

ROMANIAN PARTICIPATIONS AND CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE SECURITY GLOBALIZING ENVIRONMENT. BENEFITS FOR THE NATIONAL SECURITY

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Abstract

Globalization is a complex phenomenon with implications of both geopolitical and institutional nature. The evolution of the globalization process as well as the involvement of the local, regional, state and international level institutions into it determine a thorough analysis of the place and role of national institutions in a globalized and globalizing world. The international structures and the national institutional structures must find those mechanisms of adapting to the challenges of a so complex process, with influences on the international order, and Romania must assume its position within the international system.

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The globalization is a complex phenomenon with implications of both geopolitical and institutional nature. The evolution of the globalization process as well as the involvement of the local, regional, state and international level institutions into it determine a thorough analysis of the place and role of national institutions in a globalized and globalizing world. The international structures and the national institutional structures must find those mechanisms of adapting to the challenges of a so complex process, with influences on the international order, and Romania must assume its position within the international system. In the international relationships, an important role is taken by the trans-Atlantic dialogue and intra-European co-operation. The coherence of partnership actions of UN, OTAN, OSCE and EU, intended to provide an efficient frame of security, of fighting against hazards and threats within the security environment, as well as the consistence if military, political, economic, social, diplomatic, scientific, cultural etc. actions are priorities from the perspective of peace, security and stability provisions of the European and Euro-Atlantic area.

The majority of globalization definitions indicates the fact that it is a multi-cause process which has as a result the fact that events occurring in a part of the world have consequences more and more ample on the societies and issued in other parts of the world.

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When the vulnerabilities, risks, threatens, hazards and aggressions are under globalization, the success of actions regarding the provision of overall security is mainly conditioned by the multi-dimensional co-operation of the international community – firstly by outlining the dialogue within institutional frame and by activating the decisive role had by the major international organizations to define the worldwide security status.

The *United Nations* brought particular contributions to the Euro-Atlantic security and stability, the Security Council of UN having further on an important liability to keep the international peace and security, also having an important role in the edification of worldwide security and stability. As well, due to its unique capacity and expertise within the field of preventive diplomacy, prevention of conflicts and management of crises, consolidation of observing the human rights, democracy and lawful state and promotion of all aspects of civil society, and the *Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe* shall play on an important role in the promotion of a joint security area. It shall contribute to the trust consolidation within the military field and to the promotion of security by cooperation. OTAN has a major role in the consolidation of Euro-Atlantic security, especially that its political role is increasing, mainly after the adoption of a new strategic concept of the Alliance in the summit of Washington, in 1999. Based on a negotiation force substantially increased during the latest decade, OTAN opened and developed the political-military partnership, strong cooperation and dialogue with other stated, shown continuous interest and receptivity. Within a geopolitical environment characterized by globalization and deepening of interdependence, the number increase of states and state factions, puppet-governments and states with no authority, antagonistic leaders and disorder, OTAN must relate and interact with the political and social environment.

The security interests and objectives of the European stated do not generate conflict statuses; the security environment is positively influenced by the European and Euro-Atlantic integration processes. Although the risks of occurring a traditional military confrontation on the European continent were significantly decreased, there still persist instability and crisis phenomena at sub-regional level and trends of fragmenting, marginalization or isolation of certain states. Countries from Central, East and South-East Europe are facing economical, social and political difficulties associated to the transition process towards the society based on the principles of democracy and market economy, which can generate sufficient risks related to the security of states within the area.

The *European Union* is passing through an internal reform process, the progresses within the evolution of the joint external policy and security, the involvement and the solution chosen by the European institutions to settle the difficult situations on the continent demonstrate that Europe undertakes a substantial role in the architecture of its own security, including the defense one, and offers models of setting up the relationships between states and nations, on rational equitable bases, by harmonizing their interests.

OTAN and EU must develop a strategic partnership, to extend beyond their cooperation in Balkans and to cover the entire spectre of political-military challenges within the security field.

As regards the Parliament, there must be considered the legitimacy problematics of political decisions at European level and the manner they respond to the challenges of globalization phenomenon. The consolidation of parliamentary dimension, both at national and European level, is intended to bring a consistent contribution in the democratic legitimization of the political process of decision making.

The risks and threatens to the Romanian security are of various natures: of political, economical-financial, informational, ethnical-religious, ecologic or military nature. Romania proves its valences of stability factor in South-East Europe by its active participation in all projects and regional and security bodies, especially by its significant involvement into the initiatives of OTAN, EU, UN and OSCE related to this area.

There is a close correlation between globalization, regional integration and national interest. The stated choose the regional integration both as a primary manner of satisfying the national interest, by multilateral cooperation with the other states, and as a modality to actively and advantageously participate in the globalization.

The European Union disposes of its own security and defense policy. That allows it, on one hand, to act in an coherent and systematical manner in order to achieve the joint security and defense, and, on the other hand, allows the member states to integrate their national policy of security and defense into the European Union's one. Thus, an efficiency amplification of the joint security and defense policy promoted by the Union, as well as of the national one. In this chapter there were shown the evolution of PESA since its foundation up to present, the institutional frame, missions carried out under the aegis of PESA, as well as the civil and military abilities of EU.

The declarative conclusion of the Cold War precipitated a re-orientation of UN operations of peace-keeping. Under the new cooperation spirit, the Security Council founded ampler and more complex missions, by often having the mandate to apply the peace agreements between the heroes of conflicts within some countries. The notion of "peace-keeping" commenced to include more and more non-military elements precisely to ensure the peace sustainability. The Un department for peace-keeping operations was created in 1992 with the purpose of supporting the increasing demand of complex operations.

Our country perceives and decides its future evolution within the European and international context by an opening as larger as possible to tall cooperation forms. Romania has actively involved itself in the structuration and operationalization process of European Policy of Security and Defense, also contributing to the discussions within the Convention on the Future of Europe regarding the Treaty for setting up a Constitution for Europe, to those for the drawing up of the European

Strategy for Security and participating in the development of concepts related to the Reform of security field, Civil-Military Coordination and Long Term Vision as regards the European capacities. The positions expressed by the Romanian representatives within the various activities reflected the will of our country to play a role suitable to its potential, as well as the support for the affirmation of the European Union as a global and responsible player of the international system.

The contribution of our country in the globalized security environment is important, when it comes to the obligations resulting from the quality of a member of OTAN, or it comes to the contribution to PESA implementation, or when it comes to the participation in the operations developed under the UN aegis. The advantage lays also on the Romanian part, the benefits for its intern security being obvious.

Romania has the major role in the securing of Eastern frontiers of OTAN and EU. By undertaking a long term vocation and commitment, Romania intends to become a vector of stability, democracy and Euro-Atlantic values within the region and an anchor of this region towards the Occident. Romania undertakes a long term commitment to invest into the extension of democracy area, market economy, of values characterizing an open society as far as possible to the East.

CONCLUSIONS

A series of conclusions regarding the place and role of the institutional system from the perspective of national security in a globalizing external environment resulted:

- The globalization phenomenon shall involve more and more states, with benefic effects especially on the field of the economy, diplomacy, human rights and consolidation of community and national security.

- The international bodies shall proceed to consolidate their role and their cooperation with the national ones shall increase, deciding together on the practical modalities to strengthen the global and national security. The crisis management has become an important component of the strategies of international bodies.

- The national security policy is a process implying drawing up, decision-making process, implementation and assessment. Its drawing up must be transparent and participating.

- The security interests of Romania are based on the values assumed and promoted by the Romanian society, the final objective is to provide prosperity, protection and safety to its members, as well as the state stability and continuity.

- The organization and working of public administration authorities at central and local level as well as the professional structures playing a role in the implementation of National security Strategy of Romania must be based on the compliance with the principles of full legality, political equidistance, objectivity and impartiality.

- Romania has actively involved itself in the process of crisis management. Its contributions are highly recognized both by the allies with which we acted as well as the host countries where various operations have been carried out.

- OTAN and EU achieved a high importance and security finality, at regional, continental and global level.

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