 1.2 Examination of scientific works on the refugee phenomenon, 1.3 International-European legislation on the protection of refugees, 1.4. Conclusions to Chapter I. The doctrinal image on the inclusion of refugees in the international-European society is diverse and reflects a wide range of ideological approaches and perspectives. These perspectives may vary depending on the political values, national context and historical experience of each country or region.,Refugees are people fleeing armed conflict or persecution. There were 19.5 million refugees worldwide at the end of 2014.’’(1) Refugees need international assistance and protection to rebuild their lives and to avoid persecution or dangers in their country of origin. Approaches may vary significantly depending on the political context, available resources and national priorities. However, the debate and discussion on refugee inclusion continues to be an important topic in international and European policies, reflecting the complexity and depth of the refugee problem in the world today.

1.1 The contemporary-historical scientific studies about the specifics of refugees show the foundation on which the doctrine presented in the thesis is based , truthful information that shows the progressive events taking place in relation to refugees. The contemporary-historical scientific studies about the specifics of refugees are diverse and cover a wide range of issues related to forced migration and refugee experiences over time. These studies provide a deeper understanding of the historical, social, political and cultural context in which the phenomenon of forced migration unfolds. "The refugee is a person deprived of the protection of the state from which he comes and, as a result, is forced to seek this protection elsewhere." (2) Historical studies

on refugees explore the origins and evolution of forced migration from different historical periods.

They can analyze forced migration in the context of wars, conflicts and persecutions of past centuries, as well as the impact of these events on individuals and society. Studies examine forced migration in the context of contemporary conflicts and wars, such as conflicts in the Middle East, Africa and other regions. They examine the causes, consequences and ways in which international communities respond to these humanitarian crises. This research contributes to the development of a deeper understanding of forced migration and its impact on society and individuals.

1.2 The examination of scientific works on the phenomenon of refugees is a segmented mirroring of the studies related to refugees, the filtering of certain information with a propagandistic tone is very important to perceive the difficulty and the solution actions regarding the persecuted subjects. The examination of scientific works on the phenomenon of refugees represents an essential way to better understand this complex issue and its impact on society and individuals. Scientific research addresses various aspects of forced migration, including causes, consequences and policies related to refugees. The studies examine the factors that lead people to become refugees, including armed conflict, political, ethnic or religious persecution, climate change, poverty and natural disasters. Scholarly work examines the ways in which refugees travel and migrate, including the routes, means of transport and intermediaries involved. Scientific papers examine the impact of the presence of refugees on the host economy and society.

This can include contributions to the labor force, the impact on the real estate market, demographic changes and the effects on culture and national identity. There are different interpretations and cases rendered regarding the practical aspect of inclusiveness regarding refugees and the adoptive state, in some cases being on the side of the persecuted individual, in others on the side of the adopting country, for example, we have,....the case of *Mutombo v. Switzerland*, it was ruled that article 3 of the Convention against Torture does not allow any kind of derogation from the principle of non-refoulement, unlike the 1951 UN Convention ." ⁽³⁾ Research focuses on the gendered experience of refugees, including gender-based violence, gender roles within refugee communities, and the specific needs of women, men, children and other groups. The review and analysis of these scientific papers contributes to the development of effective policies and practices related to refugees and to the promotion of a deeper understanding of the complexity of this global problem.

1.3 The international-European legislation regarding the protection of refugees is the foundation,

the shield from which the subjects of persecution benefit, knowledge of rights and obligations on the world stage is a priority aspect in the process of inclusion of individuals given the fact that every adopting state has a different perception in relation to with the traditions of origin of the exiled persons. International and European legislation on the protection of refugees is an essential legal framework that establishes the rights and obligations of states with regard to refugees.

As a foundation of knowledge we have international legislation: a) The Convention on the Status of Refugees from 1951 rendered by this act being an international legal instrument that defines who is considered a refugee and what are their rights and obligations. The convention states that refugees cannot be returned to their country of origin due to persecution. b) The 1967 protocol related to the 1951 Convention, being the protocol that eliminates the geographical limits of the 1951 Convention, extending the protection of refugees globally. If we talk about a regional factor like the EU, the favorite destination of refugees, we appreciate the European legislation: a) Dublin Regulation this regulation establishes the rules regarding the country responsible for examining an asylum application in the European Union. Under this regulation, EU member states are obliged to process asylum applications in the country of entry or in the country where the first asylum application was submitted. b) EC Regulation 604/2013 this regulation replaces the previous Dublin regulation and contains provisions on asylum procedures and refugee protection in the EU. c) Regulation EC 343/2003 this previous regulation was replaced by Dublin III and contains provisions regarding the responsibility for examining asylum applications in the EU. d) European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights d) although not specific to refugees, this convention protects human rights, including the rights of refugees, and can be invoked in cases where refugees face threats to these rights. As a rule, all these instruments developed by the legislator are aimed at the stability of refugee settlement, especially in certain aspects, we mention that the definition of the term refugee and the so-called principle of non-refoulement, according to which no state signatory to the Convention will expel or return a refugee against his will to a territory where there is fear that he will suffer persecution." ⁽⁴⁾ And this principle is fundamental for the moment of adaptation and the moral safety of the refugees once they exile in the adoptive country. As an implicit moment in the regulation are organizations involved in the protection of refugees, for example : a) UNHCR being a specialized agency of the United Nations Organization for the protection and assistance of refugees at the global level. It works closely with governments and other organizations to provide protection and assistance to refugees. b) The Council of Europe and the European Court of Human Rights supervise the observance of human rights and European legislation in the EU member states.

1.4. Some conclusions regarding the fundamental elements designed to summarize the path of refugees to adoption in the adoptive society. The possibility of inclusion of refugees in European and international society is a complex issue and depends on several factors, including policies, resources, attitudes and the specific context of each country or region.

In conclusion, the following conclusions can be drawn regarding the possibility of refugee inclusion : a) Diversity of approaches - approaches and policies regarding the inclusion of refugees vary significantly from one country to another. There are countries that have developed effective integration programs, while others have more restrictive policies or have difficulty implementing them, b) The importance of evidence-based policies - refugee inclusion policies and programs should be based on good scientific evidence practices to be effective. Evidence-based approaches can help ensure the success of the integration process, c) Partnerships and international cooperation - the context of migration and refugee, international cooperation is essential. Collaboration between countries, non-governmental organizations, United Nations agencies and other actors can facilitate the integration of refugees and improve the coordination of humanitarian assistance, d) Respect for human rights - a central approach to refugee inclusion is respect for human rights. This includes ensuring access to education, health services, housing and employment, while respecting the dignity and autonomy of refugees, e) Public awareness and education - public awareness and education are essential to counter stereotypes and prejudices about refugees . Deeper knowledge and understanding of refugees' experiences can contribute to their acceptance in society, f) Inclusion as a long-term process - the process of refugee inclusion is often a long- term effort and requires long-term commitment from governments and communities.

As a determining factor for assessment, we establish that,, the number of applicants for protection is in a constant decline. In the last five years, applications have fallen by around 54% in Europe, registering the lowest number since 1987." ⁽⁵⁾ It is important to develop sustainable policies and programs to support the long-term integration of refugees. Ultimately, the success of refugee inclusion depends on political will, available resources and societal commitment to the entire process. However, history has shown that with the right policies and support, refugees can contribute significantly to their host society and build a better future for themselves and their communities.

Chapter 2 presents the judicial practices and jurisprudence of the refugee status in international and national matters, 2.1 The evolution of European society in relation to refugees, 2.2 The refugee within international law through the prism of harsh realities, 2.3 Asylum as a form of legal protection for refugees in the Republic of Moldova, EU, 2.4 Conclusions to Chapter 2. Jurisprudence can play an important role in assessing the legality of decisions to

repatriate or deport refugees, ensuring that they are in accordance with relevant legal principles and standards. Through jurisprudence, one can aim to ensure consistency and fairness in making decisions related to refugees, avoiding discrimination and applying standards uniformly. „Aristotle's theory of justice is linked to his idea of the golden mean. Indeed, his treatment of what he calls “political justice” derives from his discussion of “right” as a moral virtue derived as a means between opposing vices, just like any other virtue he describes.’’⁽⁶⁾ Jurisprudence plays a vital role in the development of asylum law and in ensuring the adequate rights and protection of refugees. It provides guidance for practitioners, asylum seekers and asylum authorities, thereby contributing to the correct decision-making process and the protection of refugees in accordance with applicable law.

2.1 The evolution of European society in relation to refugees reflects the progressive moments taking place in EU society that appreciates the priority and necessary involvement of adoptive subjects. The evolution of European society in relation to refugees was a complex and fluctuating process that was influenced by a number of factors , including political changes, international conflicts and demographic changes. Europe has been and continues to be one of the main destinations for refugees from around the world. Conflicts and crises in regions such as the Middle East, North Africa and East Africa have led to a significant flow of refugees to Europe. Asylum and migration policies vary significantly from country to country in Europe. Some states adopted more open and humanitarian policies, while others had more restrictive and controlled policies. Public opinion on refugees has also been variable in Europe.

There are segments of society that have shown compassion and support for refugees, but also segments that have shown resistance and fears about the impact of migration. In 1967, it was practically established in the UN Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees defined a refugee in Article 1.A.2 as any person who: due to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a certain social group or political opinion, ... "^(7) correct assessment of social blanket categories for a correct selection. Many European countries have made significant efforts to integrate refugees into society.

These efforts include education programs, job training, health care and employment support. The evolution of European society in relation to refugees has been marked by debates and controversies. It is important to note that this evolution is continuous, and policy and attitudes may vary from period to period depending on the political context and global changes. Managing the refugee crisis remains an important topic of debate in Europe and around the world.

2.2 The refugee in the framework of international law through the lens of the harsh realities they are part of, being appropriate to individualize each action. Refugees and international law face

harsh and complex realities, because forced migration is closely related to armed conflicts, persecution and humanitarian crises.

Refugees often face inhumane conditions in their countries of origin and during their journey to destination countries. These harsh realities test the ability of societies and states to provide protection and assistance. Asylum procedures are often long and complex, which can lead to uncertainty and stress for refugees. This is due in part to states' limited capacity to handle a large volume of applications. The harsh realities of illegal migration, including human trafficking, endanger the lives of refugees and add an additional dimension of complexity to managing refugee issues. „ In implementing this task, UNHCR's strategy has included everything from global ratification campaigns – such as the 1998 campaign aimed at securing "universal" adherence to the Convention by the year 2000 – to more targeted lobbying efforts by the individual states." ⁽⁸⁾ The harsh realities of refugee flows demand an international approach and solidarity between states and international organizations. However, there is not always a consensus on how to address these challenges.

In the face of these harsh realities, there is a need to strengthen commitment to refugee rights and develop effective policies and practices that provide adequate protection and assistance. Despite all the difficulties and complexity of this field, international law remains an important framework to address these issues and to protect refugees in accordance with human rights principles.

2.3 Asylum as a form of legal protection for refugees in the Republic of Moldova , the EU is a pillar formed as the need for adaptation and coexistence of subjects. The asylum system is a form of legal protection granted to refugees in the Republic of Moldova and in the member states of the European Union. In the Republic of Moldova, this protection is regulated by national legislation, while in EU member states, it is regulated by European and national legislation. Asylum in the Republic of Moldova has several key aspects : 1. Legal framework - today in the Republic of Moldova is regulated by the Law on the Status of Refugees and Asylum. This law establishes the procedures and criteria for the granting of asylum and the protection of refugees. 2. Asylum procedure - the asylum procedure in the Republic of Moldova includes the submission of an asylum application by the asylum seeker, the evaluation and examination of the application by the competent authorities, including the Migration and Asylum Office, and the decision to grant or reject asylum. 3. Protection and assistance of refugees- refugees recognized in the Republic of Moldova benefit from legal protection and can access social and health services, education and housing. They have the right to work and integrate into society. Asylum in the EU has several key aspects: 1. Common European Asylum System - The European Union has a common asylum system that sets minimum standards for asylum in all member states. This

system is regulated by the Asylum Procedures Directive, the Reception Conditions Directive and others.² Asylum procedure - asylum seekers apply for asylum in the EU entry country and asylum procedures vary from country to country. There are mechanisms to redistribute asylum seekers between member states to ensure a more equitable distribution of responsibility. 3. The Dublin Regulation regulates the responsibility for examining asylum applications and determines the Member State responsible for individual asylum cases. It is based on the principle of the first state of entry. In the Republic of Moldova, a specific direction is designed to solve the problem of the asylum system and its correct implementation. a) the evidence necessary to complete the file for each asylum application; b) carries out the protection and assistance measures offered to asylum seekers and beneficiaries of a form of protection; c) proposes the establishment, if necessary, of accommodation centers and administers these centers. " ⁽⁹⁾ In both contexts, the purpose of asylum is to provide protection and assistance to those fleeing persecution and danger in their country of origin. However, there are significant differences in procedures and rules between EU Member States and the Republic of Moldova, and the protection of refugees depends on compliance with relevant international law and norms in each jurisdiction.

2.4 Conclusions to Chapter 2. Practical jurisprudence in relation to refugees, which presents the real situation in which the subjects find themselves regarding the issues they face every day. Practical jurisprudence in relation to refugees refers to the decisions and rulings taken by courts of law or specialized bodies in relation to individual cases of asylum and refugee protection. These rulings and rulings have the role of interpreting and applying national and international legislation on refugees in the context of specific cases.

Case law can provide guidance on the interpretation of the law, defining the standards and principles that apply in individual cases. Case law can help clarify and interpret the eligibility criteria for asylum and refugee protection, so that these factors are better understood and applied by asylum authorities. Case law can help ensure that the fundamental rights of refugees, such as the right to life, the right to liberty and security, and the right to protection from torture and persecution, are protected and respected in accordance with international and national law. Courts of justice and asylum organizations can use case law to reach conclusions on the eligibility or rejection of asylum claims, taking into account precedents and previous decisions.

Chapter 3 Contemporary approaches, conceptual visions regarding refugee conditions in the current period, 3.1 Refugee protection according to international regulations, 3.2 Ukraine – dominant topic of the refugee field, 3.3 Issues and solutions regarding the protection of Ukrainian refugees: access to mental health services, psychosocial support and inclusion measures, 3.4 Conclusions to Chapter 3. The distribution of responsibilities and mutual support is promoted to face the challenges related to refugees. „A fundamental element in the correct

methodology of applying refugee status to an individual is the need for a correct understanding of the concept of refugee. For these reasons, it is useful to distinguish between those situations in which a person may obtain refugee status: he has begun to fear persecution for one of the reasons mentioned in the 1951 Convention, by virtue of belonging to a particular group considered to be subject to persecution in its entirety, he is presumed to have a well-founded fear of persecution in accordance with the definition given in the Convention.”⁽¹⁰⁾ The progressive concept emphasizes the importance of developing long-term policies and programs to support refugees in the integration process and to offer them prospects for the future. The progressive approach supports the importance of education and culture as means of promoting intercultural dialogue and the integration of refugees into the host society.

These concepts reflect a vision that recognizes the positive potential of refugees in society and approaches the phenomenon of forced migration with empathy, rights and solidarity, instead of fear and isolation. They have been promoted by non-governmental organizations, international organizations and activists working in the field of refugees and migration.

3.1 The protection of refugees according to international regulations must be respected under various aspects , and its correct use belongs to the competence of the host state. The protection of refugees according to international regulations is a commitment of the international community to ensure the rights and security of people fleeing persecution, armed conflicts and other forms of danger in their countries of origin. The legal framework and international regulations for the protection of refugees are mainly established by the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol to that convention, which define who is considered a refugee and what rights and protections they are granted. According to the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol, a refugee is a person who is outside his country of origin and who is unable or unwilling to return because of fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a certain social group or political opinions.,,The importance of the Convention is now more relevant than ever, since in many parts of the world human rights violations continue to take place, which causes the appearance of an imposing number of refugees. The 1951 Convention on the Status of Refugees was the first attempt by the world community to give such a definition, which would include not only some special groups of people.” ⁽¹¹⁾ International regulations recognize the right of anyone who meets the refugee criteria to apply for asylum and to have access to a fair asylum assessment process. Under international regulations, refugees are entitled to a range of benefits and rights, including access to health care, education, housing and employment in the country of asylum. These international regulations represent a shared commitment to provide protection and assistance to refugees and to ensure respect for human

rights in the context of forced migration. However, implementation and compliance with these regulations can vary from country to country , and there are challenges and difficulties in the process of protecting refugees globally.

3.2 Ukraine - a dominant subject in the field of refugees at the present time due to the war and its consequences , persecution being a regular moment and the solution is not foreseen in the near future. Ukraine has become a dominant subject in the field of refugees due to the armed conflict. This conflict led to significant population movement, with many people forced to flee areas affected by the fighting. In addition to refugees, the conflict in Ukraine has generated a significant number of internally displaced persons. These are people who were forced to leave their homes and areas of residence due to the conflict, but did not cross the national border. The conflict has led a significant number of Ukrainians to seek asylum or seek protection in other countries, especially in neighboring its like Poland, Hungary and other European countries. The conflict in Ukraine has created significant challenges for providing protection and assistance to refugees. Many of these people have been exposed to trauma and hardship during the conflict, and there is a need to support them to rebuild their lives. The international community has responded to the crisis in Ukraine by providing financial and humanitarian assistance, but also by asylum and refugee protection. Solidarity between countries and international organizations has been essential in managing this crisis.

The conflict in Ukraine remains an unresolved issue and peace negotiations continue. Stabilizing the situation and resolving the conflict could have a significant impact on the situation of refugees and internally displaced persons. „At their extraordinary meeting on 27 February, home affairs ministers discussed the possibility of establishing an adequate temporary protection mechanism to receive asylum seekers in the EU. In April 2022, the Council agreed on a recommendation on the conversion of Ukrainian hryvnia banknotes into the currencies of EU Member States to support people fleeing the war in Ukraine. The provided regimes allow displaced persons from Ukraine, including children, to exchange up to 10,000 hryvnias, approximately EUR 310, per person. The conversion would be done free of charge and at the official exchange rate published by the National Bank of Ukraine. In 2022, the EU made available EUR 7.2 billion of macro-financial assistance in the form of loans and grants.

In 2022, the EU made available €620 million in budget support and adopted a €330 million emergency package focused on the immediate needs of internally displaced people. On 15 November, the Council adopted an assistance measure of EUR 16 million to support capacity building among the Ukrainian Armed Forces." ⁽¹²⁾ Thus, Ukraine has become a major topic in the field of refugees, with important implications for protection and assistance for people affected by

the conflict. The crisis continues to require the attention of the international community and continued efforts to ensure respect for the rights of refugees and internally displaced persons in the region.

3.3 The problem and solutions of post-traumatic stress of Ukrainian refugees is a difficult mission to achieve, but the modern methods designed at the moment aim to achieve the given objective. Post-traumatic stress is a significant problem for many Ukrainian refugees who were affected by the armed conflict in eastern Ukraine . They have been exposed to severe trauma, which may include experiences of war, loss of loved ones, destruction of homes and communities, and significant difficulties during migration and adaptation in host countries. An overview of the problems and solutions for the management of Ukrainian refugees is given by the following aspects. The issue through :

- a) Traumatic experiences- r Ukrainian refugees have gone through traumatic experiences that may include attacks, bombings, loss of loved ones and the destruction of their living environment.
- b) Uprooting and migration - fleeing the conflict zone and migrating to a foreign country can add additional stress as it involves separation from family and community and adaptation to a new environment.
- c) Stigma and discrimination- refugees may face stigma and discrimination in their host countries, which can further affect their mental health.
- d) Limited access to mental health services - mental health services may be limited in host countries or inaccessible due to language barriers or stigma associated with mental health problems.

Possible solutions through :

- a) Education and awareness - education and awareness about stress and the importance of seeking help can help reduce stigma and encourage affected people to seek help.
- b) Mental health services - the development and provision of mental health services in host countries, including therapy and counselling, can be of great help to refugees. These services should be culturally sensitive and take into account the language and cultural context of the affected people.
- c) Community Support- Creating community support networks can provide refugees with a safe environment to talk about their traumas and receive support from others.
- d) Social integration - promoting the integration of refugees into the host society, including by providing opportunities for education and employment, can contribute to reducing stress and improving the quality of life.
- e) Government and international assistance- host country governments and international organizations can provide financial and logistical support for refugee programs and services.
- f) Culturally sensitive counselling- therapists and mental health professionals should be trained in cultural sensitivity to address trauma and stress in a way that respects the values and traditions of Ukrainian refugees.

they ran away with them at that time. Found in the baggage they took, in their hearts. There are some implanted ideas that

keep coming to the surface.

Manifestations of post-traumatic stress are the memories of the actions that happened, moments full of pain, fear and despair.,Half of the refugees who manage to reach Germany suffer from ailments psychological problems such as depression or post- traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), according to a study carried out by the German Chamber of Psychotherapists (BPtK), reports Business Insider, quoted by Mediafax and MOLDPRES. According to the German organization, 40% of refugees have shown suicidal thoughts or even " tried to commit suicide", and refugee children are 15 times more likely to suffer from psychological illnesses than German children. Only 4% of refugees receive psychological help in shelters, claims the president of the organization, Dietrich Munz, who asks the German government to change the rules regarding psychological treatment in refugee shelters, informs Business Insider. Among the refugee children, 40% witnessed violence, and 26% watched as members of their families were attacked. The report comes in the context of protests that broke out on Wednesday at the border between Hungary and Serbia, where refugees who fled conflicts in the Middle East are asking to be allowed to continue their journey to Western Europe." ⁽¹³⁾ Managing stress in Ukrainian refugees is a complex challenge and requires a coordinated effort by governments, non-governmental organizations and the international community. Addressing this issue sensitively and effectively is essential to help refugees recover and rebuild their lives safely.

3.4 Conclusions to Chapter 3. The concepts with a progressive tendency on the refugee phenomenon in the current period are very important for the subjects to feel as close as possible to the adoptive country. The concepts with a progressive tendency on the refugee phenomenon in the current period place particular emphasis on human rights, international solidarity and humanitarian approaches in treating refugees. These concepts reflect a perspective that promotes inclusion, respect and support for refugees in the face of the challenges they face.

The progressive concept of refugee protection places particular emphasis on their fundamental rights, as enshrined in international and national legislation. This includes the right to asylum, non-discrimination, freedom of movement, the right to work, access to health and education services and protection against forced repatriation to risk areas. An important progressive concept is solidarity between countries and global communities in managing refugee flows.

Chapter 4 New legal mechanisms for refugee inclusion, 4.1 Adoption of an updated normative framework for refugees oriented towards their inclusion and protection, 4.2 New concepts regarding UNHCR's activity in the EU and the Republic of Moldova, 4.3 Innovative strategies for the inclusion of Ukrainian refugees in the host European society, 4.4 Implementation of an improved legislative framework for the protection of refugees, 4.5 Conclusions to Chapter 4. Legal mechanisms and government programs promote learning the

language of the host country and local culture to facilitate communication and social integration of refugees. Conventions, treaties, international norms unfortunately are not ratified by all states, which makes the implementation of modern mechanisms problematic,...., during the drafting process, many states from the global south did not agree with the proposal of the lack of universal applicability of the Convention,⁽¹⁴⁾ this leads to chaos on the world stage regarding the integrity refugees, and states with greater potential must stimulate others.

Legal mechanisms can provide refugees with access to housing and social assistance services to support their integration process. Collaboration between the public sector, the private sector and non-governmental organizations can help develop innovative programs and provide opportunities for employment and integration into society. These legal mechanisms and innovative approaches reflect targeted efforts to ensure the inclusion of refugees in host societies and to facilitate their integration into all aspects of social and economic life. By adopting such mechanisms, governments and organizations can create a more favorable environment for refugees in terms of their protection, opportunities and rights.

4.1 The adoption of a new refugee convention adapted to their needs will be a lifeline for individuals. The adoption of a new refugee convention adapted to their needs could be a significant initiative to improve and update the existing legal framework and to respond to the challenges and opportunities signaled by changes in the context of forced migration. The convention should include a clear definition of refugee that takes into account new threats and types of persecution, such as those related to climate change or gender. A new convention should continue to strengthen the rights and protection of refugees, including the principle of non-refoulement and access to asylum. It should also address issues such as the protection of minors, gender equality and the elimination of discrimination . The convention could provide for financial and technological support for receiving countries to facilitate the management of refugee flows and ensure adequate living conditions. " It is worth noting that, while UNHCR was created at the same time as the Convention, the definition of refugees in the UNHCR Statute did not limit UNHCR's refugee protection responsibilities to European refugees only." ⁽¹⁵⁾ The convention could promote international cooperation among states to deal with forced migration and distribute responsibilities in an equitable manner. The Convention should be adaptable and take into account changes in the context of forced migration. It should allow for periodic review and updating to meet new challenges. The Convention should provide for effective monitoring and implementation mechanisms to ensure compliance with its provisions and to assess its impact. Refugees should have a role in the drafting and review of the convention to ensure that it truly responds to their needs and experiences.

4.2 New concepts regarding UNHCR's activity in the EU and the Republic of Moldova reflect the actuality of the refugee situation. UNHCR carries out a wide range of activities in the European Union and in the Republic of Moldova to support refugees and to address issues related to forced migration. New concepts and approaches can help improve UNHCR's activities in these regions. UNHCR can promote the concept of inclusion and integration of refugees into host communities. This could involve developing programs that facilitate refugees' access to jobs, health services and education, as well as promoting positive interaction between refugees and host communities. Collaboration with the private sector can bring additional resources and experience in managing refugee issues., „If specific integration programs are an important element, especially in the first phase of the integration process, in the long term, the objective of social policies should be that regarding the facilitation of immigrants' access to existing services, the same as for the host population, but adapted to their specific needs." ⁽¹⁶⁾ Thus, UNHCR could explore partnerships with companies to provide jobs and develop projects to support refugees. Addressing forced migration and refugee protection from a prevention and early intervention perspective can contribute to reducing the number of refugees and effectively managing crises. UNHCR should continue to promote respect for human rights and fight against discrimination and xenophobia. Regional cooperation can be essential to managing forced migration. UNHCR can play a key role in promoting cooperation and coordination among countries in the region to address migration crises. These concepts reflect innovative approaches and adapted to the current needs of refugees and host countries. They can contribute to the improvement of UNHCR's activities in the EU and in the Republic of Moldova, to ensure adequate protection and support for refugees and to promote their inclusion in host societies.

4.3 The new method of inclusion of Ukrainian refugees - citizens of a prosperous country transferred into refugees on the European continent that require prompt action for a solution. The transfer of Ukrainian refugees from a prosperous country to European countries can be an innovative solution to address the migration crisis and for to facilitate their integration into European societies. This could involve partnerships and agreements between prosperous countries, European countries and international organizations such as UNHCR. Refugees must receive significant support for integration, including language learning, assistance with finding jobs, access to health services and education for children. The program should include monitoring and evaluation systems to track the impact and effectiveness of refugee integration. This could involve regular consultation with refugees and host societies.

Open communication and public awareness are essential to promote acceptance and support from the European communities. Differentiating the protection of refugees is a common standard in the

international arena, which have certain perceptions of their own. However, there are countries such as Australia or Germany, where there are certain forms of complementary protection, i.e. practices that have the role of ensuring protection for persons considered outside the scope of the 1951 Convention and who do not wish to be repatriated for various reasons, including "reported moral/political considerations to a person with a real humanitarian need..."⁽¹⁷⁾ and with immediate need. European countries and international organizations should provide financial and logistical assistance for the implementation of the program. The program should be adaptable and flexible to respond to changes in the migration context and adjust to the needs of refugees. This method would undoubtedly be complex and require strong commitment and intensive cooperation between the parties involved. However, it could provide an opportunity for Ukrainian refugees to integrate into European societies and benefit from the opportunities and resources that prosperous countries offer, while helping to manage migration and promote international solidarity.

4.4 The implementation of a new refugee convention, norms will quickly solve the refugee problem. The implementation of a new refugee convention or norms could help to address the current problems related to forced migration and improve the protection and rights of refugees. The implementation process would involve international negotiations and the adoption of rules and mechanisms to ensure their compliance. The convention or norms should include a clear definition of refugee that takes into account new threats and types of persecution, such as those related to climate change or gender. They should strengthen the rights and protection of refugees, including the principle of non-refoulement and access to asylum. They should also address issues such as the protection of minors, gender equality and the elimination of discrimination. Implementation of such a convention or norm would require a strong commitment from the international community and would require significant time and effort. However, it could provide a strong legal framework for the protection and support of refugees in an ever-changing world.

4.5 Conclusions to Chapter 4. New legal mechanisms for the inclusion of permanent refugees are one step behind the progressive problems faced by exiled subjects, therefore a continuous implementation of the solution pillars is necessary. New legal mechanisms for the inclusion of refugees are developed and implemented to facilitate the process of their integration into the host societies. These mechanisms address legal aspects, refugee rights and social inclusiveness. Many countries have adopted or strengthened anti-discrimination laws that prohibit discrimination on grounds such as national or ethnic origin, religion, gender, age and refugee status. Some countries have adapted labor legislation to allow refugees to access the labor market more easily. This

includes recognizing their previous qualifications and experience, reducing administrative barriers and promoting their inclusion in the business environment. Some countries have developed accelerated asylum programs that allow refugees to obtain their asylum status more quickly, which facilitates access to rights and the labor market.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Refugee terminology includes a number of important concepts and definitions for understanding and managing the situation of these people. A refugee is a person who has been forced to leave their country of origin due to fear of persecution on the grounds of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, or due to armed conflict or widespread violence. The Republic of Moldova has been involved in the management of refugees and asylum seekers in accordance with international norms on refugee rights. However, the Republic of Moldova has not been a major point of arrival for refugees, as other European countries have been. The management and treatment of refugees in the European Union are complex subjects, and policies and approaches vary from one member state to another. In general, the EU has in mind the international norms on the rights of refugees and has developed the legal and policy framework to deal with this matter. General conclusions and recommendations on the integration of refugees can be formulated following the extensive analysis of various aspects related to forced migration and integration. General conclusions are presented by: 1. Refugee integration is a complex and multifactorial process that requires long-term efforts from governments, international organizations, civil society and host communities. 2. Respect for human rights and the principle of non-refoulement must be fundamental in the approach to refugee integration. 3. Inclusion and social acceptance are essential for the successful integration of refugees into host societies. 4. Education, language learning and job training are critical components of refugee integration. 5. Coordination and cooperation between the various stakeholders, such as governments, non-governmental organizations, the private sector and host communities, are essential for an effective integration process. Recommendations regarding the solution of the problem are given by : 1. Developing clear policies and legislation regarding asylum and the protection of refugees, which promote their rights and inclusion. 2. Ensuring refugees' access to health services, education and jobs, with emphasis on removing administrative and language barriers. 3. Developing language and culture learning programs for refugees to facilitate communication and integration. 4. Promoting regional and international cooperation to manage refugee flows and share responsibilities. 5. Supporting solidarity international and efforts to distribute refugees fairly between different countries. 6. Promoting intercultural dialogue and combating discrimination and xenophobia through awareness campaigns. 7. Consulting and involving refugees in the process of developing and implementing integration policies and programs. 8. Monitoring and regularly evaluating the integration process to track impact and make necessary adjustments. 9. Supporting organizations and the private

sector in developing integration programs and providing employment opportunities for refugees.

10. Ensuring the flexibility and adaptability of integration policies and programs to respond to changes in the context of forced migration. These conclusions and recommendations reflect the importance of comprehensive approach and international cooperation to ensure successful integration of refugees into host societies. The integration of refugees is a long and difficult process, but it is crucial for the protection and ensuring a dignified life for those who have been forced to leave their countries of origin due to conflict or persecution.

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Adnotare

Fuior Artur, „Impactul jurisdicției internaționale și europene asupra incluziunii sociale a refugiaților”, Teza de doctor în drept, la specialitatea 552.08. Drept internațional și European public, Chișinău, 2026

Structura tezei: Introducere, patru capitole, concluzii generale și recomandări, bibliografia constituită din 187 titluri, 190 de pagini de text de bază. La tema tezei au fost publicate 8 lucrări științifice (publicații, conferințe).

Cuvinte-cheie : Jurisprudență internațională, Incluziune socială, Refugiați, Protecția drepturilor omului, Drepturile refugiaților, Drepturi socio-economice, Cooperare internațională, Drepturile copiilor refugiați.

Scopul lucrării: lucrarea are drept obiectiv să analizeze și să constate în mod comparativ, practic măsurile adoptate cu privire la incluziunea refugiaților adică cât sunt de efective și de ce elemente suplimentare sunt necesare. Scopul acestui studiu este de a prezenta deciziile și interpretările legale stabilite de instanțe și organizații internaționale, europene cu privire la drepturile și obligațiile refugiaților în raport cu statele gazdă.

Obiectivele cercetării: Examinarea și implimentarea măsurilor de protecție a refugiaților, analiza respectării drepturile refugiaților în cadrul statului adoptiv, stabilirea rolului și atribuțiilor subiecților în țara gazdă, elaborarea unu-i nou a cadrul legal la nivel național și internațional.

Noutatea și originalitatea științifică: Contribuția la cercetarea unor metode și aspecte de actualitate cu privire la afecțiunile refugiaților. Asimilarea necesității respectării drepturilor și libertăților fundamentale ale refugiaților ca principiu călăuzitor în abordarea politicii de stat la nivel național cât și internațional prin aplicarea aspectelor teoretice și practice.

Problema științifică importantă soluționată în domeniul de cercetare constă în analiza particularităților inclusive al refugiaților, cu scopul de a dezvolta un cadru normative nou aplicabil pentru identificarea și soluționarea corectă a problematicii, investigarea comparativă realizată în urma cercetării situației drepturilor refugiaților în zona europeană menționată, efectele sale fiind cel mai potrivit mod de a produce concluzii pertinente.

Semnificația teoretică: lucrarea oferă baza legală și practică ce ține de refugiați pentru orice cercetare care în vedere investigării unui aspect comparativ.

Valoarea aplicativă: studiul dat poate fi oferit ca material de bază atât pentru specialiștii din mediul academic cât și pentru practicieni pentru formularea unor soluții durabile.

Implementarea rezultatelor științifice: valorificarea lor într-un volum de specialitate, prin dezvoltarea în continuare a acestei linii de cercetare, puse în discuție în cadrul ședințelor publice.

Аннотация

Фуйор Артур, «Влияние международной и европейской юрисдикции на социальную интеграцию беженцев», диссертация на соискание степени доктора права, специальность 552.08. Международное и европейское публичное право, Кишинев, 2026.

Структура диссертации: Введение, четыре главы, общие выводы и рекомендации, библиография, состоящая из 187 названий, 187 страниц основного текста. По теме диссертации опубликовано 8 научных работ (публикаций, докладов на конференциях).

Ключевые слова: Международная юриспруденция, Социальная интеграция, Беженцы, Защита прав человека, Права беженцев, Социально-экономические права, Международное сотрудничество, Права детей-беженцев.

Цель работы: работа направлена на сравнительный, практический анализ и обоснование мер, принятых в отношении интеграции беженцев, то есть их эффективности и необходимых дополнительных элементов. Цель данного исследования – представить решения и правовые толкования, установленные международными и европейскими судами и организациями в отношении прав и обязанностей беженцев по отношению к принимающим государствам.

Задачи исследования: Изучение и реализация мер защиты беженцев, анализ соблюдения прав беженцев в принимающем государстве, установление роли и полномочий субъектов в принимающей стране, разработка новой правовой базы на национальном и международном уровнях.

Научная новизна и оригинальность: вклад в исследование современных методов и аспектов, касающихся положения беженцев. Усвоение необходимости уважения основных прав и свобод беженцев как руководящего принципа при подходе к государственной политике на национальном и международном уровнях с применением теоретических и практических аспектов. Важная научная проблема, решаемая в данной области исследований, заключается в анализе инклюзивных особенностей беженцев с целью разработки новой применимой нормативной базы для правильного определения и решения проблемы, сравнительного исследования, проводимого на основе изучения ситуации с правами беженцев в указанном европейском регионе, при этом его результаты являются наиболее подходящим способом получения соответствующих выводов.

Теоретическая значимость: работа обеспечивает правовую и практическую основу, касающуюся беженцев, для любых исследований, направленных на изучение сравнительного аспекта.

Прикладная ценность: данное исследование может быть предложено в качестве базового материала как для академических специалистов, так и для практиков для разработки устойчивых решений.

Внедрение научных результатов: их практическое применение в специализированном издании, дальнейшее развитие данного направления исследований, обсуждение на публичных конференциях.

Annotation

Fuior Artur, "The impact of international and European jurisdiction on the social inclusion of refugees", Doctor of Law Thesis, specialty 552.08. Public International and European Law, Chisinau, 2026

Thesis structure: Introduction, four chapters, general conclusions and recommendations, bibliography consisting of 187 titles, 190 pages of basic text. On the topic of the thesis, 8 scientific works (publications, conferences) were published.

Keywords: International jurisprudence, Social inclusion, Refugees, Human rights protection, Refugee rights, Socio-economic rights, International cooperation, Rights of refugee children.

Purpose of the work: the work aims to analyze and establish in a comparative, practical way the measures adopted regarding the inclusion of refugees, that is, how effective they are and what additional elements are necessary. The purpose of this study is to present the decisions and legal interpretations established by international and European courts and organizations regarding the rights and obligations of refugees in relation to host states.

Research objectives: Examination and implementation of refugee protection measures, analysis of respect for refugee rights within the adoptive state, establishment of the role and attributions of subjects in the host country, development of a new legal framework at the national and international levels.

Scientific novelty and originality: Contribution to the research of current methods and aspects regarding refugee conditions. Assimilation of the need to respect the fundamental rights and freedoms of refugees as a guiding principle in approaching state policy at the national and international levels by applying theoretical and practical aspects. The important scientific problem solved in the research field consists in the analysis of the inclusive particularities of refugees, with the aim of developing a new applicable normative framework for the correct identification and resolution of the issue, the comparative investigation carried out following the research of the situation of refugee rights in the mentioned European area, its effects being the most appropriate way to produce pertinent conclusions.

Theoretical significance: the work provides the legal and practical basis related to refugees for any research that aims to investigate a comparative aspect.

Applicative value: this study can be offered as basic material for both academic specialists and practitioners for formulating sustainable solutions.

Implementation of scientific results: their valorization in a specialized volume, through the further development of this line of research, discussed during public meetings.

FUIOR ARTUR

**THE IMPACT OF INTERNATIONAL AND EUROPEAN
JURISDICTION ON THE SOCIAL INCLUSION OF REFUGEES**

SCIENTIFIC SPECIALTY: 552.08. INTERNATIONAL AND EUROPEAN PUBLIC LAW

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