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# ENSURING AND RESTORING SECURITY DURING MASS DEMONSTRATION

**SPECIALTY 582.01. SECURITY AND DEFENSE**

**Summary of the PhD thesis in military sciences**

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The public defense of the doctoral thesis will take place on November 20, 2026, at 2:00 p.m., in the Senate Hall of the "Alexandru cel Bun" Military Academy of the Armed Forces (23 Haltei Street, MD-2000, Chișinău, Republic of Moldova), during a meeting of the Public Doctoral Thesis Defense Committee.

The PhD thesis and the summary can be consulted at the Scientific Library of the "Alexandru cel Bun" Armed Forces Military Academy and on the ANACEC website (www.anacec.md).

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## CONCEPTUAL RESEARCH GUIDELINES

**Actuality and importance of the topic addressed.** The issue addressed, concerning the provision and restoration of public security, is of particular importance at both the international and national levels. Over the past decades, a number of events accompanied by significant material and human losses have occurred as a result of serious violations of public order and security in various countries, including France, Spain, Italy, Romania, Germany, Ukraine, Belarus, Kazakhstan, and Georgia.

The recent large-scale events in Georgia, during which peaceful demonstrations escalated into violent confrontations following the Government's decision to suspend negotiations on accession to the European Union, and in which public order forces (POF) resorted to coercive intervention methods to disperse the demonstrators, have also become a matter of concern for both the central authorities and representatives of the public order forces in the Republic of Moldova.

The issue of ensuring and restoring public order and security has also emerged in the context of events occurring in previous years, particularly demonstrations that had a significant adverse impact on societal security, as well as other mass demonstrations that have taken place in the Republic of Moldova from the proclamation of independence to the present day. These developments have highlighted the need to strengthen mechanisms for preventing and managing crisis situations.

Against the backdrop of the war launched by the Russian Federation against Ukraine, as well as the emergence of various internal and external factors, ensuring and maintaining public order and public security represents a major concern for the Republic of Moldova. In this context, actions undertaken by separatist forces, including the organization of rallies, protests, and other forms of political manifestation, may generate risks and vulnerabilities to public order and public security, thereby necessitating the strengthening of institutional capacities for their prevention, management, and, where necessary, restoration.

The actions undertaken by public order forces in certain crisis situations have revealed a number of deficiencies in the organization and execution of missions, reflected in organizational and operational dysfunctions, reduced intervention effectiveness, as well as difficulties in delineating responsibilities, coordinating actions, and allocating resources. In certain situations, these deficiencies have adversely affected the capacity of the Police and other responsible structures to effectively exercise their legally assigned powers in the field of ensuring and restoring public order and public security.

At present, the public order and security system is undergoing a process of conceptual transformation. Measures are being taken to ensure the alignment of the national legal framework with the European legal framework, as well as to strengthen the organizational and functional capacities required for the effective performance of public order and security missions. At the same time, efforts are being made to eliminate overlapping and duplicative competences established by the legislation and regulations currently in force.

This issue has been examined and addressed in various scientific studies. 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 aim of the research** is to develop a methodology for increasing the effectiveness of forces responsible for ensuring and restoring public order and public security during mass gatherings by improving the concept and architecture of the system, as well as the methods and tactics employed by the forces.

Within the framework of this research, the methodology for increasing the effectiveness of the forces is conceived as an integrated set of principles, procedures, methods, formations, and tools for organizing, commanding, and evaluating the actions of public order and public security forces during mass gatherings. The conceptual, architectural, and tactical-operational elements developed within the research constitute interdependent components of this methodology, while the effectiveness of

the proposed solutions is determined through a comparative assessment of actions undertaken and operational indicators.

**The research objectives are** to analyse the current situation in the field of ensuring and restoring public security during mass demonstration; analyse and systematize mass demonstration and violations of public order and security; improve the concept and architecture of the public order and security system, adapted to the current conditions in which risks and threats emerge; to improve methods, formations, and tactics employed by the forces to ensure and restore public security; to develop a methodology for assessing the effectiveness of the forces during mass demonstration, based on indicators for evaluating the outcomes of the actions undertaken.

**The scientific novelty and originality of the research consist in** developing an integrated methodological model for increasing the effectiveness of forces responsible for ensuring and restoring public order and security during mass demonstration, based on correlating the operational situation with the architecture of the system, unified command of the forces, methods and formations of action, and the assessment of operational outcomes. The model establishes an operational sequence extending from situation assessment and the organization of the operational formation to the gradual application of methods and tactics and the evaluation of outcomes through operational and time-related indicators. This ensures that the actions of the forces are adapted to the dynamics of the operational situation and oriented towards increasing intervention effectiveness.

**Research Hypothesis** consists in the assumption that the development of a methodology aimed at enhancing the effectiveness of forces responsible for ensuring and restoring public order and security during mass gatherings, based on the integration of the system's concept and architecture with operational methods, formations, and tactics adapted to the dynamics of the operational situation and evaluated through operational and time-based indicators, will contribute to making the forces' actions more effective and improving operational outcomes.

**The results obtained that contribute to solving the important scientific problem consist in** developing a methodology for increasing the effectiveness of forces responsible for ensuring and restoring public order and security during mass demonstration by integrating the concept and architecture of the system, crisis-management methods, methods, formations and tactics of action, and the assessment of their effectiveness.

**The theoretical significance of the research** lies in developing the conceptual and methodological framework of the field of ensuring and restoring public order and security during mass demonstration by integrating the concept and architecture of the public order and security system with the methods, formations, and tactics employed by the forces and with the assessment of their effectiveness.

**The practical value of the research consists** in developing proposals and recommendations concerning the development of the public order and security system, the harmonization of the legislative framework, the delineation of the competences and responsibilities of the structures involved, as well as the application of methods, tactics, techniques, and procedures in activities aimed at ensuring and restoring public order and public security during mass gatherings.The results may contribute to increasing

intervention effectiveness, reducing response time, improving the coordination of forces, and ensuring the effective management of crisis situations.

**Implementation of scientific results:** The results obtained have been implemented in the activities of the General Inspectorate of Carabiners of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Moldova through the application of methods, formations, and tactics developed within the research, as confirmed by the implementation document presented in Appendix 1**.**

**Research Methods:** The present research is based on a coherent set of scientific methods, both theoretical and applied, which enabled a comprehensive investigation of the field of public order and security. In this context, empirical methods aimed at analysing relevant documents and international practices specific to the field were employed, together with conceptual and systemic modelling methods for developing the system architecture, intervention methodology, and assessment mechanisms.

In order to achieve the stated aim and research objectives, the following research methods were employed:

- *dialectical method* was used to examine the phenomenon in terms of its dynamics and the interdependence of its components, highlighting changes in the operational situation and the relationships among risks, methods, and formations of action;
- *method of logical exposition* – was used to ensure the coherent structuring of the scientific approach and the formulation of conclusions derived from the research;
- *logical method* was used to structure the scientific approach coherently and to formulate conclusions resulting from the research;
- *theoretical method* enabled the critical examination and systematization of the specialized literature addressing aspects related to ensuring and restoring public order and security;
- *empirical method* contributed to the objective identification and assessment of the current level of security in the field of public order, including in the context of events involving large numbers of participants;
- *comparative method* was used for the comparative analysis of the national public security system in relation to approaches and methods existing in other countries;
- *observation method* contributed to an in-depth understanding of the problems and performance of the existing public order and security system;
- *analytical method* facilitated the identification of dysfunctions in the activities of public order and security structures and the formulation of proposals for their optimization;
- *simulation and modelling method* was used to examine the solutions developed under conditions approximating the operational situations specific to mass demonstration;
- *implementation method* was used to verify and practically apply the results of the research;
- *systems approach* enabled public order and security to be examined as a complex system consisting of interacting components, as well as the analysis of

relationships among structures, forces, resources, and command and intervention mechanisms;

- *interdisciplinary approach* enabled the integration of knowledge and methods from related fields in order to examine the phenomenon under investigation from the perspectives of public security, management, operational tactics, and force organization;
- *comparative approach* was used to examine practices and solutions applied in different public order and security systems and to identify relevant elements for improving the national system;
- *applied approach* oriented the research towards developing solutions with practical applicability in the activities of forces involved in ensuring and restoring public order and security.

The investigative process was based on the principles of objectivity, rigour, and quality, employing inductive and deductive reasoning to analyse processes of ensuring and restoring public order and security under both standard conditions and crisis situations.

**Validation of the Results.** The results obtained, as well as the ideas, conclusions, and recommendations arising from the research, have been disseminated and validated at national and international conferences and 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 169 titles, 152 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 aim and objectives of the doctoral thesis, the scientific novelty of the results obtained, the research hypothesis, the important scientific problem addressed and solved, the theoretical significance and practical value of the research, the dissemination and validation of the scientific results, and an overview of the thesis structure are outlined.

**Chapter 1, "The Current State of Ensuring and Restoring Public Security during Mass Demonstration",** highlights the relevance and complexity of the issues related to ensuring and restoring public order and security. The chapter provides an analysis of the current situation, identifying the advantages and opportunities, as well as the limitations and dysfunctions of the existing system. At the same time, the main risks, challenges, and threats are systematized, and a critical analysis of the specialized literature is conducted, including an examination of the historiography of the field. The public security system is analysed at both national and international levels, including through reference to crisis experiences in the Republic of Moldova, neighbouring states, and the European context. The findings reveal the imperfect nature of the current model, particularly in terms of its response capacity in crisis situations and the relatively low level of institutional interoperability. In this regard, the need to modernize the institutional structures of the Carabinieri, Police, and other components of the public order and security (POS) system is substantiated. The comparative analysis of national and international models highlights good practices and directions for optimizing the national system.

***Current State of Ensuring and Restoring Public Security.*** At present, the main forces within the public order and security system are considered to be the Police [7] and the Carabinieri [8], supported, where necessary, by additional assistance and support components within the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MAI).The national public order and security system is currently undergoing conceptual and structural modernization. Measures are being undertaken to ensure the appropriate alignment of regulatory acts with European standards, as well as to develop the organizational and functional capacities required for the fulfilment of public order and security (POS) missions. Considerable efforts are being made to eliminate overlapping and duplicated competences established by the current legislative and regulatory framework, which may lead to difficulties in organizing and conducting missions. At present, the internal affairs authorities perform their functions and assigned tasks on a continuous basis under both ordinary and special conditions. Specialized agencies adapt their working methods and procedures, organize and deploy the forces required, and apply various systems for managing these forces and resources [15], [20], [30].

Nevertheless, the need for a systemic correlation between the institutional architecture, command and control of forces, methods and operational formations, and the assessment of effectiveness remains highly relevant to the development of mechanisms for ensuring and restoring public order and security [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.

**Chapter 2, "Research Methodology and Systematization of Mass Demonstration and Violations of Public Order and Security",** describes the research methodology and presents the principles governing the organization and conduct of mass demonstration, their classification and characteristics, as well as the evolution of collective disturbances and the involvement of public order forces. The chapter defines the directions of institutional and operational communication aimed at preventing the escalation of tensions. A refined typology comprising 14 categories of mass gatherings was developed, based on the level of organization, purpose, degree of risk, and escalation potential, with a view to adapting the institutional response accordingly. The transformation of peaceful gatherings into violent actions is analysed. Aspects related to crowd psychology are correlated with the effectiveness of intervention. Finally, intervention methods in crisis situations are refined and systematized, namely persuasion, graduated coercion, and the use of force, applied in accordance with the principles of legality, proportionality, and necessity.

***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 the 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 the 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 the crises improving.*** 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.

**Chapter 3, "The Concept and Architecture of the Public Security System",** presents the results concerning the conceptual development and formulation, structure, and directions for modernizing the public security system of the Republic of Moldova. Proposals are put forward for optimizing institutional mechanisms, strengthening interinstitutional cooperation, and increasing operational effectiveness in crisis management. The concept of the public order and security (POS) system has been developed and formulated based on legislative components and modern principles of action, aimed at ensuring a unified approach to crisis management. The delimitation of the competences of the structures involved and the procedures for managing public events is proposed, together with the development of operational capacity through the

strengthening of mobile units. A modernized architecture of the system is proposed, based on institutional integration and unified command of the forces, with particular emphasis on the role of the National Crisis Management Centre. Finally, the functions and coordination mechanisms required to improve the efficiency of operational management are defined.

***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].

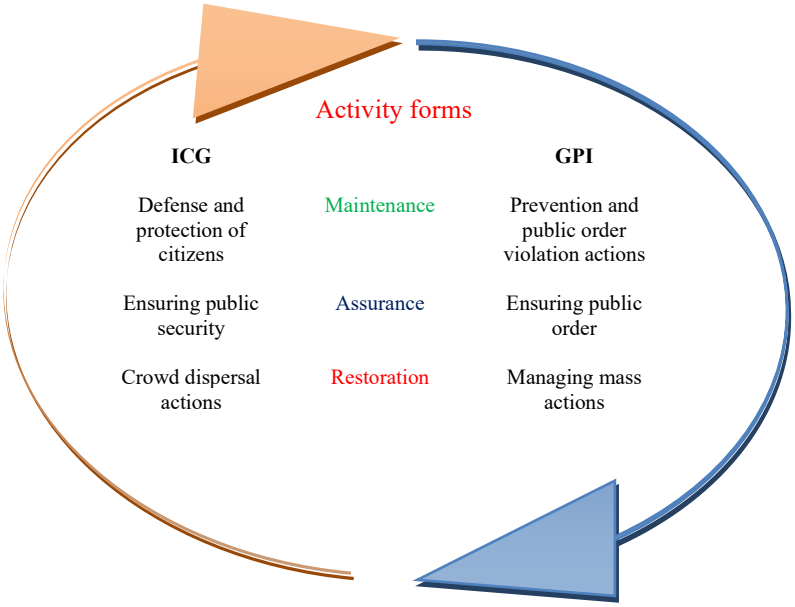


Figure 1. The activities of the public security forces

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

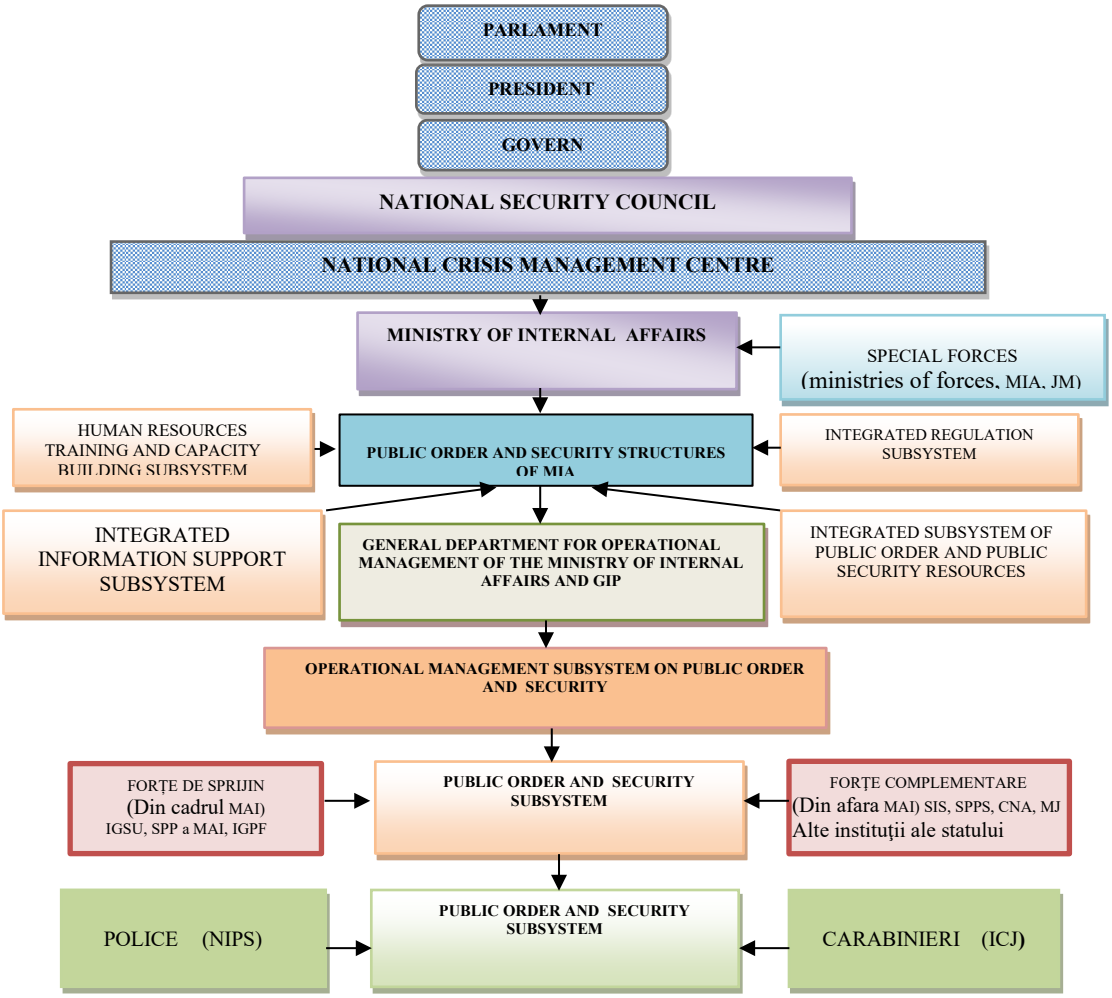


Figure 2. Architecture of the national public security system

According to the improved architecture, strategic-level governance of the public security sector will be exercised by the Parliament and the President of the Republic of Moldova, through the National Security Council and the National Crisis Management Centre (NCMC). In matters involving major risk factors, strategic coordination will also involve the Information and Security Service, as well as the Government, through the Ministry of Internal Affairs and other institutions responsible for public order forces.

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].

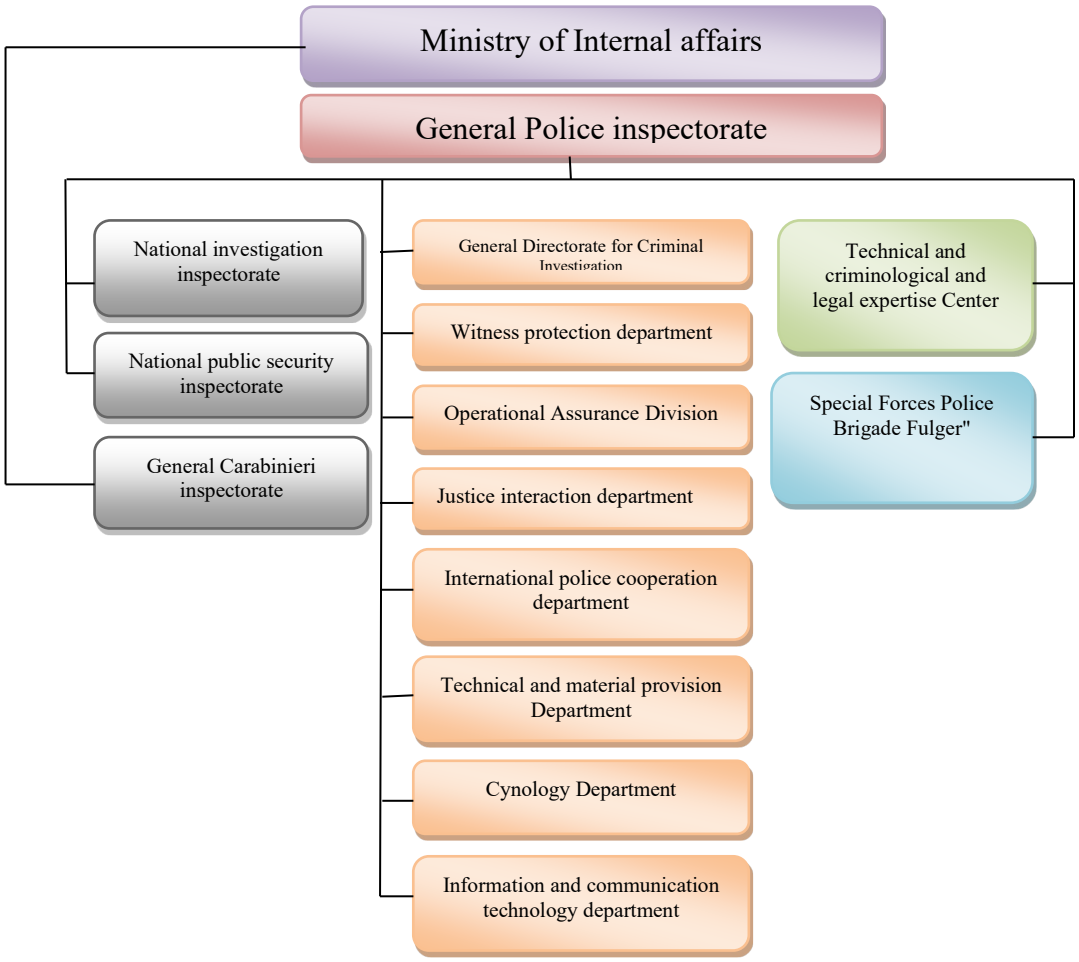


Figure 3. The structure of the public security system of MIA

**Chapter 4, "Methods, Formations and Tactics for Ensuring and Restoring Public Order and Security during Mass Demonstration",** presents the refinement and development of modern operational tactics and techniques adapted to the evolving security environment and aimed at increasing the effectiveness of actions undertaken to ensure and restore public order and security. The chapter describes the main tactics and procedures employed by the security and law enforcement structures. It presents methods and techniques for ensuring and restoring public order and security based on graduated intervention, in accordance with the principles of legality and proportionality. The public order restoration formation is described as an arrangement of forces and resources designed to enable operational intervention and the controlled dispersal of crowds. The sequence of actions undertaken by the elements of the formation is also presented, with emphasis on unified coordination, compliance with operational stages, and the proportional application of measures.

***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 apply 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*; 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*.

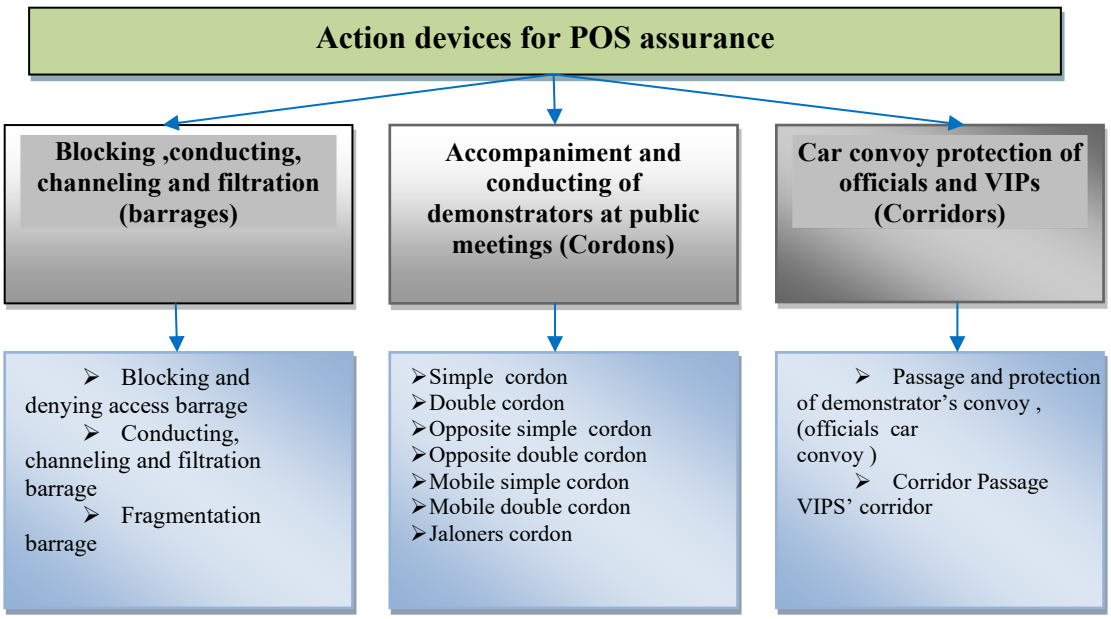


Figure 4. Action devices for POS assurance

***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)*; 26. *Protesters – participants in mass gatherings*.

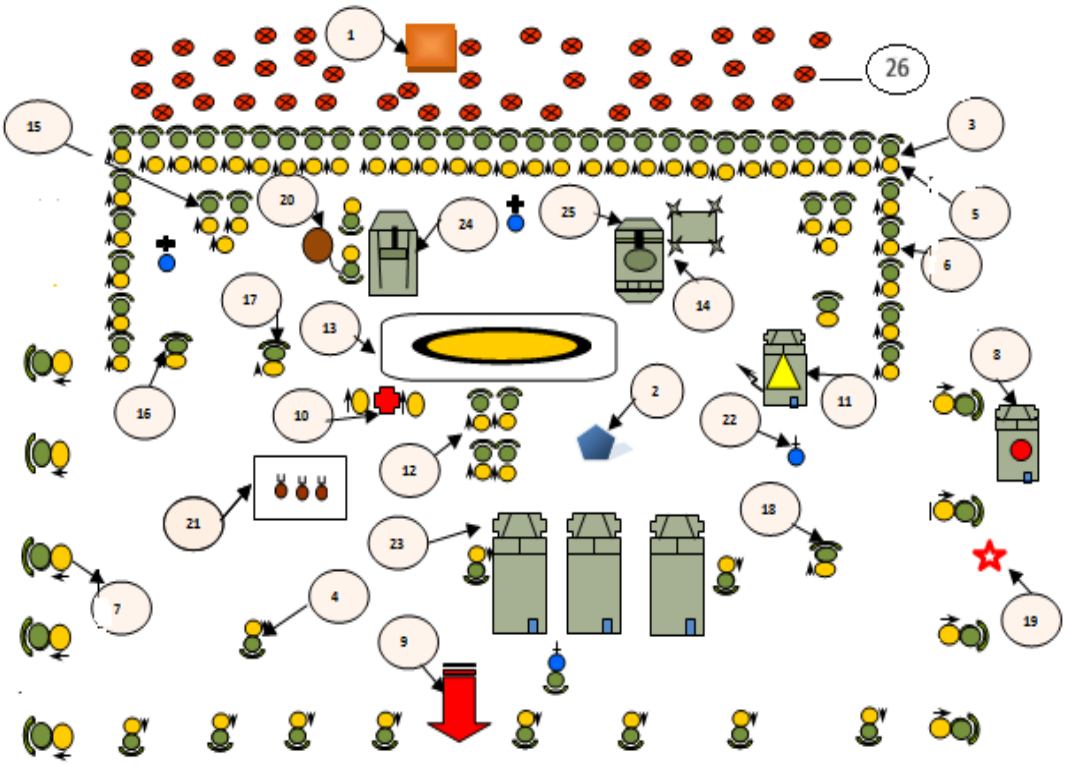


Figure 5. The device of the forces to restore public order

**Chapter 5, "Assessment of the Effectiveness of Forces in Ensuring and Restoring Public Order and Security during Mass Demonstration"** presents empirical and analytical results concerning the assessment of the effectiveness of public order forces. Mathematical models are developed to analyse the duration of actions under standard and crisis conditions. The assessment is conducted comparatively by relating operational times and intervention outcomes to existing procedures and to the proposed models and techniques. Differences in performance,

their impact on response capacity, and the operational relevance of the proposed solutions for optimizing decision-making processes are highlighted. At the same time, innovative elements incorporated into operational formations are identified with a view to strengthening operational support, enhancing personnel safety, and improving interinstitutional coordination. Based on the findings, a methodology for increasing the effectiveness of forces in ensuring and restoring public order and public security during mass gatherings is developed, aimed at improving planning, organization, and command processes.

**Methodology for Increasing the Effectiveness of Forces in Ensuring and Restoring Public Order and Security during Mass Demonstration.** Based on the research findings, an integrated methodology for ensuring and restoring public order and public security during mass gatherings has been developed. It is grounded in a systemic and operational approach and is structured around the following functional components (Figure 6):

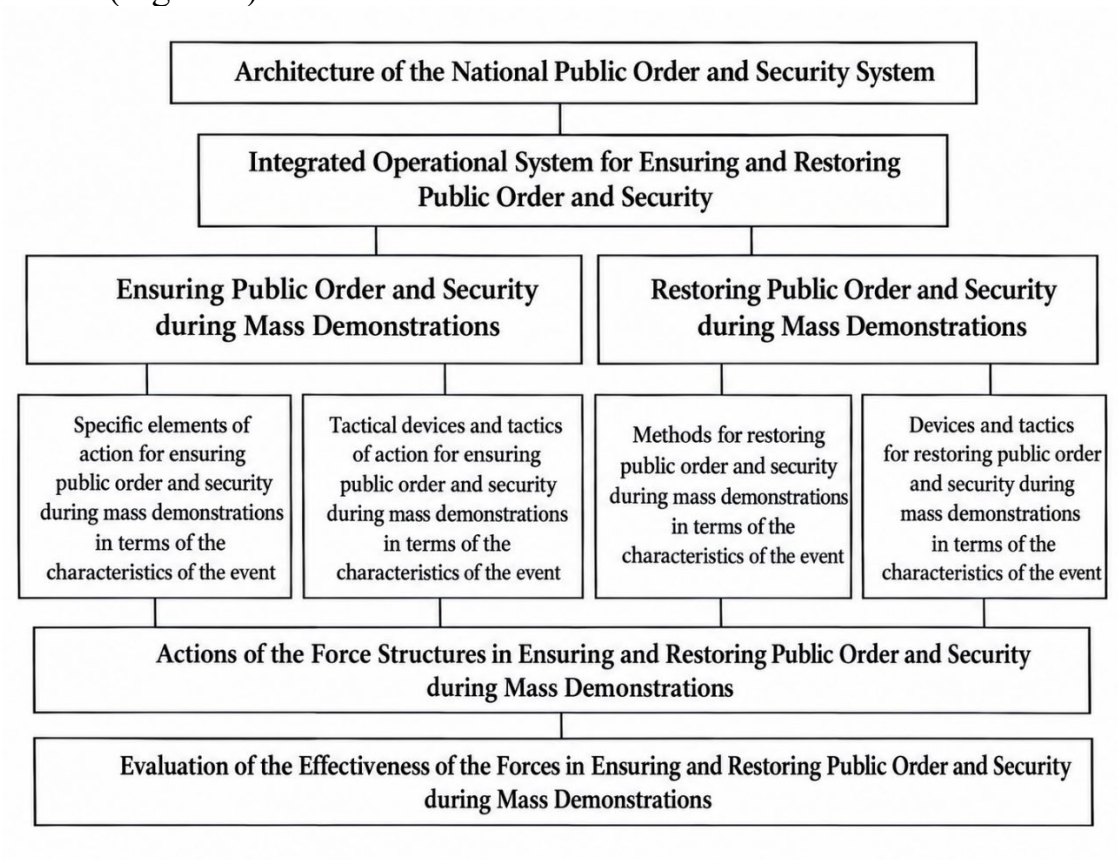


Figure 6. Methodology for Increasing the Effectiveness of Forces in Ensuring and Restoring Public Order and Security during Mass Demonstration

1. Architecture of the public order and security system, defining its component subsystems, the functional relationships among them, and the roles of the institutions involved in the management of mass gatherings;
2. Integrated operational system for ensuring and restoring public order and security, aimed at ensuring unified coordination of the actions of the forces involved and optimizing decision-making processes under conditions of risk;

3. Operational formations, standard elements, and tactics of action for the public order and security assurance phase, adapted to the level of risk, the type of mass gathering, and crowd behaviour;
4. Methods, formations, and intervention tactics for the public order and security restoration phase, aimed at controlling the operational situation, limiting escalation, and restoring lawful order;
5. Actions of the forces involved in the stages of ensuring and restoring public order and security, based on establishing the sequence of actions, their interdependence, and the modalities of interinstitutional cooperation;
6. Methodology for assessing the effectiveness of forces in ensuring and restoring public order and security during mass demonstration, based on operational, temporal, and performance indicators and designed to enable the continuous monitoring and optimization of interventions.

***Methodology for Assessing the Effectiveness of Forces in Ensuring and Restoring Public Order and Security during Mass Demonstration.*** 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 methodology 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 [28], [29]:

$R_R = T_{Rte}/T_{Rtp}$ and relative time difference $D_R = (T_{Rte}-T_{Rtp})/T_{Rte}$.

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 methodology 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.

A comparative analysis was conducted to assess the effectiveness of the proposed public order and public security system in relation to the existing system [28], [29]. The data presented in Table 3 demonstrate the following:

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 enhanced Public Order and Security (POS) System 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**

The research conducted aimed to improve and modernize the system for ensuring and restoring public order and public security during mass gatherings by developing methodological, conceptual, and applied approaches aimed at increasing the effectiveness of the forces involved in managing such situations.

*As a result of the scientific research conducted, the following results were obtained:*

1. The analysis of the current situation in the field of ensuring and restoring public security highlighted the main risks and threats associated with mass demonstration, as well as the need to adapt the organization and actions of the forces to the dynamics of the operational situation and the level of risk. The results obtained create the prerequisites for improving the organization and planning of force actions according to the evolution of the operational situation.

2. The analysis and systematization of mass demonstrations and violations of public order and security made it possible to distinguish the main forms and levels of manifestation and to identify the stages in the evolution of the operational situation, from peaceful proceedings to the emergence and escalation of violent manifestations. The systematization undertaken enables the timely identification of changes in the situation and the selection of measures appropriate to the level of risk, thereby contributing to the prevention of escalation and increasing the effectiveness of force intervention.

3. The concept and architecture of the public order and security system were improved by correlating the level of risk with the structure of the forces, command and coordination mechanisms, and the organization of actions. These elements create the prerequisites for developing a flexible system adaptable to the specific conditions under which mass demonstrations take place, as well as for ensuring unified and effective command of the forces involved.

4. The methods, operational formations, and tactics employed by the forces were improved according to the nature and evolution of the operational situation, as well as the level of risk, by establishing the procedures for organizing and employing the elements of the operational formation, force groups, and intervention mechanisms. Their application creates the prerequisites for the differentiated and proportionate use of forces, reducing response time, and increasing the effectiveness of actions aimed at ensuring and restoring public order and security during mass gatherings.

5. A methodology for assessing the effectiveness of the forces was developed by establishing indicators for evaluating the outcomes of the actions undertaken, including by relating intervention time and achieved results to the specific conditions of the operational situation.

A comparison of the operational indicators associated with the techniques developed with those corresponding to existing techniques demonstrated a reduction of approximately 38% in the total duration of actions aimed at ensuring public order and security, while during the restoration of public order and security, reductions of approximately 29% under crisis conditions and 33% under standard conditions were

recorded. The results obtained demonstrate the operational effectiveness of the techniques developed and allow the research hypothesis to be considered verified and confirmed, creating prerequisites for the objective assessment and continuous improvement of the planning and deployment of forces and resources.

**The important scientific problem addressed and solved consists in** identifying and structuring ways to increase the effectiveness of forces responsible for ensuring and restoring public order and security during mass demonstrations by integrating the concept and architecture of the system, crisis-management methods, methods, operational formations and tactics, and the assessment of force effectiveness. The solution to this problem is reflected in the development of an integrated methodological approach aimed at adapting the actions of the forces to the dynamics of the operational situation and increasing intervention effectiveness.

**Achievement of the Aim and Objectives of the Research.** The aim of the research, consisting in developing a methodology for increasing the effectiveness of forces responsible for ensuring and restoring public order and security during mass demonstrations, was achieved through the fulfilment of the formulated objectives. In this regard, the current situation and the specific characteristics of mass gatherings were analysed, and the forms and stages of evolution of violations of public order and security were systematized. Subsequently, the concept and architecture of the system, as well as the methods, operational formations, and tactics employed by the forces, were improved in accordance with the level of risk and the dynamics of the operational situation.

At the same time, methods for organizing and coordinating the forces were established, aimed at adapting their actions to the nature and evolution of the operational situation. At the final stage, a methodology for assessing the effectiveness of the forces was developed on the basis of the results of the actions undertaken, using operational and temporal indicators. Overall, the results obtained ensure coherence between the organization of the system, the command and execution of actions, their adaptation to the dynamics of the operational situation, and the assessment of force effectiveness.

**Limitations of the Research Results.** The research results are related to the object, aim, and conditions under which the research was conducted, as well as to the specific characteristics of the national public order and security system. The application of the proposed methods, operational formations, and tactics requires their adaptation to the nature of the mass demonstrations, the level of risk, the nature of the violations, the operational conditions, and the available resources. The transfer of the results to other legal and institutional systems requires adaptation to the applicable legal framework, institutional structure, and competences of the forces within the respective system.

**Recommendations and Proposals**

Based on the results obtained and the solutions developed within the research, the following recommendations and proposals are formulated, aimed at improving and modernizing the system for ensuring and restoring public order and security during mass demonstration:

*To the Parliament of the Republic of Moldova*

- Improve the legislative framework in the field of public order and security by harmonizing and updating the provisions of the normative acts regulating the ensuring and restoration of public order and public security in accordance with the evolution of operational situations and the need for the uniform application of intervention measures.
- Review Law No. 26-XVI of 22 February 2008 on Assemblies, particularly with regard to ensuring and restoring public order and public security, by specifying the conditions, stages, and limits of intervention by public order forces in situations where the conduct of an assembly evolves into violations of public order and requires a transition from preventive measures to restoration measures.
- Improve the regulatory mechanism for cooperation and coordination among the forces involved in ensuring and restoring public order and security by establishing clear procedures for interaction, mutual support, and command of actions according to the level and dynamics of the operational situation.

*To the Government of the Republic of Moldova*

- Ensure an integrated interinstitutional coordination mechanism, including through the effective use of the National Crisis Management Centre and the clear delineation of strategic and operational command levels in the management of crisis situations.
- Establish functional mechanisms for interaction between the Police and the General Inspectorate of Carabinieri, through the organization of mutual support and coordination of actions according to the level of risk and the evolution of the operational situation.
- Create the organizational and logistical conditions necessary for applying the proposed methods, operational formations, and tactics, as well as for conducting exercises and simulations aimed at preparing forces for different operational situations.

*To the Ministry of Internal Affairs*

- Use the concept and architecture of the public order and security system developed in the thesis, including the principles concerning unified command and the organization of actions according to the level of the operational situation.
- Apply the methodology for increasing the effectiveness of forces by correlating the operational situation with the methods, operational formations, and tactics employed in ensuring and restoring public order and security.
- Apply the proposed methods, operational formations, and tactics, including solutions concerning the organization of force formations, the deployment of mobile intervention units, and the adaptation of actions to the dynamics of the operational situation.
- Conduct systematic training, exercises, and simulations, applying the solutions proposed in the thesis and assessing the results of actions using the effectiveness indicators employed, including by reference to the time required to accomplish missions.

- Periodically assess the actions of forces responsible for ensuring and restoring public order and security in order to adjust the methods, operational formations, and tactics according to the evolution of the operational situation.

The implementation of the recommendations and proposals formulated may contribute to improving the legislative framework and coordination mechanisms, enhancing the organization and command of forces, and increasing the effectiveness of actions aimed at ensuring and restoring public order and security during mass demostration.

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## ADNOTARE

**TALMACI Valentin „Asigurarea și restabilirea securităţii în timpul manifestațiilor cu caracter de masă”, teză de doctor în Ştiinţe militare, Chișinău, 2026.**

**Structura tezei:** adnotări, listele tabelelor şi figurilor, abrevieri, introducere, cinci capitole, concluzii generale și recomandări, bibliografie din 169 de titluri, 152 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 şi România și 6 în materiale ale unor conferințe științifice internaționale.

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

**Scopul lucrării** constă în elaborarea metodologiei privind sporirea eficienței forțelor de asigurare și restabilire a ordinii și securității publice în timpul manifestațiilor cu caracter de masă, prin perfecționarea conceptului și arhitecturii sistemului, a metodelor și tacticilor de acțiune ale acestor forțe.

**Obiectivele cercetării** constau în analiza situației actuale și sistematizarea manifestațiilor cu caracter de masă și a încălcărilor ordinii și securității publice; perfecționarea conceptului și arhitecturii sistemului, a metodelor, dispozitivelor și tacticilor de acțiune pentru asigurarea și restabilirea ordinii și securității publice și adaptarea lor la riscurile și amenințările actuale; elaborarea metodologiei de evaluare a eficienței forțelor în baza rezultatelor acțiunilor întreprinse.

**Noutatea și originalitatea științifică** constă în elaborarea unui model metodologic integrat de sporire a eficienței forțelor de asigurare și restabilire a ordinii și securității publice în timpul manifestațiilor cu caracter de masă, bazat pe corelarea situației operative cu arhitectura sistemului, conducerea forțelor, metodele și dispozitivele de acțiune și evaluarea rezultatelor operaționale.

**Rezultatele obţinute care contribuie la soluționarea problemei ştiinţifice importante constau în** elaborarea metodologiei privind sporirea eficienței forțelor de asigurare și restabilire a ordinii și securității publice în timpul manifestațiilor cu caracter de masă, prin integrarea conceptului și arhitecturii sistemului, a metodelor de gestionare a situațiilor de criză, a metodelor, dispozitivelor și tacticilor de acțiune, precum și a evaluării eficienței forțelor.

**Semnificația teoretică** constă în dezvoltarea cadrului conceptual și metodologic al domeniului de asigurare și restabilire a ordinii și securității publice în timpul manifestațiilor cu caracter de masă.

**Valoarea aplicativă a lucrării:** rezultatele științifice permit dezvoltarea sistemului de asigurare și restabilire a securității publice prin aplicarea metodelor, dispozitivelor și tacticilor de acțiune și evaluarea eficienței forțelor.

**Implementarea rezultatelor științifice:** rezultatele cercetării 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 социальных и экономических наук, Кишинау, 2026.**

**Структура диссертации:** аннотации, списки таблиц и рисунков, сокращения, введение, пять глав, общие выводы и рекомендации, библиография из 169 наименований, 152 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** заключается в разработке методологии повышения эффективности сил по обеспечению и восстановлению общественного порядка и общественной безопасности во время массовых мероприятий посредством совершенствования концепции и архитектуры системы, а также методов и тактики действий этих сил.

**Задачи исследования** заключаются в анализе современного состояния и систематизации массовых мероприятий и нарушений общественного порядка и общественной безопасности; совершенствовании концепции и архитектуры системы, методов, средств и тактики действий по обеспечению и восстановлению общественного порядка и общественной безопасности и их адаптации к современным рискам и угрозам; разработке методологии оценки эффективности сил на основе результатов предпринятых действий.

**Научная новизна и оригинальность** заключается в разработке интегрированной методологической модели повышения эффективности сил по обеспечению и восстановлению общественного порядка и безопасности во время массовых мероприятий, основанной на взаимосвязи оперативной обстановки с архитектурой системы, управлением силами, методами и тактическими построениями действий, а также оценкой результатов оперативной деятельности.

**Полученные результаты, способствующие решению важной научной проблемы, заключаются в** разработке методологии повышения эффективности сил по обеспечению и восстановлению общественного порядка и безопасности во время массовых мероприятий посредством интеграции концепции и архитектуры системы, методов управления кризисными ситуациями, методов, способов и тактик действий, а также оценки их эффективности.

**Теоретическая значимость** заключается в развитии концептуальной и методологической основы в области обеспечения и восстановления общественного порядка и безопасности во время массовых мероприятий.

**Практическая значимость работы:** полученные научные результаты позволяют развивать систему обеспечения и восстановления общественной безопасности посредством применения методов, способов построения и тактики действий, а также оценки эффективности сил.

**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 of social and economic sciences, Chisinau, 2026.**

**Structure of the thesis:** annotations, lists of tables and figures, abbreviations, introduction, five chapters, general conclusions and recommendations, references comprising 169 titles, and 152 pages of basic text. The results are reflected in 11 scientific articles: 5 published in specialized journals in the Republic of Moldova and Romania and 6 in international conference proceedings.
**Keywords:** system, assurance, restoration, security, public order, demonstration.
**The purpose of the study** is to develop a methodology for enhancing the effectiveness of forces responsible for ensuring and restoring public order and public security during mass gatherings by improving the concept and architecture of the system, as well as the methods and tactics of action of these forces.

**The research objectives** are to analyze the current situation and systematize mass gatherings and violations of public order and public security; improve the concept and architecture of the system, as well as the methods, operational devices, and tactics of action for ensuring and restoring public order and public security, and adapt them to current risks and threats; and develop a methodology for assessing the effectiveness of the forces based on the results of the actions undertaken.

**The scientific novelty and originality** lie in the development of an integrated methodological model for increasing the effectiveness of forces responsible for ensuring and restoring public order and security during mass gatherings, based on correlating the operational situation with the system architecture, force command, methods and tactical formations, and the assessment of operational results.

**The obtained results contributing to solving the important scientific problem consist in** developing a methodology for increasing the effectiveness of forces responsible for ensuring and restoring public order and security during mass gatherings through the integration of the system concept and architecture, crisis management methods, methods, action formations and tactics, and the assessment of their effectiveness.

**The theoretical significance** lies in the development of the conceptual and methodological framework in the field of ensuring and restoring public order and security during mass gatherings.

**Applicative value:** consists in developing proposals and recommendations for the public order and security system, including legislative harmonization, delimitation of competencies and responsibilities, and application of new methods, tactics, techniques and procedures of action. The results can contribute to increasing intervention efficiency, reducing response time and improving coordination and crisis management.

**Implementation of scientific results:** the results were 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

**SPECIALTY 582.01. SECURITY AND DEFENSE**

**Summary of the PhD thesis in military sciences**


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