In the last decade of historical existence of the fanariot regime in Romanian Principalities, Russia’s pressure on internal factors of power (the prince and the boyar’s), manifested through the promotion of a draft legal and administrative reform, experienced in the years of occupation (1807-1812) and which had transformed into a “regulamentar constitution” for Moldova and Wallachia. This project reflects the most well what is understood at Petersburg by “civilization” and “stable order of things”, as an alternative to the revolutionary French model for the territories to the western borders of the Russian Empire.

It may be said that, trying to impose their domination under the cloak of protection of the Orthodox Christians under Turkish domination, Russia did not have sufficient resources to colonize cultural provinces recently acquired in Europe (Finland, Poland, Baltic countries and Bessarabia) or which wanted to annex (Moldova and Wallachia). Since the reign Ecaterina II, Russia tried to compensate this cultural deficiency, colonizing legal and administrative the new territories, imposing its own legislative and institutional models. However, studying how they were implemented in Moldova the Russian reforming suggestions it detaches the conclusion that native aristocracy of Moldova still have sufficient means to harness their own powers the Russian plans. But, as Russian officials have begun to support the oligarchical velleities of the boyar’s families they inserted in their memoirs the political ideas that deserve more, consciously or not, the purposes of domination of Russia.