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TALMACI VALENTIN

**ENSURING AND RESTORING SECURITY
DURING MASS DEMONSTRATION**

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Committee for the public defense of the PhD thesis:

MUSTAȚA J. Marinell-Adi, PhD, university professor, National Defense University Carol I, Bucharest, Romania – *president*;

PERJU Veaceslav, doctor habilitate, acad. AII- *Scientific coordinator*;

CARCIUMARU Florian, PhD, National Defense University Carol I, Bucharest, Romania –*official reviewer*;

DUMITRACHE Vlad Ionuț, doctor, associate professor, Regional Department of Studies for Defense Resource Management, Brașov, Romania - *official reviewer*;

ERHAN Ianus, Phd, associate professor, “Stefan cel Mare” Academy of Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Moldova - *official reviewer*;

The defense of the PhD thesis will take place on “28” march 2025, at 14.00, at the Doctoral Committee meeting of Armed forces Military Academy “Alexandru cel Bun” Republic of Moldova (23, Haltei Street, Chisinau, MD).

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President Committee for
the public defense:

MUSTAȚA J. Marinell-Adi, PhD, univ. prof.

Scientific Coordinator

PERJU Veaceslav, dr. hab., acad. AII

Author:

TALMACI Valentin

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CONCEPTUAL RESEARCH GUIDELINES

Actuality and importance of the topic addressed. The issue addressed in ensuring and restoring public security is of major importance at the national and international level. Recently, there have been events accompanied by material devastation and human sacrifices after serious order violations and public security in various states such as: France, Spain, Italy, Romania, Germany, Ukraine, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Georgia etc.

The mass events, produced in the previous years in the Republic of Moldova, those of April 7, 2009, resulting in immense material damage and human sacrifices demonstrated the shortcomings of the public order and security (POS) system.

The actions of POS forces in some crises were inadequate, creating discomfort and social tension, difficulties in organizing and carrying out missions, reducing the operational efficiency of the forces in crisis actions, the precise establishment of responsibilities, cooperation and allocation of resources. These hesitations negatively influenced both the Police and the institutional capacity to fulfil the powers of ensuring and restoring security and public order.

In the conditions of the devastating war between Russia and Ukraine and other internal and external factors, ensuring security and public order becomes a major problem for the Republic of Moldova. The separatist forces, which manifest themselves by organizing various rallies, protests, anti-government political acts, etc., always pose threats, risks and challenges public order and security.

The analysis showed that the issue on ensuring POS was researched and described in different scientific papers, where it was asserted both nationally and internationally that there are not described tactical action aspects of forces in ensuring and restoring POS in the specialized literature. In the paper [1] the authors described the aspects aimed at ensuring security during disturbances and mass disruptions, but not enough attention was drawn to the tactical actions of the forces to restore POS. In article [2, p.5-9] the author describes only theoretical legal and tactical aspects in ensuring mass public order and security, but not the practical and tactical aspects in restoring POS. The work [3, p. 206-214] provides for the legal aspects of the intervention of POS forces in ensuring public order and security, human rights during mass demonstrations, but without restoring the tactical order of the force intervention. There are described the gaps admitted by POS forces during mass demonstrations [4, p.174-189], but trends and possibilities for the development of the public order and security system are not shown. In internationally [5, 6] papers there are described only the action methods within public demonstrations, but not the tactical and technical of POS forces action.

The analysis of the National Strategy on Public Order and Security [16] allowed to note that only the descriptions of the situation in the field of POS, the external and internal aspects that influence it, the threats and risks to public order and security, the operational situation and other organizational aspects in the field are provided, but the tactical aspects of ensuring and restoring public order and security are not provided. There was found a doubling of powers, missions and responsibilities between these two institutions in the Law on Police activity and the position of the police officer [7], and the Law on the General Carabinieri Inspectorate [8].

Based on the above, currently it is noted the need to carry out research on the development of the system of public order and security, as to respond to the requirements in terms of risks, threats and challenges.

This research was carried out in accordance with the Public Order and Security Program for 2022-2025 [11], the Development Strategy of the internal affairs field for 2022-2030 [17], the National Development Strategy "European Moldova 2030", approved by the Parliament of the Republic of Moldova, November 17, 2022 [18], National Strategy for public order and security [16], Security and national defense strategy [19], the plans regarding the priority development directions of the scientific researches of the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Moldova and the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Moldova and the scientific research plans of the "Alexandru cel Bun" Military Academy of the Armed Forces and "Stefan cel Mare" Academy of MIA of the Republic of Moldova.

The purpose of the work: developing the methodology on increasing the efficiency of the public order and security system during mass demonstrations.

Research objectives: determine the evolution of group public order violations; develop methods to improve crises; elaborate the concept and architecture of the public security system; elaborate devices, methods and action tactics of the forces to ensure and restore public security; develop the methodology and evaluate in time the effectiveness of the forces to achieving public security missions.

The research hypothesis of this work is based on the presumption of inadequate use of order and public security forces and resources, especially in cases of excessive disruption of public order and the risk of its degradation into mass disorder and causing considerable damage, a fact that determines the identification, through the present research, of some solutions to improve the system of order and public security by implementing new concepts, tactics, techniques, and methods to enhance crises and thus contributing to increasing the degree of functionality of the organs involved to ensure and restore public order during mass demonstrations, respecting fundamental human rights and freedoms.

Scientific novelty and originality: There are systematized risks, challenges and threats to public security. The evolution of group violations of public order is determined. Methods are developed regarding the improvement of crises, the concept and architecture of the public order and security system. Devices, methods and tactics of force action are proposed to ensure and restore public security during mass demonstrations. Methods are developed to evaluate in time the effectiveness of the forces to achieving public security missions.

The theoretical significance consists in the theoretical development of the field in ensuring and restoring public security during mass demonstrations.

Applicative value of the work: the scientific results will provide important methodological guidelines for the development of the public order and security system in order to increase the operative efficiency of the forces in exercising the missions of ensuring and restoring public security during mass demonstrations. The research offers to POS system proposals and recommendations for harmonizing the legislation in the

field, additions to the constructive architecture, skills, duties, tactics, techniques, new methods in their activity of ensuring and restoring public order and security.

Implementation of scientific results. The scientific research results are implemented within the General Carabinieri Inspectorate of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Moldova, confirmed by the Implementation Act, provided by the management of this important institution for the public order and security field.

Scientific research methods used: there were used distinct research methods and principles in the work, being mentioned in the respective chapters. The research methods used are the qualitative ones, which involve subjective research, exploring the reasons, perceptions and experiences of individuals, respectively the interviews carried out, observations and content analysis, as well as the quantitative methods that allowed the collection of data to identify patterns and relationships, respectively their analysis.

There were used:

- *historical method*, who contributed to the analysis of historical data in the field of public order and security from the independence of the Republic of Moldova until now;

- *the theoretical method* gave the opportunity to study and analyse the specialized literature that includes aspects of POS assurance and restoration;

- *the empirical method* allowed the identification and real assessment of the current level of security in the field of public order, including during mass demonstrations;

- *comparison method*, for comparing the national public security system with the security systems of other countries;

- *the systemic method*, for the analysis of the current situation, which permanently and stably allowed us to be aware of the new forms in the field of methods, tactics and procedures for ensuring public security;

- *statistical method* gave the opportunity to be aware of the latest analysis data in the field of public order and security;

- *typology method* offered the possibility of carrying out the comparative study of the essential features, relationships, functions, levels of organization and classification of objects in the field of research;

- *the observation method* contributed to the closer knowledge of the problems and successes of the current public order and security system;

- *the analysis method* it allowed the identification of some shortcomings in the activity of POS forces and the determination of some proposals for solving the identified problems;

- *the logical exposition method* necessary to explain the studied subject, as well as to identify the final conclusions resulting from research.

The principles were used: objectivity, punctuality and quality in researching the aspects of maintaining security, ensuring and restoring public order and security under standard activity conditions of the public security forces, as well as during time of crisis.

The obtained results, which contribute to solving the important scientific problem, consist in the elaboration of the theoretical bases regarding the development

of the public order and security system in order to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the forces in ensuring and restoring POS during mass demonstrations.

In correlation with the defined main problems, the aim, the general objectives and the five specific research directions of the thesis are determined, as a result of which the scientific novelty, the basic aim and purpose, the significance and the applicative value of the work were achieved. For each specific objective, the characteristic problems of POS were identified, measures and actions to solve them as well. A number of conclusions, proposals and recommendations are formulated, which are of increased interest and can be considered as points of reference for the relevant institutions in ensuring and restoring public order during mass demonstrations.

Thus, based on the results obtained in the research study, we managed to solve the important problem of the research, which aimed to determine the basic theoretical-practical fundamentals of the efficiency and improvement of the modernization action process to ensure and restore public order of POS system during mass demonstrations by implementing the proposals and recommendations in the work. As a result of the complex analysis of the entire POS system, its concept and architecture, it was possible to determine the advantages and disadvantages, features and characteristics of the constructive elements of the system, possible risks and threats to public order. Special attention was paid to the classification of the system of risks and threats to public order and security, on the external and internal dimensions.

The conceptual principles and the new structure of architecture in the field of public order during mass demonstrations were elaborated. Similarly, the power delimitations and obligations for all law enforcement agencies aimed at being involved in ensuring and restoring public order during mass demonstrations were appreciated.

Tactics and techniques of action of the forces during the execution of the missions of ensuring and restoring public order and security, the behaviour of the representatives of the law enforcement forces during mass demonstrations were designed. The order of tactical actions of law enforcement and public security forces in a special operation to restore public order is described.

For the first time, the mathematical calculations regarding the evaluation in time the effectiveness of the forces to ensure and restore POS were elaborated.

Approval of results. The obtained results, ideas, conclusions and recommendations of the study were valued and validated at national and international conferences, as well as through the publication of scientific articles in specialized national and international journals, as follows:

1. Scientific conference with international participation "Development of the National Army in the Context of Democratic Reforms" 24.02.2022, AFMA "Alexandru cel Bun", 2022, Chisinau, RM.
2. The international scientific conference "Republic of Moldova within the Context of New Architecture of Regional Security" 26.05 2022, AFMA "Alexandru cel Bun", 2022, Chisinau, RM.
3. The international scientific conference "Defence resource management in the 21st century", 27-28.10. 2022, Brasov, 2022, Romania.

4. The international scientific conference "The Republic of Moldova in the context of the new regional security architecture", May 25, 2023, AFMA "Alexandru cel Bun", 2023, Chisinau, RM.
5. The international scientific conference entitled "Crime prevention and combating - problems, solutions and perspectives", April 25, 2024, Chisinau, Academy of MIA "Stefan cel Mare", 2024, Chisinau, RM.
6. The international scientific conference "The Republic of Moldova in the context of the new regional security architecture", May 24, 2024, AFMA, "Alexandru cel Bun", 2024, Chisinau, RM.
7. The scientific journal, Scientific Annals of the "Stefan cel Mare" Academy of the MIA of the Republic of Moldova.
8. The scientific journal Law and Life, "Stefan cel Mare" Academy of the MIA of the Republic of Moldova.
9. The scientific journal Annals of the University "Stefan cel Mare" Suceava. Department of Physical Education and Sports.
10. The theoretical-scientific Journal Science of Physical Culture.

The volume and structure of the thesis: annotations, lists of tables and figures, abbreviations, definitions, introduction, five chapters, general conclusions and recommendations, references of 165 titles, 142 pages of basic text. The results of the thesis were presented in 11 scientific articles, 5 in specialized journals from the Republic of Moldova and Romania, and 6 in the materials of international scientific conferences.

THESIS CONTENT

In introduction the actuality and importance of the problem addressed, the purpose and objectives of the PhD thesis, the scientific novelty of the results obtained, the important scientific problem solved, the theoretical significance and applied value of the work, the approval of the scientific results and the summary of the thesis sections are highlighted.

In Chapter 1 "THE CURRENT SITUATION IN THE FIELD OF ENSURING AND RESTORING PUBLIC SECURITY DURING MASS DEMONSTRATION" the importance of the issue of ensuring and restoring public order and security is described. The analysis of the current situation in the field is presented, the advantages and disadvantages, gaps and shortcomings of the current public security system, determine the risks, challenges and threats to POS. The critical analysis of the specialized literature from references is listed. The notions of the terms "public order" (PO) and "public security" (PS) are formulated. It is mentioned that "public order" is the rule of law, which provides for the respect and protection of human rights in accordance with the norms of international law and is conceptually aimed at ensuring internal order at the national level, and "public security" represents a state of security and safety in society.

The public security system is analysed in the national and international context, through the analysis of crisis events in the Republic of Moldova and the neighbouring and European states, as well as by studying the practices, forms, methods, techniques,

tactics used by the forces of maintaining, ensuring and restoring public order in the respective states. At the same time, it provides for the description and classification of internal and external risks and threats to POS by category: political, economic and social origin; organized crime; from the field of information technologies.

Based on the results of the scientific study, it is demonstrated that the current model is not perfect and sufficient to respond to all challenges and threats for the following reasons: a) the current public security system cannot cover all needs, in exceptional cases and serious mass disturbances throughout the territory of the Republic of Moldova, due to insufficient personnel and means of the GCI forces; b) the architecture of the public security system lacks an integrated, interoperable and compatible character with current requirements, which arise from situations of challenges and threats from inside and outside the country.

The need to modernize and develop the structures of the Carabinieri and the Police, as well as other POS forces, is demonstrated. It is recommended to improve the coordination of actions with the National Army Forces, in the field of public order and security in the case of their participation in POS missions.

Special attention is paid to the analysis of existing POS models at the national and international level. The public order systems in the main neighbouring countries and in the European area are shown and described.

The current situation in the field of ensuring and restoring public security.

Currently, the main forces of the system of public order and security are considered the Police [7] and the Carabinieri [8] with the support of the additional components of help and support from MIA, which act according to the needs. The forces of the National Army are not found in the given structure [15], [20].

The respective institutions use several forms, methods and tools in the execution of missions regarding the provision and restoration of POS. Currently, more than 1000 policemen from the NIPS, over 6000 policemen from the Police Inspectorates and 1100 carabinieri from the ICG are involved in the provision of POS services [14], [15].

The involvement and intervention of nominated structures in the execution of service missions require specific activities, which provide for measures to ensure and restore the PO during mass demonstrations [15], [30].

The POS structures of MIA face some difficulties and challenges as a result of which the quality of the services provided is affected. Some of them being: the normative framework, the shortage of specialists at the operational level, the continuous flow of personnel, the ineffective planning of the forces, the insufficient professional training of the workforce, the limit of communication with population, the material assurance and the endowment of the workforce [12], [13], [15].

Based on the above, we conclude that there is the need to improve and update the current public security system of from The Republic of Moldova in accordance with the practices and legislation of the European Union [26].

Comparative analysis between national and international level systems in terms of risks, challenges and threats with an impact on public security. The comparative analysis of the models and ways to improve crisis situations used at the international and national level allows to state that currently there are still essential differences between the national system of security and public order, on the one hand,

and the international ones in terms of monitoring the observance of order during public events, on the other hand. Later it was found that the difference between the models is essential in that the international one is based on principles of persuasion, while the national one is based on principles of coercion. At the international level, force intervention is used more as a demonstration of special forces, means and techniques. The action device for the restoration of public order in the respective states is adopted in the condition of serious disturbance of POS. It is only in extreme cases of necessity that minimal force is applied in activities to ensure and restore the POS. The ways of public security, the methods and forms of physical intervention and the use of special means provide more for their involvement and use from a distance and not from direct contact with demonstrators.

The analysis shows, that ensuring public order security during mass demonstrations requires the implementation of new tactics, techniques, practices and strategies, forms and methods, special and technical forces and means (UVA, psychological, auditory, visual, special technical and other new advanced technologies).

Based on the national and international system in the field of ensuring public order, it was proved that Republic of Moldova has gaps in the following chapters: organizational, administrative, legislative, logistical one. There were identified some methods, forms and new action principles in ensuring and restoring POS, that would be affordably used by order and security forces from Republic of Moldova.

Risks, challenges and threats with an impact on public security. The state of affairs in the field of public security and internal order, which are basic components of the national strategic security system, worries both the official authorities and the citizens of the Republic of Moldova. The main instability factors are political, economic, information and communication, social and cultural, psychological, ecological, technological, calamities and disasters [16], [21].

In the context of the mentioned aspects, the risks, challenges and threats aimed at POS in the Republic of Moldova were classified. Internal and external risks, challenges and threats with cross-border and international extension, to public order and security are identified, which are determined by categories as follows [16], [27]:

External and internal risks, challenges and threats to public order and safety: 1. Risks of political origin; 2. Risks of economic and social origin; 3. The risks of origin of organized crime; 4. Risks in the field of information technologies.

In Chapter 2 "SYSTEMIZATION OF MASS DEMONSTRATION" the results of the research on the principles of organizing public events, their classification and characteristics are presented. 14 types of demonstrations are elaborated and described based on the level of organization, goals, danger, the possibility of violence provocations, etc. The situations regarding the evolution of group violations of public security and the principles of involvement of public order forces are described, as well as the main directions of communication in order to avoid tensions and violence, which may take place during public demonstrations.

The situations where peaceful demonstrations can be transformed into violent ones were elucidated, the indications that characterize the given transformation

process, the influence of the number of people who join it. The transition stages from peaceful to violent demonstrations are identified and described. The need to know the psychology of the crowd by the law enforcement agencies in the actions to ensure and restore public order is emphasized. The main methods for improving crises are identified and described: a) The method of persuasion; b) The coercion method; c) Method of intervention by force.

Organization of public events. In the Republic of Moldova, the Legislation [9] provides that in the case of mass events (meetings, demonstrations, protests, competitions, etc.), that are held outdoors, their organizers must submit a prior written declaration to local town halls, on whose territory it must take place [27].

Therefore, analyzing the organization of meetings according to the legislation in force, as well as following the actions of the protesters, local and central public administrations, POS forces during the last mass events held in the country, we found that there are some gaps in the legislation, which lead to the procrastination of resolving crisis situations during mass demonstrations, namely [27]:

- the lack of proportionality between the limited actions of the protesters and the police;
- the decision to suspend or prohibit meetings in which the legal requirements are seriously violated by the protesters and their organizers does not belong to the local and central public administrations.

The legislation [9] provides several rights in favor of protesters, but in some cases it disfavours and unbalances the proportionality of forces and limits the involvement of law enforcement actions to maintain public order. To balance the proportionality of the actions is recommended to review Law no. 26-XVI of 22.02.2008 [9] regarding meetings [27 p.179-190].

Classification of public events. The analysis of the practices of public demonstrations showed that they can be classified as follows: protest, cultural - artistic, religious, promotional, commemorative, sports and other activities that take place in public space [16], [27].

Public demonstrations can be organized both legally and less legally, depending on the goals pursued. Depending on the legal provisions, public demonstrations can be classified as subject to the declaration procedure, not subject to the declaration procedure, spontaneous and prohibited.

The analysis showed that public demonstrations can be classified according to their order of actions as follows [16], [27]: a) previously declared public events; b) public events that are not subject to the prior declaration procedure; c) spontaneous public events. Depending on the degree of risk, public events can be classified: a) without degree of risk; b) with low risk degree; c) with medium risk degree; d) with increased degree of risk.

The characteristic of public demonstrations. The analysis in the field made it possible to determine different types of public demonstrations, emerging from their level of organization, goals, danger, the possibility of violence provocations, as well as from the study of the practices of transnational organized crime, etc., in the following way [16], [27]:

1. *Social -political, anti-government manifestations;*
2. *Economic demonstrations of the business environment;*
3. *Demonstrations with professional protesters;*
- 4.

Demonstrations with professional protesters; 5. Demonstrations of national minorities; 6. Demonstrations of sexual minorities; 7. Demonstrations of producers and farmers; 8. Demonstrations of NGOs and their supporters; 9. Demonstrations of carriers; 10. Demonstrations of sports activities; 11. Demonstrations of protestors - revolutionaries; 12. Demonstrations of pensioners; 13. Student demonstrations; 14. Demonstrations of ecologists.

This characteristic of public demonstrations will give law enforcement representatives the opportunity to identify the approximate number and categories of participants, the way it was triggered, the nature of the claims, the goals pursued, the material and financial insurance, the type and number of transport means, as well as to appreciate the degree of future protest risk.

The evolution of group violations and the transition stages from peaceful demonstrations to violent ones. A relatively peaceful demonstration can turn into a violent one in the event of some conflict situations. In the process of transforming peaceful assemblies into violent ones, the following [1], [2], [23] can be observed: the crowd's disobedience to the legal request of the authorities to disperse and stop any illegal actions; the submission of illegal demands by demonstrators, with the aim of provoking the representatives of the law; aggressive behaviour, manifested by the demonstrators committing massacres, causing fires, robberies, vandalism, pogroms, destruction and other similar actions; resisting legal authorities, with the use of weapons or other objects dangerous to life; the actions, characteristic of the criminal elements on the part of the demonstrators; escaping the control of law enforcement.

Qualified incitement can progressively develop latent states of dissatisfaction, claims, grievances that can be intensified to hatred and a general desire for revenge. Tendencies to commit antisocial acts are much more obvious and can take the form of acute collective insanity and in a short time can reach its peak. At this stage, the mass is very difficult to control. The conflict situation can appear both gradually and spontaneously, including due to incorrect actions of law enforcement officials [5], [6], [22].

The stages of transition from peaceful demonstrations to violent ones. As a result of studying the cases of involvement of public order forces for the resolution of conflict situations, a set of transition stages from peaceful demonstrations to violent ones was determined [22], [23]:

I. The organizational stage. The organizers and those in charge of the future protest meet and discuss the plan, requirements, intentions, actions, material, financial, logistical assurance and protest approach, as well as its authorization or non-authorization in the legal courts.

II. The initial stage. This stage is characterized by the emergence and tension of conflict situations. These situations can be diverse, expressed through dissatisfaction with the organization of events and protests against certain actions of the authorities. Requirements can be both legal and reasonable, and illegal.

III. Active stage. This stage represents a period when the aggressive crowd moves to action if demands are rejected. As a rule, these actions are illegal, and the consequences are serious.

IV. The final stage. The final stage is characterized by the annihilation of the aggressive actions of the crowd following the complex actions of law enforcement

agencies in combating and liquidating the consequences of mass disturbances. The police and carabinieri undertake special operations in order to disperse the crowd, identify, detain and prosecute the guilty persons based on the evidence collected.

Methods of improving crises. In order to make the actions of the public order forces more efficient during mass demonstrations, the following methods are proposed to improve crises [22]: the method of persuasion; coercion; forceful intervention.

The persuasion method. In order to avoid tensions and violence, which may occur during public demonstrations, the communication component of the intervention must be directed towards the following [22]: the negotiation of controversial issues before the public demonstration; the establishment of agreements between the representatives of public order forces and those who wish to express their opinions through public demonstration; knowing the purposes of a demonstration and the responsibilities of public order forces.

The coercion method. When the conflict devastates and turns into violent actions on the part of the protesters, the actions of the law enforcement agencies are to be different. In the given case, the main condition is that law enforcement be maximally active, take the initiative, the actions have an offensive character, but with the condition that the damage caused to bodily, moral or patrimonial integrity is minimal.

The forceful intervention method. The intervention to restore order and public safety is carried out at the national level by the specialized structures of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The other structures of the MIA participate in the execution of the intervention to restore public order according to their legal powers and duties. The responsibility for the execution of the intervention rests with the commander (head) of the territorially competent structure or, as the case may be, the person invested for this purpose.

The described methods of improving crises can be implemented in POS forces practice and used in the specialized literature and legal body service regulations on maintaining, ensuring and restoring public order and security.

In Chapter 3 "THE CONCEPT AND ARCHITECTURE OF THE PUBLIC SECURITY SYSTEM" the results of the research regarding the concept, the architectural structure and the proposals for modernization and development of the existing public security system in the Republic of Moldova are presented.

The POS system concept is elaborated, which includes legislation, new principles of action and force training, which will allow the effective resolution of maintenance operations, assurance and crisis situations [16], [20], [26].

It is proposed to divide the duties and powers of the law enforcement and public security forces so that the activities and missions performed by public order differ conceptually from those performed by public security. The order of management of public events is proposed.

In order to improve the activities carried out by the Regional Department of Carabinieri, ICG and the execution of quality services, it is proposed to establish 5 mobile intervention companies within a radius of at least 50 km from the deployment point.

The new architecture of the public security system at the national level is proposed, which includes in its composition all the state institutions with basic and secondary functions and duties to maintain, ensure and restore POS [20].

The new structure of the operational integrated system on ensuring and restoring public security is proposed, which will allow the forces at the national level to be led unitarily and to carry out joint missions throughout the country. The given structure will be based on the National Center for Analysis and Coordination of Information and Crisis Risks, which will allow the efficiency of the operative staff's activity in order to improve the prevention and immediate intervention capacity.

It is described the importance of operational management actions to ensure and restore public order during mass demonstrations. The missions, functions and basic mechanism of the integrated operational system for coordinating the actions of the forces during the fulfillment of the duties of ensuring and restoring public order and security are formulated [26].

The concept of the public security system. The concept of POS system is proposed, which provides for the delimitation of the powers and duties of the PO forces, being based on the following principles of actions to ensure and restore POS [16], [20]: 1. *The principle of provision and prevention of POS disturbance actions*; 2. *The principle of non-surprise*; 3. *The principle of obligation*; 4. *The principle of force demonstration*; 5. *The principle of legality*; 6. *The principle of humanism and social equity*; 7. *The principle of non-discrimination*; 8. *The principle of respect for human rights*; 9. *The principle of proportionality*; 10. *The principle of the inviolability of the person*; 11. *The principle of collaboration*; 12. *The principle of self-protection*; 13. *The principle of intervention*; 14. *The principle of unitary management*; 15. *The principle of PPS mission order*.

The missions and duties of the main public security forces. Currently, in the field of POS assurance and restoration, a delimitation of powers between the main forces is necessary. It is proposed to divide the attributions and powers of the main POS forces based on the importance of their execution, so that through their forms of activity, the missions executed by public order differ conceptually from the missions executed by public security (Figure 1) [20], [26].

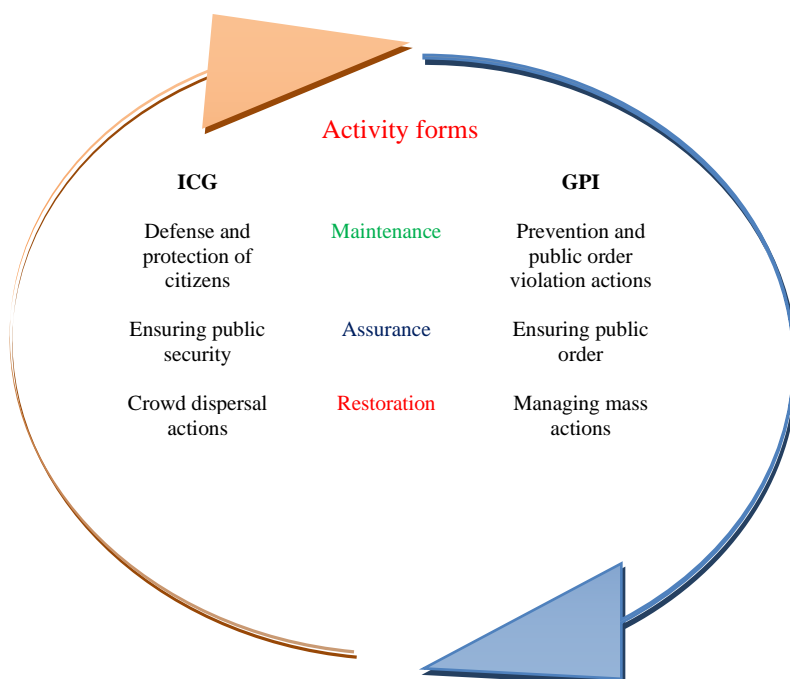


Figure 1. The activities of the public security forces

The following conceptual visions are proposed for the development of the ICG [20]. In order to solve the problems regarding the organizational framework of the RDC, it will be established 5 mobile action companies on a radius of at least 50 km from the deployment point: 1. Edineti action company of RD North; 2. Ungheni action company of RD Center 3. Orhei action company of RD Center 4. Causeni action company of RD Center 5. Cahul action company of RD South.

The architecture of the public security system. The modernized architecture of the national public security system is proposed (Figure 2) [20].

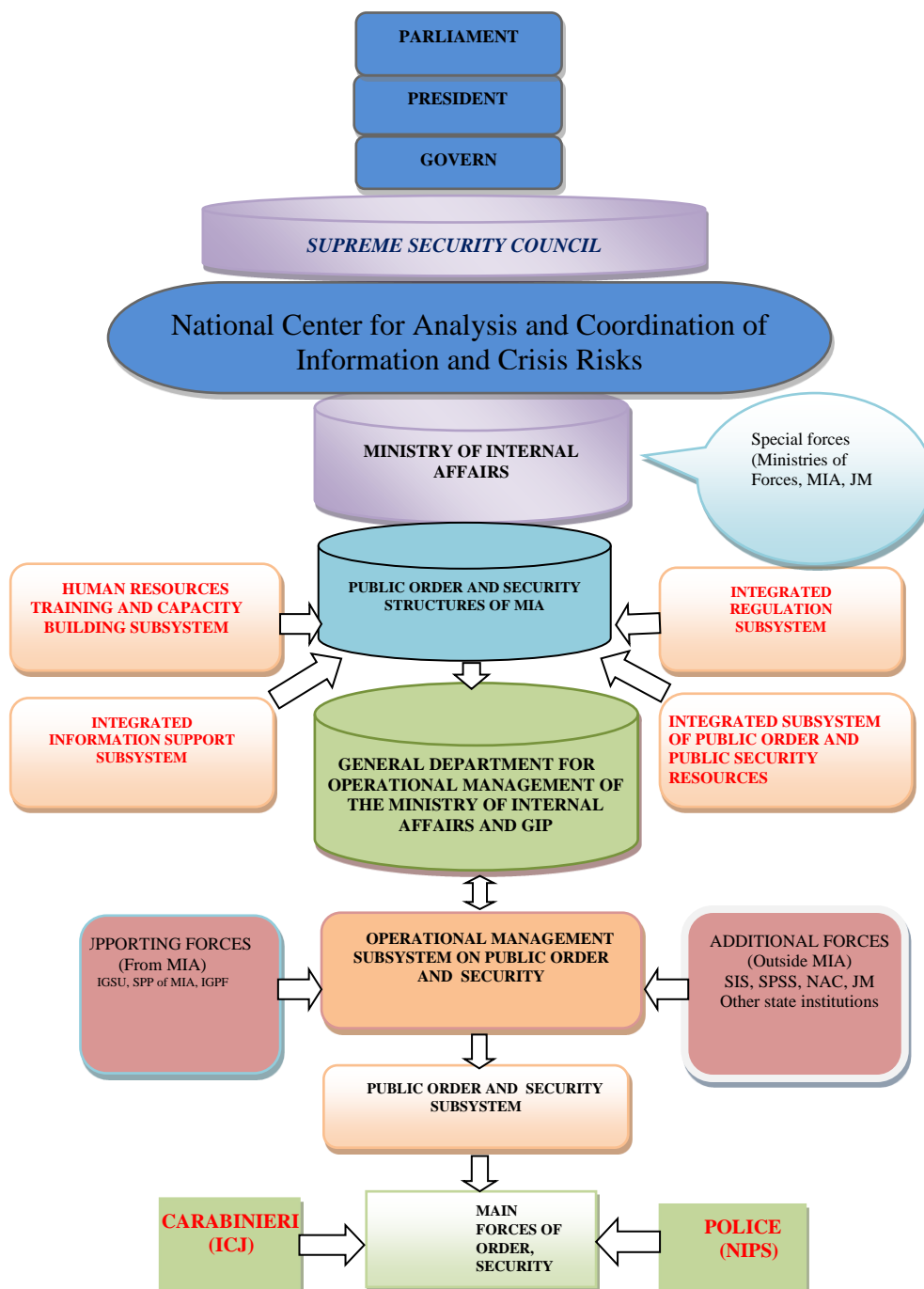


Figure 2. Architecture of the national public security system

According to the proposed architecture, the leadership of the public security at a strategic level will be carried out by the Parliament and the President of the Republic of Moldova through the Supreme Security Council and the National Center for Analysis and Coordination of Information and Crisis Risks (NCACICR), for issues with major risk factors - through the Intelligence and Security Service, as well as the Government, through the Ministry of Internal Affairs and other institutions that have under them categories of public order forces. The proposed center represents an integrated operational system for the effective management of crisis situations regarding the assurance and restoration of public security.

The forces of order and security during mass demonstrations, composed of main, support and complementary forces, will be supplemented with exceptional forces, which have not been provided for until now.

In order to achieve the increased level of inter-institutional cooperation, necessary to maintain and develop the operational capacity of the institutions empowered to manage crises, as well as to make the work of operative staff more efficient, to improve the capacity for prevention and immediate action, a modernized POS system of MIA is proposed, which will include the totality of the force components with missions to ensure and restore POS (Figure 3), [20], [26].

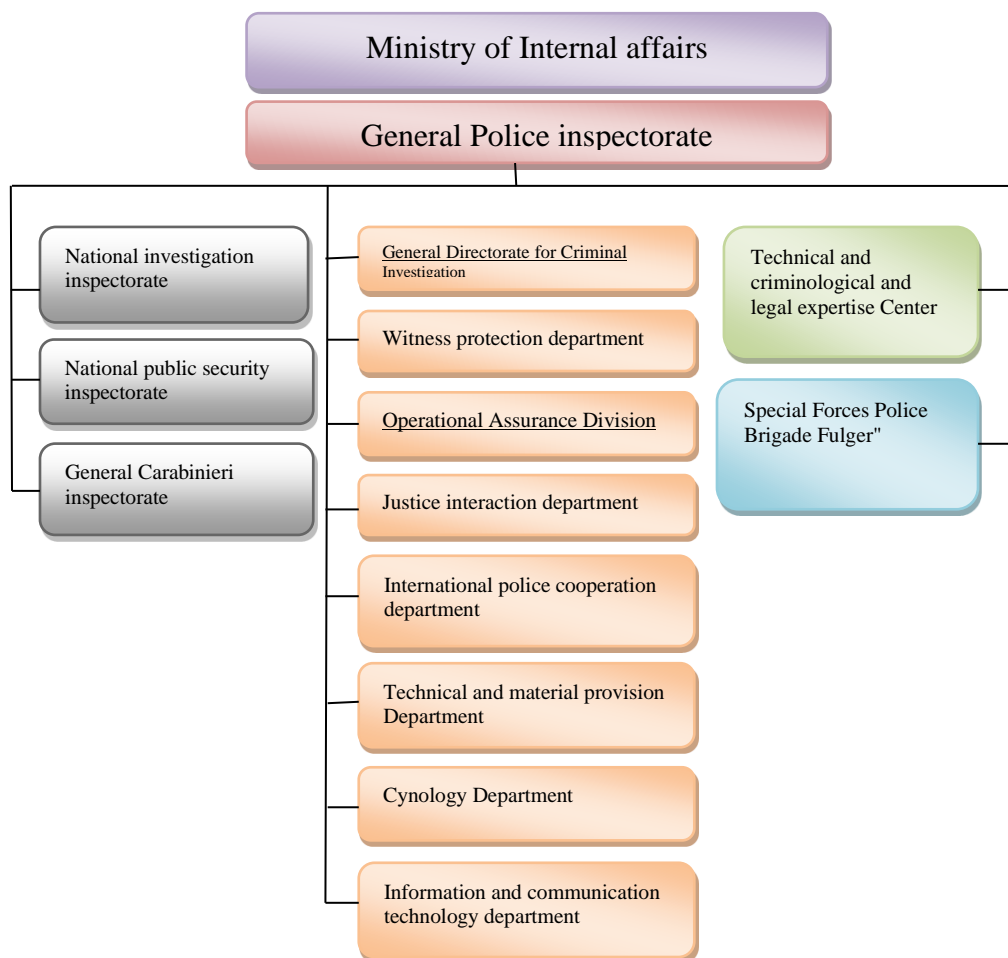


Figure 3. The structure of the public security system of MIA

Similarly, the structural reorganization of POS system is proposed through establishing Regional Police Departments at the national level with the interaction of the carabinieri in all localities of the country within a radius of 50 km, in order to carry out action activities in support of the police operative reaction and prevention teams of terrorism, as well as ensuring public order at meetings, as follows: RPD Center (Chisinau), RPD North (Balti), RPD South (Cahul), RPD East (Chisinau) with the districts of Dubasari, Criuleni, Anenii Noi, Causeni, Stefan Voda [20].

In Chapter 4 "METHODS AND TACTICS FOR ENSURING AND RESTORING PUBLIC SECURITY" new methods, tactics and techniques are described for ensuring and restoring public order and security during mass demonstrations [24], [25]. Action tactics of the force structures to ensure POS during mass demonstrations are described, which provide for: the device of order and security structures to ensure POS during mass demonstrations; the tactic of documenting mass events; the technique of accompanying the participants; the technique of channeling the participants; filtering technique; access denial technique; the technique of using vehicles; crowd management techniques; monitoring technique (active surveillance).

Tactics and techniques for restoring public order and security during mass demonstrations are described, which include: Action as a form of action executed gradually, with all POS forces through specific devices and necessary legal actions, to restore public order and security; warning and summarizing techniques during the restoration of public security regarding action by force and the application of special means; the search tactics of detained persons participating in mass demonstrations; the device for restoring public security, which represents the disposition in the field of the forces and specialized means for the attacking jump, the detention of the instigators, the dispersal of the crowd; the new organizational structure of the Mobile Action Department. It describes in detail the order of actions of the elements of the public security forces' combat device when intervening in force during mass demonstrations.

Ensuring public security during mass demonstrations. In order to effectively ensure public security, legality, social peace, prevent and combat acts of violence, which may occur as a result of some actions of social unrest during mass demonstrations, as well as for the protection of adjacent objectives or territories, the forces of public order applies various special techniques and tactics. The techniques and tactics given are based on procedures and measures for control, direction and protection of participants, in a delimited area and on predetermined routes [10], [16], [24]. The following missions are carried out: blocking and denying the mass access in an unauthorized area or direction, routing, channeling and filtering the demonstrators; protection and accompaniment of demonstrators; the protection of the car convoy of officials and individuals. In carrying out the PS assurance missions, force devices, procedures and control measures are used for directing and protecting the participants. Each device will be composed of typical action elements to ensure PO [24].

Types of action devices to ensure public order and security. We propose the following new action devices for POS assurance (Figure 4): blocking (prohibition) of the mass of demonstrators access in-an unauthorized area or direction; conducting, channeling and filtration of demonstrators (barrages); protection, accompaniment and

conducting of demonstrators at public meetings (Cordons); car convoy protection of officials and VIPs (Corridors) [24].

Typical elements of action to ensure public order. The following typical elements of action to ensure POS [24] are proposed: 1. *The command point*; 2. *Liaison agents*; 3. *The observation position and PO patrol*; 4. *The group of patrol*; 5. *The operative document group* ; 6. *Group of specialists in dialogues and negotiations*; 7. *Contact group, blocking and denying access*; 8. *Support group, routing, filtering and fragmentation*; 9. *Protection and escort group*; 10. *Jaloners group*; 11. *Control group*; 12. *Pyrotechnic group and application of special means equipped with*; 13. *Action Task Force*; 14. *Fire fighting group*; 15. *Group of special vehicles*; 16. *Escort group*; 17. *The guard group*; 18. *Medical group*; 19. *Road traffic crews*; 20. *Reserve group*.

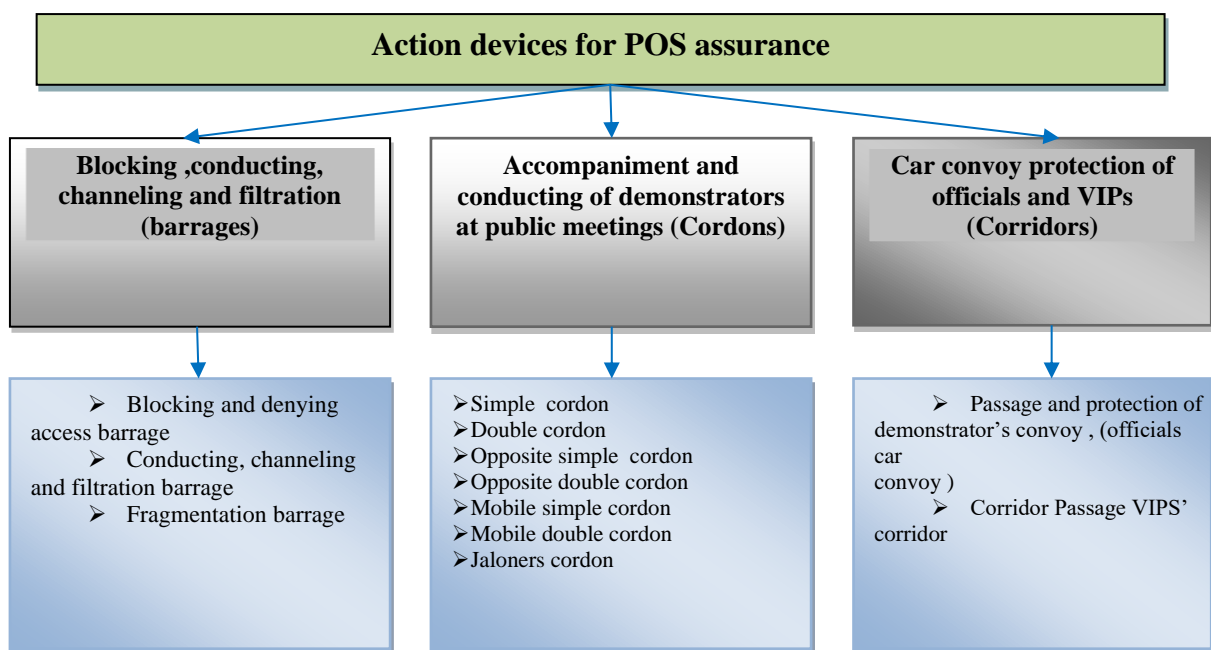


Figure 4. Action devices for POS assurance

Restoring public security during mass demonstrations. Devices and tactics to restore public security. The devices for restoring public order are used in situations of serious disturbance of POS, being carried out in cases of meetings, protests, demonstrations and any other assembly, which may take place in other places outside buildings and offices and edifices, in the urban or rural environment [10], [16], [25].

The devices are aimed at: stopping the advance of the mass of demonstrators in an unauthorized area or direction; release of railways, national and secondary routes, important communication accesses, vital arteries, illegally occupied spaces and territories; evacuation from a market; dispersal of the demonstrators. In the device for restoring public order, it is proposed to include the following components (Figure 5), [25]: 1. *Dialogue team*; 2. *Specialized team for monitoring, documenting and obtaining data of operational interest*; 3. *Contact group*; 4. *Security group*; 5. *Support group*; 6. *Flanking group*; 7. *Alignments (barrage and cordons) to isolate the area*; 8. *Road traffic crews*; 9. *Crossing point*; 10. *Medical first aid point*; 11. *Command point*; 12. *Reserve group*; 13. *Dispersal group*; 14. *Drones for documentation, transportation and*

application of special means; 15. Mobile action group; 16. Detainee escort group; 17. Detainee Guard Group; 18. Group for the equipment protection and means of transport and armored vehicles; 19. Subdivisions for guarding and protection of particular state important objects; 20. Cynology Group; 21. Rider Group; 22. Intendant (liaison agent); 23. Group with special vehicles ; 24. Firefighting team and services for emergency situations (firefighters, lifeguards); 25. Armored Amphibious Transporter (AAT).

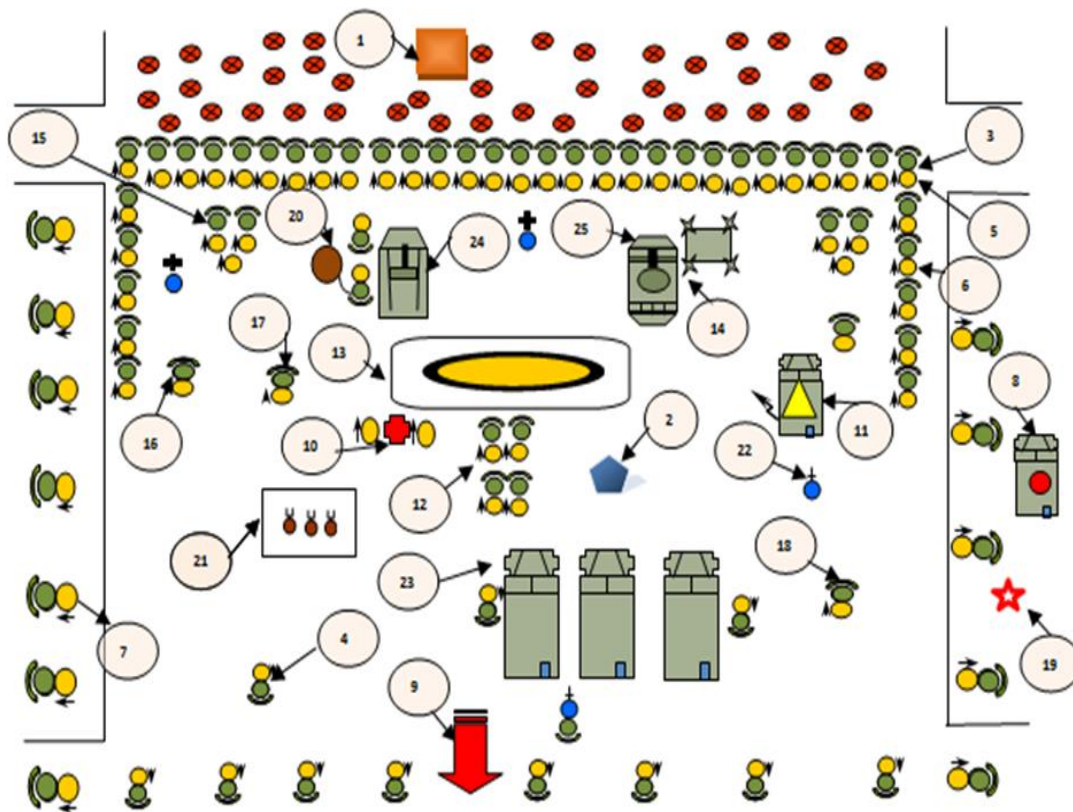


Figure 5. The device of the forces to restore public order

In Chapter 5 "ASSESSMENT OF THE FORCES EFFECTIVENESS TO ENSURE AND RESTORE PUBLIC ORDER AND SECURITY" it is mentioned that the efficiency of the law enforcement and public security forces in carrying out their missions can be evaluated based on various factors such as: the time of the forces' actions, the level of training, material and financial security, etc. In the given chapter, the results of the evaluation of the efficiency of the law enforcement and public security forces based on time indices are presented.

Mathematical models for evaluating the effectiveness of the forces are proposed, which are based on the actions of the forces executed during the assurance and restoration of public order and security.

Table 1 shows the data on the duration of actions to ensure public order according to existing techniques T_{Ate} and those proposed T_{Atp} , the relationship between the respective times $R_A = T_{Ate}/T_{Atp}$ and relative time difference $D_A = (T_{Ate}-T_{Atp})/T_{Ate}$ [28], [29].

Table 1. Data regarding the duration of actions to ensure public order

Actions	Duration of actions according to existing techniques, min	Duration of actions according to the proposed techniques, min	R _A	D _A
Stage 1	100	50	2,0	0,5
Stage 2	60	35	1,71	0,42
Stage 3	115	80	1,44	0,3
Stage 4	80	50	1,6	0,37
Total time based on T stage actions T _{AE}	355	215	1,65	0,39
Total time of force actions T _A	130	80	1,63	0,38

Table 2 shows the data on the duration of actions to restore public order according to existing techniques T_{Rte} and those proposed T_{Rtp}, the rapport between the respective times

$$R_R = T_{Rte}/T_{Rtp} \text{ and relative time difference } D_R = (T_{Rte}-T_{Rtp})/T_{Rte} [28], [29].$$

Table 2. Data regarding the duration of actions to restore public order

Actions	Duration of action according to existing techniques, min	Duration of the action according to the proposed techniques, min	R _R	D _R
Stage 1	220	160	1,37	0,27
Stage 2	80	50	1,6	0,37
Stage 3	95	70	1,36	0,26
Total time based on T stage actions T _{RE}	395	280	1,41	0,29
Total time of force actions T _R	240	160	1,5	0,33

Figure 6 shows the data regarding the rapport between the times of actions to ensure and restore public order based on existing and proposed techniques [29].

The mathematical modeling results shown in Tables 1, 2 and Figure 6 demonstrate the following.

1. The time of the force actions to ensure POS for exceptional situations is greater than the standard 2.68 times in the case of the application of the proposed techniques and 2.73 times according to the existing techniques;

2. The total time of the actions of the forces to ensure POS is lower by 38% in the case of applying the proposed techniques compared to the existing ones [28], [29];

3. The time of the actions of the forces to restore the POS for exceptional situations is greater than the standard ones by 1.63 times according to the existing techniques and by 1.75 times – in the case of applying the proposed techniques;

4. The total time of the actions of the forces to restore the POS is 29% less in the exceptional case and the application of the proposed techniques compared to the existing ones [28], [29].

5. The total time of force actions to restore POS is 33% less in the standard case and the application of the proposed techniques compared to the existing ones.

The comparative research of the efficiency of the proposed system for ensuring public order and security was carried out [28], [29]. The data presented in Table 3 demonstrate the following.

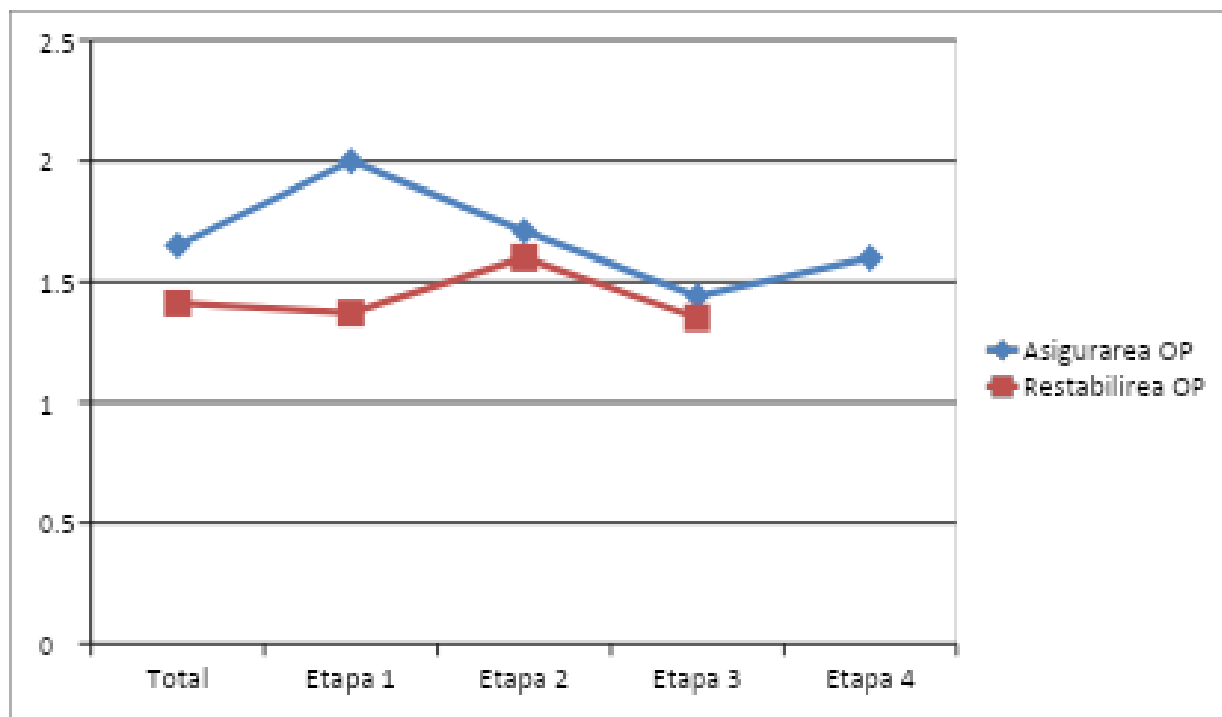


Figure 6. The rapport between the times of actions to ensure and restore public order based on existing and proposed techniques

Table 3 Data on the comparative analysis of POS systems

No. d/o	Indices	The existing POS system	The proposed system by POS
1.	The existence of a unitary system of public order and security during times of crisis	Not	YES
2.	Organizational and functional capacity	Low	HIGH
3.	Lack of overlaps and power duplication	Not	YES
4.	Operational coordination of all law enforcement and public security forces	Not	YES
5.	Efficient and rational distribution of human, economic-financial and reaction resources	Not	YES
6.	Compliance and interoperability between POS forces	Low	HIGH
7.	Presence, prevention, operative involvement and rapid reaction	Low	HIGH
8.	Human, material and financial resources	High	LOW
9.	Levels of tactical actions	LOW	High
10.	The time of carrying out POS operations	High	LOW

The system proposed by POS has a unitary leadership subsystem, efficient management, operative coordination of all law enforcement and public security forces during crises, which will organize and distribute human and economic-financial

resources efficiently and rationally aimed at the qualitative fulfillment of the main missions and the provision of quality public order and security services. The specialized normative acts will not contain overlaps and power duplication.

Those mentioned lead to an increased organizational and functional capacity for compliance and interoperability between law enforcement and public security. In addition, the nominated ones contribute to the increased level of tactical actions.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

General conclusions

This work is intended to improve the system of ensuring and restoring public order and security during mass demonstrations.

Based on scientific research, the following results were obtained:

1. Internal and external challenges, threats and risks, political and social origin, which impose various dangers to public order and security are systematized, which allowed the elaboration of the conceptual basis for the development of the public security system (sec. 1.4) [21, p.265-271].

2. The conditions for organizing public demonstrations were described and analyzed. The classification and characteristics of mass public demonstrations are given, based on the level of organization, goals, degree of dangerousness, the possibility of violence provocations, which allows to identify in advance the approximate number and categories of participants, the way of triggering, the nature of the claims, the goals pursued, the material and financial assurance, the type and number of means of transport used, as well as to assess the degree of risk of the demonstrations (sec. 2.1) [27, p.179-190].

3. The evolution of group violations of public order during demonstrations is determined with a mass character, the conditions for the appearance and tension of conflict situations are described, the stages of transition from peaceful demonstrations to violent ones, the conditions in which the aggressive crowd moves to actions, factors that will allow the representatives of law enforcement agencies to plan the necessary measures, tactics and techniques, material and human resources in order to improve crisis situations (sec. 2.2) [28, p. 375-368].

4. New methods of improving crisis situations are proposed, principles regarding the actions of the forces to ensure and restore public security during mass demonstrations, which will allow the effective resolution of crisis situations in compliance with the legal conditions for the use of physical force and special means (sec. 2.3) [23, p. 326-331].

5. The new architecture of the public security system is developed, the missions of the forces to maintain, ensure and restore POS in peacetime, state of emergency and siege are determined, which will allow increasing the level of operational effectiveness (sec. 3.2, 3.3) [20, p .308-316].

6. Tactics and techniques for ensuring and restoring POS during mass demonstrations are developed, which provide for special devices and methods of action

that will allow POS forces to act more efficiently during the performance of service missions (sec. 4.1, 4.2) [24, p. 179-196], [25, p. 120-131].

7. The evaluation in time of the force effectiveness in ensuring and restoring the POS is carried out, which allows the assessment of the operational level of the law enforcement forces. Time indices are proposed for force actions in standard and crisis situations. Mathematical models are developed for evaluating the time of actions of the forces to ensure and restore the POS, which will allow raising the operational level of the forces to ensure and restore the POS (sec. 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4, 5.5, 5.6) [28 p. 357-362], [29, p. 202-215].

8. As a result of the conducted research, the research hypothesis of the thesis was confirmed.

Recommendations and proposals

Based on the scientific results obtained, the following recommendations and proposals are suggested regarding the development and modernization of the public security system to ensure and restore POS during mass demonstrations:

1. Managing the field of security and public order at a strategic level should be carried out by the Parliament and the President of the Republic of Moldova, through the Supreme Security Council of the Country. For problems with major risk factors, the Intelligence and Security Service, as well as the Government, through MIA and other institutions that have categories of POS forces [20, p.308-316].

2. Within all state institutions empowered with rights and obligations to ensure and restore public security to create operational coordination centres, which will allow the effective management of the operative actions of law enforcement and public security forces [26, p.211-224].

3. To be introduced in the system architecture of POS subdivisions of *exceptional forces* as complementary effectives, subordinated during times of crisis directly to the Ministry of Internal Affairs: "Fulger"- Ministry of Internal Affairs; "Scorpion"- Carabinieri; "Pantera"- The Ministry of Justice, other special forces, provided by law that will contribute to ensuring and restoring public order and security according to the legislation in force for the relevant forces [20, p.308-316].

4. To include in POS additional forces of the Ministry of Defense, the Ministry of Justice (NPA - National Penitentiary Administration), the State Tax Service, the emergency services of the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, the civil fire brigade services, the National Food Safety Agency, the Veterinary Sanitary Service, the Environmental Protection Inspectorate, other categories of forces that can contribute to ensuring POS, according to the legal provisions for the concerned forces [20, p.308-316].

5. To review Law no. 26-XVI of 22.02.2008 [9] regarding meetings. The respective law provides several rights in favour of the demonstrators, but in some cases it disfavours and unbalances the proportionality of forces, limits the involvement of actions to ensure and restore public order by law enforcement bodies. Law no. 26-XVI of 22.02.2008 [9] regarding meetings, provides exclusively general notions about ensuring and restoring public order and security during public demonstrations, stopping demonstrations and their forced dispersal, and does not contain concrete regulations regarding the strict limits of the actions of the organizers of the

demonstration and demonstrators in order not to admit serious disturbances of public order and security and forced dispersal. The measures taken by POS forces are not specified in case the actions of the demonstrators are beyond the control of the representatives of the public administration and the POS forces, but the court decision is missing or the representatives of the public administration do not request the intervention of the POS forces [27, p.179-190].

In order to level out the proportionality of actions, in this law is recommended to establish the concrete limits of action of the demonstration organizers and the participants, as well as to establish concretely the circumstances and milestones, from which specific moment the law enforcement forces intervene when the operative situation goes out of the control of the representatives of the public administration and POS forces, accompanied by serious violations of the law and material damages, but the court's decision is still not formulated and the representatives of the public administration do not request the action by force. It would be reasonable for the decisions taken by the local administrative authorities to allow large-scale demonstrations to take place on their territory, apart from the Ministry of Internal Affairs, which is previously announced, to be coordinated with the representatives responsible for public security within the Supreme Council of Security [27, p.179-190].

6. In order to strengthen the joint forces of the POS and the efficient solution of situations in times of crisis, the General Inspectorate of Carabinieri should be integrated into the joint public security system of the public order forces of MIA, under a single leadership only in the chapter of the restoration of POS, with the preservation of the legal status of AFRM soldiers, but to remain as the main force responsible for the management of POS restoration missions. In other POS activities and missions, the General Carabinieri Inspectorate should act according to Law no. 219 of 2018 [8].

7. It is suggested to complement the powers of the ICG with duties regarding emergency situations during normality and for participating in crisis cases in removing or limiting the effects of exceptional situations of different categories.

8. In order to improve the activities carried out by the Regional Carabinieri Departments (RCD) of ICG and to provide quality POS services, it is proposed to establish 5 mobile action companies within a radius of at least 50 km from the deployment point.

9. It is recommended that guarding the state major important objectives, during crisis times with serious disturbances of public security and exceptional situations should be carried out by mixed forces, made up of the ranks of the law enforcement agencies and the Armed Forces of the Republic of Moldova, according to the legal provisions for such situations [21, p.265-271].

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ADNOTARE

TALMACI Valentin „Asigurarea și restabilirea securității în timpul manifestațiilor cu caracter de masă”, teză de doctor în Științe ale securității, Chișinău 2024.

Structura tezei: adnotări, listele tabelelor și figurilor, abrevieri, definiții, introducere, cinci capitole, concluzii generale și recomandări, bibliografie din 165 de titluri, 142 de pagini de text de bază. Rezultatele tezei au fost expuse în 11 articole științifice, dintre care 5 în reviste de specialitate din Republica Moldova și România, și 6 în materialele conferințelor științifice internaționale.

Cuvinte-cheie: sistem, asigurare, restabilire, securitate, ordine publică, manifestație.

Scopul lucrării: elaborarea metodologiei privind sporirea eficienței sistemului de ordine și securitate publică în timpul manifestațiilor cu caracter de masă.

Obiectivele cercetării: determinarea evoluției încălcărilor de grup a ordinii publice; elaborarea metodelor de ameliorare a situațiilor de criză; elaborarea conceptului și arhitecturii sistemului de securitate publică; elaborarea dispozitivelor, metodelor și tacticilor de acțiune a forțelor la asigurarea și restabilirea securității publice; elaborarea metodologiei de evaluare a eficacității forțelor în timp la îndeplinirea misiunilor de securitate publică.

Noutatea și originalitatea științifică: Sunt sistematizate riscurile, provocările și amenințările la adresa securității publice. Este determinată evoluția încălcărilor de grup a ordinii publice. Sunt elaborate metode privind ameliorarea situațiilor de criză, conceptul și arhitectura sistemului de ordine și securitate publică. Sunt propuse dispozitive, metode și tactici de acțiune a forțelor de ordine la asigurarea și restabilirea securității publice în timpul manifestațiilor cu caracter de masă. Este elaborată metodologia de evaluare a eficacității forțelor în timp la îndeplinirea misiunilor de securitate publică.

Rezultatele obținute care contribuie la soluționarea problemei științifice importante: constau în elaborarea bazelor teoretice privind dezvoltarea sistemului de ordine și securitate publică în scopul sporirii eficienței și operativității forțelor în timpul manifestațiilor cu caracter de masă.

Semnificația teoretică: constă în dezvoltarea teoretică a domeniului de asigurare și restabilire a securității publice în timpul manifestațiilor cu caracter de masă.

Valoarea aplicativă a lucrării: rezultatele științifice permit dezvoltarea sistemului de securitate publică în scopul asigurării și restabilirii eficiente a securității publice în timpul manifestațiilor cu caracter de masă.

Implementarea rezultatelor științifice: rezultatele cercetării științifice sunt implementate în cadrul Inspectoratului General de Carabinieri al Ministerului Afacerilor Interne al Republicii Moldova.

АННОТАЦИЯ

ТАЛМАЧ Валентин «Обеспечение и восстановление общественной безопасности во время массовых демонстраций», докторская диссертация в области безопасности, Кишинау, 2024.

Структура диссертации: аннотации, списки таблиц и рисунков, сокращения, определения, введение, пять глав, общие выводы и рекомендации, библиография из 165 наименований, 142 страниц основного текста. Результаты диссертации представлены в 11 научных статьях, из них 5 в специализированных журналах в Республике Молдова и Румынии и 6 в материалах международных научных конференций.

Ключевые слова: система, обеспечение, восстановление, безопасность, общественный порядок, демонстрация.

Цель работы: Разработка методологии относительно повышения эффективности системы общественного порядка и безопасности во время массовых демонстраций.

Задачи исследования: определение эволюции групповых нарушений общественного порядка; разработка методов улучшения кризисных ситуаций, концепции и архитектуры системы общественной безопасности; разработка средств, методов и тактик действий сил по обеспечению и восстановлению общественной безопасности. Разработана методология оценки эффективности сил с течением времени при выполнении миссий по обеспечению общественной безопасности.

Научная новизна и оригинальность: Систематизированы риски, вызовы и угрозы общественной безопасности. Определена эволюция групповых нарушений общественного порядка. Разработаны методы улучшения кризисных ситуаций. Разработана концепция и архитектура системы общественного порядка и безопасности. Разработаны средства, методы и тактики действий сил по обеспечению и восстановлению общественной безопасности во время массовых демонстраций. Разработаны методология оценки эффективности сил при выполнении задач по обеспечению общественной безопасности.

Полученные результаты, способствующие решению важной научной проблемы: заключаются в разработке теоретических основ системы общественного порядка и безопасности с целью повышения эффективности и результативности сил во время массовых демонстраций.

Теоретическая значимость: состоит в разработке теоретических основ в области обеспечения и восстановления общественной безопасности во время массовых демонстраций.

Прикладная ценность работы: научные результаты позволяют совершенствовать систему общественной безопасности с целью эффективного обеспечения и восстановления общественной безопасности во время массовых мероприятий.

Внедрение научных результатов: результаты научных исследований внедрены в Генеральный Инспекторат Карабинеров Министерства Внутренних Дел Республики Молдова.

ANNOTATION

TALMACI Valentin “Ensuring and restoring security during mass demonstration”, PhD thesis in Security sciences, Chisinau, 2025.

Structure of the thesis: annotations, lists of tables and figures, abbreviations, definitions, introduction, five chapters, general conclusions and recommendations, references of 165 titles, 142 pages of basic text. The results of the thesis were presented in 11 scientific articles, 5 in specialized journals from the Republic of Moldova and Romania, and 6 in the materials of international scientific conferences.

Keywords: system, assurance, restoration, security, public order, demonstration.

The purpose of the work: developing the methodology on increasing the efficiency of the public order and security system during mass demonstrations.

Research objectives: determine the evolution of group public order violations; develop methods to improve crises; elaborate the concept and architecture of the public security system; elaborate devices, methods and action tactics of the forces to ensure and restore public security; develop the methodology and evaluate in time the effectiveness of the forces to achieving public security missions.

Scientific novelty and originality: There are systematized risks, challenges and threats to public security. The evolution of group violations of public order is determined. Methods are developed regarding the improvement of crises, the concept and architecture of the public order and security system. Devices, methods and tactics of force action are proposed to ensure and restore public security during mass demonstrations. Methods are developed to evaluate in time the effectiveness of the forces to achieving public security missions.

The obtained results, which contribute to solving the important scientific problem, consist in the elaboration of the theoretical bases regarding the development of the public order and security system in order to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the forces during mass demonstrations.

The theoretical significance: consists in the theoretical-tactical development of the field in ensuring and restoring public security during mass demonstrations.

The applicative value of the work: the scientific results allow the development of the public security system in order to ensure and restore the efficiency of public security during mass demonstrations. **Implementation of scientific results.** The scientific research results are implemented within the General Carabinieri Inspectorate of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Moldova.

TALMACI VALENTIN

**ENSURING AND RESTORING SECURITY
DURING MASS DEMONSTRATION**

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m. Chisinău, str. Columna, 170
printcaro@gmail.com
tel. 069124696