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Bogdan AURESCU

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ABSTRACT

This paper makes a comparative analysis of the texts of three Agreements concluded in the field of missile defense, regulating the participation of Romania, Poland and the Czech Republic to various stages of the missile defense project of the United States. The Romanian-US Agreement of 2011 is the first legal instrument fully negotiated and finalized under the new approach on missile defense proposed by the US (the European Phased Adaptive Approach - EPAA).

The latter two Agreements, concluded in 2008, represented sources of inspiration for the former, even if only the Polish-US Agreement entered into force (also in 2011), after being amended to correspond to the EPAA. The relevance of the analysis is represented by the fact that the implementation of the Romanian-US Agreement will be the next step in the creation of the NATO Missile Defense System, after the Deveselu site will become operational in 2015.

The analysis shows the comparative legal advantages of the 2011 Romanian-US Agreement: it has a more comprehensive and explicit regulation, inter alia, of the qualification of the relationship of the host nation with US and NATO, of the security guarantees provided for the host State, of the jurisdiction of the host State over the Base, of the command and control of the Ballistic Missile Defense System, of the claims for damages by the Ballistic Missile Defense System outside the national territory, of the use of the system exclusively for self-defense purposes in accordance with International Law.

THE MAIN PRINCIPLES OF DEVELOPING STRUCTURES OF THE CZECH ARMY TASK FORCES MILITARY OPERATIONS

Jiri CERNY

Igor KRIVOS

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ABSTRACT

The authors' object is to render primary information about current situations and evolutionary trends of developing structures of the Czech Army task forces for NATO and EU military operations.

The task forces of the Czech Army are supposed to primarily collaborate as an element of multinational forces, mainly as an element of NATO or EU coalitions. Harmonization of doctrinal principles, attitudes and methods of operational planning of the Czech Army with allied standards is a very important necessity at this time.

For execution of a military operation it is essential to develop required abilities and capacities of manpower and equipment (task forces) and subsequently to deploy them to carry out specific

operational tasks (missions). The Czech Army is actively integrated into a process of creation of NATO and EU task forces.

Operational planning process and creation of manpower and equipment of the Czech Army for military operation are harmonizing in accordance with NATO operational planning process for participation of the Czech Armed Forces in multinational operations.

ETHICS IN TERRORISM?

Iulia CRACIUN

Razvan Alexandru ENACHE

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ABSTRACT

We participated and are still taking part in the global war against terror. We generally see those who fight for their own causes as being terrorists but the question that emerges is “Are they really terrorists?” The answer is hard to discover but we must take into account that these people in the opinion of the masses which support them are the freedom fighters to whom they can look up to and can realize their dreams of independence, social justice or whatever their fighting for.

Somewhat we must find a way to cover the gap between the lack of ethics on the side of the terrorists and on our side because the methods that the democracies are forced to use against them can sometimes lead to disaster.

THE SNIPERS – AN IMPORTANT TACTICAL CAPABILITY IN THE EQUATION OF CONTEMPORARY CONFLICTS

Valerica CRUCERU

pg. 222

ABSTRACT

The snipers are elite military personnel operating often isolated from their own forces, having the mission of observing the area of operations, gathering raw data and intelligence, and striking by surprise important objectives of the enemy. The importance of snipers is given by the effectiveness of their actions, the degradation of enemy’s operational potential being followed by a clear damaging effect over its morale. Through self control and accurate hits, the snipers have become a feared element on every battlefield. Snipers have been used generally, as an integrated element within the own battlefield disposition, as a nomadic element, in the area between the tactical battle disposition systems of the opponents, and inside the enemy lines. During low intensity conflicts snipers are selectively used, being located in key points in terrain, monitoring the avenues of approach, eliminating human targets and incapacitating some technical assets. The scout-sniper team represents an important tactical capability, an effective piece of a modern operational gear, its presence being a beneficial constant for the own troops, deployed into the theaters of operations.

EUROPEAN POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS IN SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE AFTER THE LISBON TREATY

Florin-Eduard GROSARU

pg. 229

ABSTRACT

In today’s world, it is highly unlikely to witness a traditional armed conflict in Europe. However, as a consequence of the compensation theory, there are frozen conflicts not in the form empirical weapon involvement, but as manifestations of instability and regional crises, which leads to the fragmentation and even isolation of some states. The lessons learned during the 1990s have pushed towards the adoption of significant decisions for the purpose of enhancing security and defense of the European Union member states in the sense of developing external political trends as well as European policies of defense and security.

THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM FROM THE VIEW OF SECURITY AND STABILITY ASPECTS

Radoslav IVANČÍK

Pavel NECAS

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ABSTRACT

Today's international system is influenced by a dynamic transformation period full of questions, to which there is no simple and definite answer. The complex interplay of many factors, makes it extraordinarily difficult to foresee a new, relatively stable, world order, even with the presence of what is perceived today as the sole super or hyper power, which might even be described as an empire. Simultaneously, we are witnessing the emergence of the "super empowered individual", for whom the world is reduced to a global village. This fact means that uncontrolled violence may strike at any time and place. Both extremes of power operate on the basis of entirely different interests, thus tending to produce a permanent state of structural instability. The international community is therefore facing a long term challenge to identify the conditions for a new equilibrium of legitimate stability.

SCHENGEN AREA IN THE CURRENT SECURITY ENVIRONMENT

Ileana METEA

pg. 242

ABSTRACT

In the current international security system, the Schengen area as a factor of European identity is referring to freedom of movement within the borders of the signatory states of the Schengen Agreement. Under a well-established Acquis and legislation, citizens of states in this area enjoy extra freedom with all that this entails, from the lack of border controls and to the possibility of obtaining a job without the requirement of documents. Schengen is a challenge especially for the agreement states' authorities since they must continually prove the ability to ensure and guarantee the safety at all levels of the states that constitute this space.

MASS COMMUNICATION – COMPONENT OF HUMAN SECURITY INSURANCE STRATEGY IN CRISIS AND CONFLICT MANAGEMENT

Nicoleta MUNTEANU

pg. 249

ABSTRACT

Creating a relationship between media and structures involved in crisis or conflict is based on the establishment of strategies to reduce negative impacts on individual security, in other words, decreasing the degree of human insecurity.

Media communication strategy takes shape according to certain criteria, based on the theoretical aspects of communication in crisis and conflict situations; our approach is to present concepts of mass communication, crisis, conflict, communication strategy, public relations, human security and then to analyze the interference of mass communication and human security, focusing on these two teeth interdependencies and insisting on the effects media have on individual security.

ROMANIA'S ENERGY SECURITY IN THE EUROPEAN CONTEXT IN THE ERA OF GLOBALIZATION

Lucian STANCILA

Alin CIRDEI

pg. 256

ABSTRACT

Energy security is an issue increasingly brought into question, both by States and by international organisations, in the conditions under which conventional energy resources are about to run out, and the world is not yet prepared to continue development without them. At european

level, efforts are made to identify solutions for the energy security of the Member States, through the adoption of measures to ensure the continuity of oil supplies and allowing gradual changeover to other renewable energy sources, given that the overwhelming proportion of Europe dependence on external sources. Romania, as a Member State of the European Union must be integrated on this direction and to contribute to the European effort to achieve energy security, by taking the maximum advantages of geographical location and natural potential. Energy security is not absolute, total energy and independence of our country is an illusion, however this should not discourage us, but must determine us to act more determined to achieve the ambitious objectives fixed at EU level.

THEORIES OF ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY IN WESTERN DEMOCRACIES

Eugen STRAUTIU

pg. 263

ABSTRACT

The quantity and diversity of thought on environmental security are impressive. From the feedback point on specific environmental issues, which explains the doctrinal systems and models of development policy instruments, extending the approach to scientific and philosophical systems or even the proclamation ending ecology as religion future ecological mosaic appears to us highly ideological the nuanced, fragmented, contradictory. Metaphorical speaking, environmentalists thinkers appear as “green of all colors”.

Between environmental ideological orientations, are required to note the political ecology, eco-fascism, eco-anarchism, deep ecology, social ecology or spiritual ecology. Together, these currents of thought outlines a total concept of natural human existence, offering existential paradigm in all aspects of individual and social human existence.

CIVIL-MILITARY RELATIONS IN CRISIS MANAGEMENT I

Florin ZANFIR

pg. 275

ABSTRACT

Within the last two decades Civil-Military Relations have changed dramatically in terms of fundamental approach, core functions and specific tools, until the point they are indispensable in nowadays-military operations. This transformation naturally imposed itself due to the new global security challenges and operational environment. This article aims to analyze the features of the civil-military relations in the various types of crisis context. It starts with questioning the broader notion of interaction between civil and military organizations, along with different types of terms in use to define it, and continues with a review of civil-military cooperation specificities as in NATO and own national conceptual framework. The second part deals with NATO operations in Afghanistan and the civil-military relations' role in complex crisis. It brings a firsthand perspective on the intricate nature of civil-military interaction in operations as the author served two tours of duty in the Civil-Military Cooperation field within Regional Command South, Afghanistan. The article concludes with some recommendations and possible ways for future development.

SOCIAL-BEHAVIOURAL SCIENCES

CONSIDERATIONS ON PRIVILEGED WILLS WITHIN NEW CIVIL CODE

REGULATORY

Lica FARCAS

pg. 281

ABSTRACT

This study attempts a comprehensive approach in the light of privileged wills Law. 287/2009 of the Civil Code. In this regard, were analyzed military wills, the will of the hospital in a health

institution, the will made in special circumstances (epidemics, disasters, war), and the will made on board of a ship or aircraft.

COMMUNICATIVE ACTIVITIES USED FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF ORAL COMMUNICATION IN E.M.P. CLASSES

Carmen PRECUP

Oana Iuliana STEFANESCU

pg. 287

ABSTRACT

E.M.P. is based on finding out the purposes that a learner of a foreign language has when trying to communicate and the communicative needs that come out from those specialized purposes.

These purposes are generally based on the ability to communicate with people having the same specialization.

If in the first year of study E.M.P. is based on the development of writing and also of communicative skills, the second one should be based on the development of speaking skills. That is exactly why my paper tries to focus on the communicative activities. “We explain nature but we understand spiritual life”.

MANAGEMENT AND ECONOMICS

CONSIDERATIONS ON THE EU DEFENSE INITIATIVES FOR DEALING WITH SHRINKING DEFENSE BUDGETS

Maria CONSTANTINESCU

pg. 292

ABSTRACT

The concerns of the EU members in relation to solving the various problems generated by the economic crisis have determined a more realistic approach to designing the European security and defense, leading to new ideas or the refining of older, not sufficiently explored ones. In this respect, the concept of pooling and sharing defense resources has been considered as a potential solution to the problem of diminished defense budgets in the European area. Although it offers numerous benefits, the concept is also accompanied by various challenges, related to political, economic, social and military difficulties and costs.

In this respect, a SWOT analysis to the concept of pooling and sharing may provide a clearer view on the future ways of action and improvements that need to be implemented to optimize the cooperation between EU members in the defense area.

For the concept of P&S to work, there is also the need for the EU to find ways of offering incentives for the member states to embrace the increased cooperation, specialization and avoid duplication, achieving a proper balance between common and national capabilities needs and priorities .

IMPLICATIONS OF THE GLOBALIZATION OF BUSINESSES AND OF THE INTERNATIONALIZATION OF ORGANIZATIONS IN THE MANAGEMENT OF THE MILITARY ORGANIZATION

Dumitru IANCU

Anca DINICU

pg. 299

ABSTRACT

The functioning of any organization, regardless of its characteristics (size, specialization, etc.) depends on the modalities of manifestation of its surrounding environment. Currently, the scale reached by the phenomena of globalization of the businesses and of the internationalization of organizations determines a major and continuous change of the surrounding environment of any company or organization and influences them directly or indirectly. With reference only to this

simple argument we consider and sustain that the phenomena of globalization of the businesses and of the internationalization of organizations have much more profound implications for the management and the functioning of the Romanian military organization than for any other organization.

STRATEGIC PLANNING MODEL OF INTERNAL AUDIT IN THE FIELD OF DEFENSE

Florin Petre OANTA

pg. 305

ABSTRACT

Strategic planning internal audit means the process based on risk analysis by entities to be audited, and homework assignments to be carried out to them, in a horizon of 3 years, in order to achieve the consistency of the internal audit structure objectives with those of entities assigned to it.

Not all public entities in defense must be audited in accordance with the same service intervals, the frequency of the internal audit missions being dictated by the results of the risk analysis associated with various structures, processes, activities, programs/projects or operations: High risk-audit each year, medium risk - audit every two years and low-risk-audit once every three years.

This approach offers one of the original strategic planning internal audit, which has proved its usefulness and functionality in practical application, by which can be taken up and integrated the advantages of two methods established in the literature, namely: RADAR System (Resources of Audit Department allocated by overshooting and GRID-MODEL).

ESSENTIAL FEATURES OF IMPLEMENTING THE PDTS METHODOLOGY WITHIN IT&C PROJECTS EXECUTION

Nicolae-Alexandru PANA

pg. 310

ABSTRACT

Analyzing the specific features of implementing IT&C projects and their complexity in relation to the technological realities existing in contemporary society, we can conclude that the implementation of IT&C projects generates an increased number of threats and risks compared to the other types of projects. Therefore, project and / or risk managers that operate in this area today, especially those working in public institutions, should be supported in the processes that they undertake in the managed projects.

A critical analysis on the existing methodologies of risk management makes it difficult to say which is the most effective. Each of them proves its worth in relation to the type of projects, the environment in which they are implemented, as well as the factors involved in their implementation. Therefore, each of them has proven viability, their successful implementation being conditioned by specific adaptation to each organization and type of project.

In the light of this issue, the proposed methodology, in this case PDTS, accounts for these features and integrates them in the used approach, in order to capture all extended operating capabilities. In this way, through the common structure of the risk management process, the risk exposure for each major factor involved in the project is minimized.

COMPARATIVE STUDY REGARDING THE TOOLS USED FOR SECURITY RISK MANAGEMENT

Bogdan TIGANOAIA

pg. 319

ABSTRACT

This paper tackles the problem of the security risk management in an organization. The core of the paper is a comparative study regarding the tools used for security risk management. The tools were identified and analysed in detail through a template, the data obtained from different specialized sources was used for comparative study based on representative common criterions.

The paper finally presents some conclusions regarding the tools used for security risk management in an organization.

CHANGE LEADERSHIP FOR PROCESS IMPROVEMENT

Cezar VASILESCU

pg. 326

ABSTRACT

This article focuses on the human impacts of initiatives to improve business processes. Topics include the human impact of informing vs. automating, barriers to imposed changes with special emphasis on resistance to change, and influence techniques to gain commitment from “sponsors” who can legitimize a transformation and “targets” that must actually make the change. The article also stresses the importance of institutionalizing changes in the organization’s culture as a main factor for a successful transformation process.

TECHNICAL SCIENCES

MILITARY LOGISTICS BASIC APPROACH AS A SYSTEM

Dorel BADEA

Silviu-Mihai PETRISOR

pg. 334

ABSTRACT

Under the impact of architectural changes that characterize modern battle space we are facing a new stage in transforming the military logistics transformation associated vector coordinates, some of the most important pairs likely to be formed are as following: multidimensionality, modularity, initiative- flexibility, digitization-dynamic. Seeking for the optimal ensuring, given the characteristics mentioned above, implies finding a solution that essentially maximizes a quantitative / qualitative report, based on some rigorous basis, report meant to ensure the judicious development, feasibility relevant research. Current theoretical and practical studies, in the field, bring attention to a variety of approaches, while the chosen one for this scientific approach is the systemic type.