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SECURITY CHALLENGES IN THE XXI CENTURY

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Abstract:

Never in modern history of mankind were there many elements of uncertainty. Despite the many assumptions issued in recent years, few are able to discern what will happen in the medium or long term, and assumptions are accurate. Increasing the values of the components of the new security equation means that we have entered an era of strategic insecurity. The situation is even more complicated as the process of globalization continues, which means that nobody can be considered outside the game. The need for self-protection of some states may result in a third reflux democratization that end of the third reflux democratization. What are the most endangered states is not hard to guess, but no saddle democracies powers can not be considered safe.

From this perspective, new security threats require Member States and partners of NATO to work together to safeguard the common values of democracy, security and freedom. Thus, in the Riga declaration specified, "... The policy of partnership, dialogue and cooperation supported by NATO, is essential to achieve tasks and goals of the Alliance. They were encouraged strong partnership relations with other Member States of the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council (EAPC), Mediterranean Dialogue (MD) and Istanbul Cooperation Initiative (ICI). Alliance Partners supporting the values, contribute to EuroAtlantic stability and security, but also beyond. NATO missions and operations have already demonstrated the operational policies of the values of these relations of partnership with more than 80 countries outside the Alliance, which helped to support these missions and operations.

Key words: security, decisions, development, globalization, threats, actors.

1. The security environment

Current security environment is strengthened as a result of political decisions taken in November and December 2002 in Prague and Copenhagen, and the multiplication of democratic countries' efforts to build new European security architecture. Positive trends in NATO and EU relations with the Russian Federation and Ukraine and Mediterranean Dialogue stimulate the amplification process of detente, dialogue and cooperation, encouraging the construction of a new world order. One can appreciate, in this context that the current security environment has the following features:

- The collapse of bipolarity and entering a new phase. During this period, only the United States have proven capabilities and opportunities for their effective involvement in managing the major problems of mankind, are considered as the only political, economic, financial and military credible and viable superpower;
- increasingly, the clear affirmation of the European Union as a factor for stability and progress, and economic development of Japan and China's rapid military, Russia's diplomatic offensive for the state of "vigilance" against the major problems of the world is over and accelerate economic development India, all

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suggest that the long term, the new international security structure will be built on a multipolar system;

- devoted to development and international non-state actors, which are the main features of belonging to a lack of geographical area, management rules and rules specific reference to values other than the national (tend to control and manage the areas and sectors of power Flagship: ultra technology, economy, finance and last but not least, energy resources);
- the affirmation and implementation of solutions and new methodologies in development and the functioning of institutions and political organizations, economic and international security;
- The shift from collective defense function in the collective security requires not only new concepts but also the structures and procedures appropriate action. NATO is transforming itself radically develop and refine its strategy of integration and the cooperation and the consultation that the Russian Federation and Ukraine, while assuming responsibilities beyond the traditional area of responsibility;
- The initiation and assertion trends crisis management on regional considerations. Security Organizations UN and OSCE mandates to encourage the acquisition of solving international crises by the coalition or regional organizations and the establishment of forces capable of meeting that task.
- In these circumstances the new world order is being built based on principles of vocation and inspiration globalist, which are listed below:
 - The development of current world economy is based on the main pillars of strength: North America, Japan, China, the economic European Union, plus recently, Russia, located in the apparent rise and India accelerate its economic development;
 - The access to high technology, materials and energy resources and especially those with a potential risk determines not only the competition to obtain / control, but also enhances international cooperation efforts in developing a management system phenomena of proliferation and dissemination;
 - The increasing flattening of the distinction between internal problems, which falls within the sovereignty each state and foreign affairs in a determined resolve their international institutional framework;
 - The redefinition of the concept of power based on the emergence of new benchmarks: capacity retention, processing and dissemination of information, management of cross-border economy, ownership and access to high technology ; the existence of symbolic power sources, such as ethnicity or individual human values etc. The integrative processes, with competition for world power reconfiguration physiognomy, shape tomorrow's world architecture. The highlighting of the dialogue, cooperation and partnership are priority elements of stability, prosperity and basic conditions to promote their fundamental interests. Substantial enlargements of NATO and the EU confirm the viability of these processes, which sanctioned the end of the Cold War and have removed two divisions that divided the continent into opposing camps, making favorable conditions for the affirmation and strengthening of a united Europe, able to participate alongside the United States and other centers of power.

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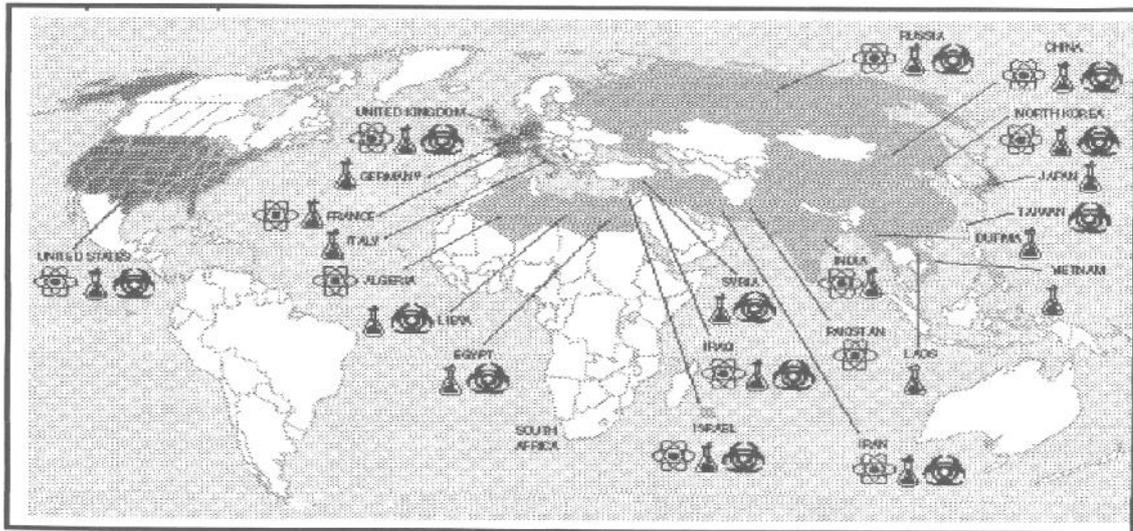


Fig.1 The proliferation of chemical, nuclear and biological world

2. Globalization - source of threat

Strengthening the globalization will not bring the end of geopolitics. Schools leading the field expected in unison that this complex controversial and contested phenomenon will bring in addition to spectacular progress in all areas of socio-economic and can spread and felt the effects of concentrated vulnerabilities in various parts of the world. Globalization, by processes that lie on a near and medium term horizon, will generate multiple tensions that will influence, not always positive, the international security environment. Fragmentation and integration, localization and internationalization, centralization and decentralization are just some of the situations that may generate uncertainty. Thus globalization is not only a direct and easy path to peace and stability. Ongoing phenomenon can also create moments that threaten to certain existing security levels and time periods. It creates a new context for expression of power held by states. Regional and international institutions, local governments and non-State actors, particularly the major transnational corporations and some NGOs, make use of the tools of globalization to combat the monopoly power of nation-states. Part of the power transferred to specialized international bodies (e.g. the fight against terrorism and organized crime), and a second run to the local level.

National governments and non-State actors, motivated not only economic issues but also those of power (domination in the region, control of resources, obtain benefits in relations with neighbors), will lead to direct threats and hazards at regional and international peace and security. Mechanisms and international institutions, until the moment of a full globalization, will act asymmetrically as the economic globalization will be done at a much faster pace, given the progress made by many existing international institutions and their development perspectives. In contrast, institutions and security arrangements will remain beyond the poor and vulnerable to all the international environment changes. The proof is the current inability of international actors to perfect and observe safety rules viable in order not to generate the kind of armed conflicts like those from Serbia, Kosovo, Afghanistan and Iraq. The development of new security structures requires strengthening the instruments for regional cooperation to reduce or even

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cancel existing threats and threats and to prevent them in the forthcoming. It is a current credible preventive strategy, which require new security standards in the security systems capable of providing early warning and have the capacity and high availability nationally and internationally.

From this perspective, the alliances and regional arrangements will remain future features of international politics, although they will adapt to new circumstances.



Fig.2 The main areas of terrorist risk in SE Europe

3. Conclusion

Until recently, military threats were perceived as the main type of threat to national security. The situation is understandable because the action was the only force that can cause irreparable loss both to the organizational states concerned and the existence of their population. The uses of force, the break of the peaceful relations between international actors end diplomatic recognition. Usual competitiveness in the political, economic and social competition is replaced by the military with a dramatic finality. The multiple, destructive, most times irreparable, the consequences of military threats we have specialists located in the heart of security concerns. Channeled to the military build-opened historical problems between states explain disproportionate emphasis placed on the military component of security, even during the current threats in other areas is higher and closer to danger. The military has an independent dynamic of development, even in states where civilian control over the military is effective. Since the military capacity is still a reality whose existence is determined both by supporting and promoting the interests of States in the international environment and strengthen national security and, if common alliances, confusion can easily arise by the State to generate signals continuously. Fear of defeat causes states to bring the armed forces to necessary parameters rejection effects perceived threats. Modernizing the armed forces may lead to fears. New generations of

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weapons are invariably of higher performance than those replaced. Outside observers, using general measures of its own responsibilities, often find it difficult to distinguish between improvements designed to bring "updated" military force and to an increase. Arms races are sources of threat generated by open or disguised military competition between states. They can cover a spectrum from subtle to "dangerous" (as it was characterized by Cold War). A low-intensity arms race can be difficult in the context of broken natural desire to maintain a military status quo of each international actor. Such a conclusion can be drawn where the GDP is allocated to military expenditure, a moderate and steady rate. Direct threats have different ways of expression: the harassment of people and goods belonging to States outside national borders in raids and incursions on its territory, the blockade and fly zones or the naval show of force, mobilization of troops to border actions of Special Forces and those of research within the state diversion target. With the current state of Romania's NATO and EU membership, an important category of military threats to our one and threats are directed, directly, on some allies or alliance generally. Although the signals are received indirectly they lead to the triggering mechanisms of defense and security in the whole system, of which Romania can not be missing as a result of obligations under the Treaty of Washington.

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