

THE VISION ABOUT INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AT THE BEGGINING OF THE XXI CENTURY

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Abstract

In the interaction of people, politics appears each time when there is a dispute over the expected results of two or more actors inter- addicted -they or their agents- by different angle their interests, goals and values. But there are no differences or conflicts, then there is no policy, as long as people preferences and the affirmations of the will to meet them in conflict, there doesn't exist politics.

Security is a special policy form - a species of the genus more general of policy, all aspects of security are political problems. Not all political conflicts are security issues. In other words, policy acquires a dual aspect - of dispute and security issues- when you lost lives or materials damages or have become a possibility, in the point of view of one or more involved actors.

Keywords: Security, Intelligence, Terror, Policy

Introduction

In the early twentieth century, the world - moving from the old world order based on bipolar - has entered a new phase of development, thereby generating new risks and threats. Talking about the international security environment, we understand that it is in a fast-changing. These changes are due to strategies and programs developed or arising from developments in the security environment.

What is security?⁵⁶ Which is its exact definition? No one can give a definition of security that remain in stone that we have as a reference to all in our future research.

⁵⁶ Security problems are as old as human history in space and time offense where force or threats coercitive occur. Such policies, security is a phenomenon that continues to be developed by intent or human action. Evolution to the problem may coincide with the policy when it comes to a situation "pure war". (Edward A. kolodziej, "*Securitatea si Relatiile Internationale*", (Bucuresti:Polirom, 2007), 37)

According to the Explanatory Dictionary of the Romanian Language, *security* is "how to be safe from any danger, is the feeling of confidence and peace that it gives anyone without any danger."

In addition to the definition found in the dictionary, there are different definitions over time: Ian Bellany believes that "*security is the relative absence of war*"⁵⁷; Penelope Hartland-Thunberg said in 1982 that "*security is the ability of a nation to successfully promote its national interests*"; Martin Laurence believes that "*security future welfare*" (1983) and the latter definition will use the description given in 1989 by the National Defence College of Canada, "*preserving a lifestyle acceptable to the public, but is compatible with the needs and legitimate aspirations of others*"⁵⁸

Previous definitions show just a small part of security features and we can say with certainty that none of them is complete. The problem of "*my theory is the best*" started debates and disagreements arising from the schools of thought, so that each transmitter of a theory believes that his is the best.

Relating still the same definitions above, say that each of them may have originated in different historical contexts - security problems are not fixed, and even suffered various changes over time: for example, early twentieth century the best way to strengthen security was considered pro-natalist policy; after the end of the Second World War, the population control policies have acquired a new connotation, so that it no longer represented a security source social welfare; during the Cold War, security was limited strictly to military terms and it was seen in terms of the two poles of power: U.S. and USSR; after the Cold War, the concept learnt new coverage areas: social, political, economic, etc.⁵⁹

In international relations, security can only be achieved through cooperation between two or more states. This "is a parameter of the process and status as an actor in the international system attempts to obtain absolute certainty can produce the opposite effect, inducing a state of insecurity / threat of other actors who will undertake or at least are tempted to take action countermeasures that will ultimately lead to lower security level of the initiator, giving not only this ".⁶⁰

The international security environment is marked today by the US - Russia, state and NATO - EU as organizations. The development of a common foreign and security policy

⁵⁷ Buzan Barry, *Popoarele, statele și teama. O agendă pentru studii de securitate internațională în epoca de după Războiul Rece*, Chișinău: Ed. Cartier, 2000

⁵⁸ See M. Griffiths, *Relatii Internationale. Scoli, curente, ganditori*, Editura Ziua, 2003

⁵⁹ See Alexandra Sarcinschi, *Elemente noi in studiul securitatii nationale si internationale*, Bucuresti: ed. Universitatii Nationale de Aparare, 2005

⁶⁰ Ion Palsoiu, *Studii de Securitate*, Craiova: ed. MJM, 2010, p. 6

included the idea of defining a common defense policy, explicitly mentioned in the Treaty of Amsterdam. At the same time, the EU has shown increasingly busy completing their institutional reforms, especially in the context of enlargement and completion of the debate on the political construction that will define the future of Europe.⁶¹

Highlights of the security in international relations

"The notion of " borders ", " nationality ", " security "known at European level, some customizations, depending on the nature of the Union. European approaches in this regard, tend to enrich traditional meanings of these terms "⁶²

EU border dimension is given within the 27 Member States but should be clear that the term "borderline" has another meaning to the term "border", "boundary term refers generally to trace the outline of structures policy in which is emerging a collective identity, stability and security. Border, instead, designates often, contact area, intermediate between two or more cultures or between different political systems "⁶³ so that the term satisfies a dual role that is associated with the European Union: defines sovereignty of Member States giving political stability and territorial integrity, and second "acquire within the connecting function between states, being practically a gateway from one Member State to another. "

Given that Member State boundaries are stable⁶⁴, we cannot say the same about the territorial limits of the European Union because they don't have stability since the Union has the opportunity to expand the accession of new Member or decrease by withdrawing of others: "any Member State may, in accordance with its constitutional rules, to withdraw from the Union".⁶⁵ I mention that no state has withdrawn from the Union until now.

When we talk about territorial expansion of the European Union should set changes endured over time: from 6 states created the European Coal and Steel Community in 1951 and the European Economic Community in 1957, in its current form the 27 Member States. Tratatul de la Maastricht prevede că „orice stat european care respectă principiile fundamentale ale Uniunii (libertate, democrație, respectarea drepturilor omului și a libertăților fundamentale) poate cere să devină membru al UE”. European Council in Copenhagen (21-22 June 1993) stated that "accession country that aims to become a member of the European

⁶¹ Perspective ale Securitatii Europene, Annual Scientific Session, 19-20 noiembrie 2009, Bucuresti: Ed. Universitatii Nationale de Aparare "Carol I", p. 101

⁶² Alexandra Sarcinschi, Cristina Bogzeanu, *Europa: Garantie, Cetatenie, Securitate*, Bucuresti: Ed. Universitatii Nationale de Aparare "Carol I", 2009, p. 16

⁶³ *Ibidem*, p. 16

⁶⁴ Refer to the stability borders of the EU Member States. History has demonstrated that any territorial state is subject to change both through war and peacetime.

⁶⁵ See Lisbon Treaty

Union will take place as soon as it will be able to assume its obligations by satisfying the economic and the policy of joining " .

Criteria to be fulfill a state to join the European Union are:

- Geographically first: it requires that the State wants to join the European Union to be part of geographically the old Continent
- Political criteria: any state should be developed in terms of democracy, have political stability, rule of law must to prevail, human rights, abolition, etc..
- Economic criteria: the capacity to cope with competitive pressure and free market forces within the EU.
- To adopt the *acquis communautaire*: it includes the constituent treaties (Treaties establishing the EEC and EURATOM, signed on 25 March 1957 and the Treaty on European Union signed in Maastricht on 7 February 1992), and of all agreements that have changed over time, including treaties concerning the accession of new members; regulations, directives and decisions issued by EU institutions as mandatory laws and other acts adopted by EU institutions, such as declarations, resolutions, common strategies, joint actions, common positions, conclusions Framework Decision and the like; open multilateral conventions only European Union member states, as well as open a large number of states, EU Member States and, where appropriate, the European Commission are parties, designated as such by those latter as part of the *acquis*; Court of Justice.⁶⁶

Once the outer limits of the community were well established, has created a favorable space for the manifestation of a new collective identity, namely European citizenship. This concept arose with the Treaty on European Union signed in Maastricht in 1992. This quality is provided to all persons who are nationals of an EU Member State. Note that "citizenship of the Union complements national citizenship and shall not replace". "European citizenship goal is to build a trans-territorial political community and to the Union community public space"⁶⁷

Starting right from the word citizenship terminology which comes from the Latin word "civitatem" which translates as "city", we realize about the close link between citizenship and community in a broader sense, between European citizenship and so-called "European city" , which is in the process of consolidation. Terminological nuances, which depends presentation of the Fund doesn't stop here. In various legal disciplines, the word

⁶⁶ <http://www.uvvg.ro/revad/files/nr3/ARTICOLUL%205.pdf>, p.63, accessed at 3.1.2012

⁶⁷ Amsterdam Treaty, art. 17

citizen has different meanings: the constitutional right called citizen who primarily is a holder of rights and obligations of the State to which it belongs. Public and private international law are often ignored by citizens of the named condition of this branch of law only of interest for membership sovereignty, international law is therefore the citizen tempted to appoint any citizen, meaning the citizen as well as subjects.⁶⁸

Caesar Stork argues that "European citizens are now faced with a paradox: on the one hand, political discourse continues to be dominated by national references, such as sovereignty, territoriality, belonging and national interest, on the other, the European Union becomes a powerhouse increasingly important (budget growing, increased power, geographical coverage) "⁶⁹

A special presentation is made by Bernard Guetta in the book "Geopolitics of reason of state" which describes the image of the European Union is seen by a young American, "when a young American comes to discover Paris, Rome, London and Barcelona, he goes no in France or Italy or UK or Spain. He goes to Europe, he goes to make a trip to Europe as seen by Americans since long time and not just when George Bush welcomed yesterday the historical results of the Maastricht summit, Europe is a whole. And this is the truth, Europe is all despite our language, of our kitchens, our neighbors, our very personal modes to take us, we already established ... What say? An assembly ...? A nation ...? ... Something like that between the two things, something made from a common culture, a special relationship with history (the term almost unknown to Americans), parallel political traditions, simply a level of civilization that the world envies us for it."⁷⁰

A description that could be categorized as easy fable if you were to look from the perspective of each member State of the Union - Do Italians or Romanians perceive the French as part of the same "whole"? - But seen from the perspective of Americans, we constitute as saying Guetta, a nation, but Zbigniew Brzezinski argues that it is reasonable to conclude that Europe in the foreseeable future, there will be - and certainly can't - America. Once the implications of this situation are understood on both sides of the Atlantic, US-European dialogue should become more relaxed, even if Europeans express their intention dilemmas related to simultaneous integration, extension, and some militarization, and even if Americans contribute to inevitable emergence of a new European organization.⁷¹

⁶⁸ Barbu Berceanu, *Cetatenie. Monografie juridica*, Bucuresti: All Beck, 1999, p. 3-4

⁶⁹ Cezar Barzea, *Op. cit.*, p. 98

⁷⁰ Bernard Guetta, *Geopolitica ratiune de stat*, Oradea: Aiom, 2000, p. 91

⁷¹ Zbigniew Brzezinski, *Triada Geostrategica*, Bucuresti: Historia, 2006, p. 66

Returning to European citizenship in the future it can replace national citizenship conferred by each state is the same as "European integration can achieve a level of depth which could be ignored borders between Member States. In the near future borders between Member States is ignored. In the near future, such a development is not possible because of the existence of areas, such as the Common Foreign and Security Policy, decisions are still taken at intergovernmental level and the transfer of sovereignty is more difficult, since the management issues related to security and foreign policy are considered traditionally the prerogative of each state. However, considering that European citizenship can be treated in the same terms with the national integration process requires substrate modification aiming to achieve a European countries based on a set of shared values and principles, and building a long development process of cultures, languages, unique history, on which to base this citizenship".⁷²

The effects of globalization on security

Globalization is a multidimensional phenomenon: information technology with a wide range of other technologies have developed together. Global trade expands, while the inflow of private capital and investment. Interrelationships between the various economic and social sectors increasingly manifest more in all areas of human activity. In addition to its positive effects, globalization facilitates the development and dissemination of the planet has some negative effects, even perfidious, due to their insidious. These perfidious effects are interrelated and mutually correlated, their cumulative effect on the stability and security is much more than the simple sum of their parts. Many aspects of today's globalization are correlated so as to increase the danger of a wide variety of transnational threats, such as: *terrorism, nuclear weapons proliferation, organized crime, ethnic and religious violence, drugs, etc.*⁷³ The most important, in terms of presence felt, as the three: terrorism, nuclear proliferation, organized crime.

Terrorism

Terrorism is "the calculated use, violence or threat of violence to induce fear in order to coerce or intimidate governments and societies to achieve some goals political, religious or ideological. In conclusion, terrorism seeks predominantly political objectives and achieve a state of fear by using violence against innocent people ". This definition is given by major U.S. government agencies (CIA, FBI) but is not it possible that the meaning of terrorist acts to

⁷² Alexandra Sarcinschi, Cristina Bogzeanu, *Op. cit.*, p. 20

⁷³ Teodor Frunzeti, *Globalizarea securitatii*, Bucuresti: ed. Militara, 2006, pp. 53-54

have a different meaning in other countries? Believe that an act of violence that the United States is listed as a terrorist act in another country can be defined in terms of skilled.⁷⁴

The phenomenon of terrorism, switched to a new level with 9/11, has become a disease of modern society, a virus that grows in a sick body. Also, the act of terror appears as a combine action based on complaints, frustrations, hopes, emotions and unfulfilled goals. Terrorism can't be explained only by psychologists, which easily build various theories and explanations, nor only by reference to psychology. It cannot be controlled exclusively by the police because they see in it only a crime - is unmistakable and waging a psychological war, but the reality is far more complex, it is the result of several factors which are not in simplistically separated.

Although it is difficult to accept the civilized world, the phenomenon of terrorism has become a reality with global implications, difficult to prevent and manage. It no longer shows only a small criminal act occurred in desperation to a particular social system evolution. Now, it has established itself as an action against international norms.⁷⁵

Terrorism as an international phenomenon will continue to manifest itself at least as current. Globalization works, from this point of view, as a multiplier of messages and tools ongoing. It facilitates violent action against the population, aimed at dictating the domestic political agenda and often foreign. It is particularly disturbing simultaneous failure of states to strengthen terrorist groups with international networks of organized crime activity and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and dual-use items. Too long for transitions to democracy, it is possible that radical ideology becomes dominant. It is expected the intensification of ideological motivation and religiously motivated aggression radical groups and individuals associated with it.⁷⁶

Proliferation of nuclear weapons

A major problem is the proliferation of nuclear weapons since they are capable of destruction and challenges of damages and casualties high.

Theodore Frunzeti currently believes that both weapons of mass destruction and conventional weapons systems-art can be a major threat if they get possession of hostile states or terrorist networks, making it necessary to develop appropriate prevention strategy. In the USA, just for this purpose was prepared in December 2002 "National Strategy to Combat Weapons of Mass Destruction", which defined three main areas: counter-proliferation, to

⁷⁴ See Cristian Delcea, *Self-Terrorism*, in Impact Strategic, nr.4/2006

⁷⁵ Teodor Frunzeti, *Op. Cit*, p. 114

⁷⁶ International Terrorism, <http://old.mae.ro/index.php?unde=doc&id=35131&idlnk=&cat=3>, accessed at 2.05.2012

combat weapons of mass destruction, strengthening nonproliferation , to combat the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, adopting a management system consequences, effectively responding to the possible use of weapons of mass destruction.⁷⁷

Global non-proliferation regime viability will depend, in the coming years, four factors:

- Civilian nuclear agreement between the U.S. and India will be officially recognized India's nuclear power status. Is recognized at the same time that the Indian state is obliged to respect the non-proliferation regime. This model could serve as inspiration to clarify status in other countries. There is also a risk that countries in the Middle East denounce the non-proliferation regime and to choose their own ways of achieving their interests in this area.
- Flexible ways (EU3 negotiations and hexagonal) to address the Iranian nuclear files and North Korea should be well anchored in multilateral relations to avoid the risk of erosion of the credibility and viability of their various roles the UN, IAEA non-proliferation regime.
- Practical ways to be able to make a nuclear technology transfer "zero tolerance" from industrialized countries to countries that want to develop civilian nuclear programs.⁷⁸

Organized crime

Organized crime and corruption are omnipresent phenomena that can be found in different countries in terms of economic or social development. Although some companies are more vulnerable than others and may suffer more from the devastating effects of organized crime and corruption, anyway no country in the world is currently immune to the destructive influence of corruption and organized crime. Expansion and rapid evolution of organized crime and corruption is closely linked of causal socioeconomic dynamics of the whole system, being an indirect reflection of its shortcomings and failure.⁷⁹

In the majority of former communist countries violence, corruption and unscrupulous plundering of wealth and national wealth, ascoiate with mafia organizations in training and threatening climbing democratic reforms and wake up in circles most disadvantaged population, nostalgia for authoritarian regimes.

⁷⁷ Teodor Frunzeti, *Op. Cit*, p. 54

⁷⁸ Proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, <http://old.mae.ro/index.php?unde=doc&id=35129&idlnk=&cat=3> , accesat in 2.05.2012

⁷⁹ Criminalitatea Organizata si Coruptia, <http://isop.ro/criminalitatea-organizata-si-coruptia/> , accesat in 2.05.2012

In many countries such as USA, Japan, Italy, Russia, Ukraine, and so on, there is growing concern about the extent of of illegal operations belonging to organized crime groups, with widening of the geographical area of their influence and power that address growing international order.

As a result of cross-border activity, criminal organizations are able to accumulate wealth and power to such an extent that even endanger the effectiveness and legitimacy of of state apparatus functioning of some countries.⁸⁰

Conclusions

Currently there is no security without space and no space without security, and the developments in recent years from international relations domain led to this conclusion.

The concept of European security and related theoretical developments have varied substantially since 1945. Multidimensional meanings of space security led to profound changes in recent decades approach according to the different political and military events on the continent and of the need to adopt attitudes in international politics.⁸¹

International organizations are a tool of the liberal paradigm proponents agreed, have an important role in the stability of the international order in the twenty-first century. The international community can strengthen the capacity of international law to prevent or stop aggression, including through international organizations. Liberal theorists therefore recommend the creation of international organizations as a tool for peace.⁸²

The future of international relations and international security is seen today by many politicians but also academics, as a contest between, on the one hand, the capacity and ability of States to concentrate its efforts in bilateral and multilateral cooperation and on the other hand, their historical tendency to compete and fight with each other.⁸³

The international system will remain dominated by state and competition between them, and the challenges and defiances that non-state actors to address them.

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⁸⁰ Teodor Frunzeti, *Op. Cit*, p. 83

⁸¹ Valentin Naumescu, *Spatiul securitatii Europene*, in Studii de Securitate, Bucuresti: Cavallioti, 2005, p. 45

⁸² Teodor Frunzeti, *Op. Cit.*,p. 333

⁸³ *Ibidem.* 336

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Internal and external security are ever more intertwined: our security at home depends on peace beyond our borders. 08 European Union Global Strategy.Â This Strategy is underpinned by the vision of and ambition for a stronger Union, willing and able to make a positive difference in the world. Our citizens deserve a true Union, which promotes our shared interests by engaging responsibly and in partnership with others. It is now up to us to translate this into action. The original plan for Agenda 21 and now 2013 was written by Professor Weishaupt when he founded in 1776 the Order of the Illuminati; actually a fascist Nazi organisation, which employs as their frontman, government leaders, being their visible acting puppet. " Most of our "elected leaders sold their soul to the satanic bosses to keep them hidden from the public." The recent most significant steps forwards were taken at the end of last month, during the 70th United Nations Assembly where all well-coordinated actions toward the one-world government were presented, but yet barely anyone is even talking about it. Basically Agenda 21 has been converted and renamed in a "new universal Agenda" for humanity. The challenges of the international arena should be recognized as secondary. Focusing attention and resources on critical internal needs will help to rebuild the Foundation of the strength and power of the country and with the best positions to form the response to appearing on the horizon, or potential strategic challenges and threats that will throw US into a new era." A critical distinction between the previous and current epochs is due to the fact that the security environment of the 21st century, U.S. ability to make mistakes is drastically reduced, as the time for the restoration of the destroyed capacity, may not be. Implementing the Strategy. International cooperation will be vital for building security in the next century because many of the challenges we face cannot be addressed by a single nation. Many of our security objectives are best achieved - or can only be achieved - by leveraging our influence and capabilities through international organizations, our alliances, or as a leader of an ad hoc coalition formed around a specific objective." Advancing U.S. National Interests. In our vision of the world, the United States has close cooperative relations with the world's most influential countries, and has the ability to shape the policies and actions of those who can affect our national well-being. I would rank Global Security in the Twenty-first Century as one of the finest textbooks on the market today for international security courses. It presents an innovative and effective balance of classic and contemporary dimensions of security. Another great asset is Kay's deft ability to combine theoretical approaches and policy-oriented questions and frameworks." This book addresses the dialectic between the quest for power and the search for peace, one of the most important issues of our time. A work of exceptional clarity and depth, it ought to set the agenda for how the international community understands and provides security for the rest of us. - - Christopher Coker, Professor of International Relations, Director of IDEAS, London School of Economics.