

GEOSTRATEGIC PULSE

Bilingual-bimonthly publication of political analysis

Motto: "Opinions are free, but not mandatory" I. L. Caragiale

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The Middle East in 2014: a geopolitics of fracture?

**Moscow and European Commission Negotiate
Over OPAL Gas Pipeline**

Iran and the security of the Persian Gulf

Recommended readings: The last Illegal Messenger

I. EDITORIAL

4 - Between politics and inter-ceptions
- **Corneliu PIVARIU**

II. The Current Geostrategic World-wide Outlook

5 - Europe's geostrategic pulse
- **Prof. Ph.D.Eng. Dorian VLĂDEANU**

A United Europe could show, perhaps for the first time in world history, that a civilization is stronger when destroying less than when it knows more.

9 The European Union and the United States' Role in Resolving the Political Crisis in Ukraine. Factors of External Influence
- **Victor Hvozď**



13 The attack on the American mission in Benghazi, Libya, 2012 – facts and conclusions
- **Ion CALAFETEANU**

It is important to acknowledge from the very beginning that diplomacy and the collection of intelligence are inherently risky activities and that all risk cannot be eliminated. The diplomatic personnel sometimes work in high-risk locations around the globe in order to collect intelligence that would allow prevent any attacks on their country and its allies.



III. The Main Factors of the Middle East Situation

18 **CONSIDERATION -**
-The triangle Turkey-Iran-Saudi Arabia or a quadrangle where Egypt is included as well?
Corneliu PIVARIU
19 The Middle East in 2014: a geopolitics of fracture?
- **Dumitru CHICAN**



20 Egypt: "the people want" and the "army endorses"
- **Abdel Latif MANSOURI**

No one questions, at least theoretically, the Marshal's honesty and willingness to respect the principles of democracy, the social political, social and individual rights and freedoms and to achieve a dialogue of national reconciliation. But the question that will have to be overcome in the end is related to the personality of the politician and of the soldier El-Sissi, which, for a part of his countrymen, represents just an example of violation of the principles of democracy and of the rights and freedoms it entails.

22 Geneva 2: a purpose in itself
- **Dumitru CHICAN**



24 Iraq today: between reconstruction, Nuri Al-Maliki and deconstruction
- **Reza SAHRESTANI**
26 After Geneva 2: the structure of the armed islamic syrian opposition
- **Dinu COSTESCU**

28 "Ansar Al-Shari'a": a new "trend" of the new jihadism
- **Dumitru CHICAN**



IV. Economic Horizon

30 SCP, TANAP, TAP: Segments of the Southern Gas Corridor to Europe
- **Vladimir SOCOR**
31 Moscow and European Commission Negotiate Over OPAL Gas Pipeline
- **Vladimir SOCOR**

V. The Secret Services of the 21st Century and Security Issues

33 Iran and the security of the Persian Gulf
- **Octavian DUMITRESCU, PhD**



VI. Military Technology and Equipments, New Weapon Devices

37 Gepard GM6 Lynx Rifle
- **Cornel VAIDA**

VII. Leading Articles, Studies and New Analyses

38 The Last Illegal Messenger , author **Cornel NEMETZI**
- **Presented by Cornel VAIDA**



The European Union and the United States' Role in Solving the Political Crisis in Ukraine.

Factors of External Influence

by Victor HVOZD - President
Borysfen Intel

“Borysfen Intel” continues to observe the issue of external influence on the situation in Ukraine. So we thank “INGEPO Consulting” and personally its President, **Corneliu PIVARIU** for the opportunity to highlight on the pages of “**Geostrategic Pulse**” some issues concerning the situation in Ukraine and around it. In my article I want to analyze the role and place of the European Union and the United States, their influence on the current political situation in Ukraine.

It should be noted that despite various forms of political, economic, information influence on the part of the Russian Federation, which has strategic interests in Ukraine and is trying to regain control over it as part of building a Eurasian Union, the European Union and the United States also have significant interests in Ukraine, being interested in restoring European, democratic and stable development of our country. Taking into consideration the geographical location of Ukraine and its potential, the above-mentioned will create favorable conditions for ensuring stability in Central and Eastern Europe, strengthening security on the Eastern border of the EU, strengthening positions of the European Union and the United States in post-Soviet territories (as a counterweight to Russia's neo-imperialistic ambitions in-

cluded), as well as for deepening financial and economic and trade relations of European and American businesses with Ukraine.

In contrast, further confrontation in Ukraine and its possible escalation into a civil conflict in our country, will have serious negative consequences for the EU and European interests of the USA in terms of increasing the threat of new tensions in Europe, disruption to the gas transportation system of Ukraine, as well as leaking of instability to neighboring countries (including increasing the flow of Ukrainian migrants to the EU). At the same time, the process of European integration of Ukraine will be actually stopped, which will give the Russian Federation much greater opportunity to restore its control over Ukraine or over its individual parts. The result will be the loss by the EU and USA of their positions in Ukraine and in the former Soviet territories, as well as undermining the international authority of the European Union and the United States.

Such a development of events in Ukraine and around it will make a particularly negative impact on Poland and other countries in Central and South-Eastern Europe, which will be the next subjects to pressure and neo-imperial policy on the part of the Russian Federation.

Taking into consideration the critical nature of the political crisis in Ukraine for the interests of the USA



and the EU, both, Brussels and Washington, are increasing their attention to our nation, as well as activating their actions on the Ukrainian direction, which are becoming more determined and focused compared to the previous problem situations around Ukraine (including the "Orange Revolution" in 2004).

As part of these changes, the USA and the EU are trying to keep the leadership of Ukraine off the use of force in resolving the political conflict in the country, and encourage the government and opposition to compromises through peaceful negotiations.

At the same time, the EU and the United States are giving political, moral and informational support to the opposition forces of Ukraine, including in the official approval of the aspirations of the Ukrainian people to the European and democratic values, visits of European and American representatives to "Euromaidan" in Kiev, as well as meetings with leaders of the Ukrainian opposition. Besides, in a number of EU countries, in particular, in Poland, are being created special financial funds and non-governmental organizations to help democratic reforms in Ukraine.

The European Union and the United States' measures have got considerably more active during the sharp deterioration of the situation in Ukraine in January this year, after the approval by the Parliament of the package of so-called dictatorial laws in January 16 this year, as well as after the beginning of force confrontation in Grushevskiy Street in Kyiv



on 22 January this year and capturing by protesters of regional administration buildings in Western, Central and partially Southern regions of Ukraine.

In fact, those were the actions of the EU and the USA that allowed to stop the spread of violence in Ukraine, to abolish the laws of 16 January this year, as one of the main conflict factors in the country, and to translate political tensions in our state from the form of street confrontation into parliamentary dialogue and to create conditions for "resetting" Ukrainian authorities within the framework of the government's resignation and making a political reform.

However, Western countries and international organizations have not stopped their participation in the process of resolving the crisis in Ukraine, but have also given it a new impetus in terms of preventing the breakdown of political negotiations between



the Ukrainian government and opposition and their completion on terms that provide for the resuming of European and democratic development of our country. At this, on the part of the USA and the EU are being applied new ways of influencing the leadership of Ukraine, including international juridical ones.

Examples of this are: the PACE Resolution on Ukraine in January, 30 this year, which provides for depriving the Ukrainian delegation of the right to vote if the government uses force against protesters; the Department of State of the USA's demand to the Government of Ukraine to establish a special legal commission to investigate human rights violations and to bring the perpetrators to justice; consideration by the U.S. Congress of plans to impose sanctions against individual members of the Ukrainian government and imposing of such sanctions by Canada; the decision of the European Court of Human Rights, concerning admission to the proceedings of the case of Euromaidanist I.Sirenko who had been beaten by security forces, and to give it priority; establishing in Strasbourg of International Investigation Commission to study the facts of harassment of democracy in Ukraine.

At the same time, the level of political support to the Ukrainian opposition has increased. In particular, in this context, the most resonant character had a personal meeting of the U.S. Secretary of State J. Kerry, Foreign Minister of Germany Steinmeier, the EU Commissioner for the Foreign Policy Catherine Ashton and Foreign Ministers of the European countries with the leader of "Udar" V. Klitschko and leaders of other opposition parties of Ukraine on 30 January this year within the framework of the Munich Conference on International Security. At this, Western representatives expressed support to the European and democratic choice of the Ukrainian people.

At the same time, Western countries and international organizations have confirmed preservation of



openness of the European Union to Ukraine and are trying to prevent the crisis development of the situation in our country. Thus, on February 1, during the Munich Conference on International Security, the President of the European Council H.Van Rompuy confirmed the position of the EU regarding preservation of the relevance of the question of deepening cooperation with Ukraine. In his turn, the Polish Foreign Minister R. Sikorski called on the EU leadership to take into account the mistakes that were made in the preparation of the Association Agreement with Ukraine, and to give Ukraine a clear signal concerning its future membership to the EU. At the same time, U.S. State Department welcomed the steps of the Ukrainian government to compromise with the opposition, and did not rule out the possibility of imposing sanctions against some opposition leaders of radical orientation.

Important for Ukraine are also the mediation efforts of the European Union in resolving the situation in our country. Thus, against the background of the beginning of negotiations between the Ukrainian government and the opposition, the visits to Ukraine of the EU High Representative for the Common Foreign and Security Policy, Catherine Ashton, European Commissioner for Enlargement and Neighborhood Policy Stefan Fule, US Deputy Secretary of State V. Nuland, and Foreign Ministers of the leading European countries were of the most revealing character.

At this, the political actions of the EU and the USA in the Ukrainian direction are supported by proposals of Western partners to provide financial and economic assistance to our country. Thus, during the Munich Conference K. Ashton expressed Brussels and Washington's willingness to give Ukraine substantial financial loans to support the Ukrainian economy, economic and political reforms and preparations for the presidential election.

Through the above-mentioned, the EU and the USA



are trying to prevent critical strengthening of Russian influence in Ukraine, as well as to take over the initiative of the Russian Federation on financial and economic cooperation with our country. However, Ukraine will be given money only after the appointment of the new Ukrainian government, which should provide guarantees that the received loans will be used effectively.

At the same time, despite the diametrically opposite attitude to the events in Ukraine, the EU and the USA do not give up cooperation with Russia on solving the problems around our country. In particular, the German Chancellor Angela Merkel spoke about the EU and Russia's need to seek new approaches to Ukraine. Moreover, the situation in Ukraine was discussed during telephone conversations between the representatives of the EU, U.S. and Russia, as well as during the Russia-EU summit, on January 28 this year and at the Munich conference on international security.

Integrated EU's position on the issues was presented in the European Parliament Resolution of 6 February. The document contains the requirements for the Ukrainian government and the opposition to prevent violent action, a call for the EU to introduce personal sanctions against Ukrainian officials, legislators and oligarchs involved in the violations of democracy in Ukraine, dispersal "Euromaidan" and deaths of protesters, as well as an appeal to Russia to stop pressure on Ukraine on its European integration. At the same time, it confirmed the readiness of the EU to sign Association Agreement with Ukraine and the intentions of the Western lending institutions to provide financial assistance to our country.

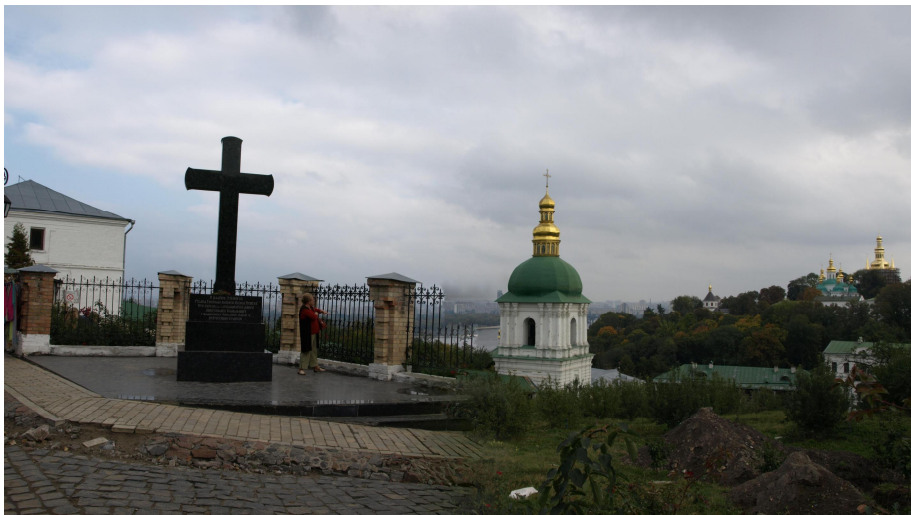
In general, given the circumstances, favorable grounds should be created for the withdrawal of the state of Ukraine protracted political crisis that would contribute to the return of our country on the course of European integration, and its economic and democratic development.

However, this process is accompanied by significant internal and external difficulties, including as a result of continuing attempts of the Russian Federation and some political forces in our country to prevent Ukraine's European integration. Unfortunately, due to the difficult political situation in Ukraine, intensified nationalist-radical forces in some neighboring countries of Ukraine have been calling in official and unofficial media

views on the internationally recognized borders of Ukraine to protect their fellow citizens. Such action we and our partners in the EU and the United States regard as provocative and short-sighted. Ukraine, despite the crisis, has enough power to defend its sovereignty and territorial integrity. It should be noted that the worsening situation in the country is due primarily not to ethnic or religious issues, but to blatant corruption, injustice, confidence in the courts and law enforcement officials, a sharp deterioration in the living standards of the Russian Federation and try to use it to its geopolitical objective in the purposeful domination of the region and attempts to regain superpower status (even at the cost of a new "Cold War" between it and the Western world). Incidentally, Romania in the mid-90s also had to endure such a crisis. But, it was lucky that it was not about a "good" neighbor.

Therefore, in order to overcome these difficulties, there will be required focused efforts of the Ukrainian democratic society and focus political will of the new government of Ukraine to achieve the goals of the national revival of our country based on European values and democratic, with the unconditional support of the EU and the U.S. An example of this is Poland, Czech Republic, Lithuania, Estonia, and others. I think that Romania occupies a similar position, despite the calls made by some politicians.

Therefore, to overcome these difficulties will require focused efforts of the Ukrainian democratic society and focus political will of the new government of Ukraine to achieve the goals of the national revival of our country based on European values and democratic, with the unconditional support of the EU and the U.S. An example of this is Poland, Czech Republic, Lithuania, Estonia, and others. I think that Romania occupies a similar position, despite calls by some politicians.



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