THE IRAQ WAR: THE COMPLEXITY OF A HYBRID WARFARE

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Abstract: *The modern era illustrates a new image of conflicts and wars.Given that the globalization phenomenon has rapidly expanded, military operations are multidimensional and carried out successively or simultaneously in order to achieve expected effects. The war was reconfigured in terms of the existence of hybrid threats.This article aims to identify the hybrid characteristics of the Iraq war, through a case study. Following the analysis, we identified various tactics, methods and means adopted by the Iraqi forces and specific to a hybrid war. The coalition troops faced a combination of symmetrical and asymmetrical fights initiated by the enemy. In the context of multiple existing threats, we highlighted how the operational environment becomes more complex and dynamic.Identifying and managing the hybrid aspects of the Iraq war is a necessary and priority condition for developing viable solutions to new types of hybrid threats, as well as their application in future armed conflicts.*

Keywords: hybrid warfare, Iraq war, hybrid threats, terorrism;

Introduction

Over time, there has been a significant evolution in the military environment, both in terms of the strategies used and in terms of the means selected to achieve the objectives. Regardless of the methods or tools used during the conduct of military actions, past experience has demonstrated to the present society the destructive nature of war. This is an absolutely necessary instrument to achieve certain interests and goals, but it must be mentioned that war is an exclusively social phenomenon with military and political tendencies in its evolution.

Nowadays, more and more analysts and theorists are talking about the war of the future, other than the classical, conventional one. If the classic war had the primary purpose of defeating, destroying all the enemy's military power, the war of the future aims at destroying the enemy through indirect attacks, through specific procedures such as: guerrilla warfare, psychological influence and intoxication of information systems on a high scale.

The emergence and development of such a war was favored by the process of globalization. World states arm themselves with equipment and weapons systems of last generation. A major consequence of this phenomenon is the possibility of simultaneous outbreak of numerous armed conflicts between the forces and means well trained and organized. The massive development of technology imposed practically a new type of war, which is acting in a multidimensional space.

Hybrid warfare - conceptual boundaries

Hybrid warfare is a new concept, which does not yet have a generally accepted definition, in the literature there are several perspectives. A comprehensive definition of hybrid warfare implies "*the framework in which a state / non-state actor adopts the useing of the armed forces against another state or non-state actor, by simultaneously employing conventional and unconventional means of fighting, as well as by permanently adapting the means / instruments specific to the political, military, economic, social, informational or even diplomatic field, in order to achieve the political-military objectives proposed to be achieved*"[1].

Another definition found in the specialized literature defines hybrid warfare as "the simultaneous, adaptive and complex combination of conventional weapons, irregular tactics and terrorist acts, carried out by individuals or groups with high criminal behavior in a combat space, to achieve political goals"[2]. Author Frank Hoffman, who proposed the above definition, refers to the integration of all resources in order to obtain the best tactics and procedures for achieving the objectives.

From the perspective of the cause-effect phenomenon, at the basis of the hybrid war lies the hybrid threats. From the point of view of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, **hybrid threats** are defined as "*threats from any adversary, current or potential, including state actors, non-state actors or terrorist groups with proven or probable ability to simultaneously engage in achieving their goals. , both conventional and unconventional means*"[3].]. Thus, the combination of these components is defined by a decentralized management, with no restrictions action, beyond the traditional means in an adaptive manner to achieve the goals.

The term hybrid threats means the broad spectrum of conflicting circumstances such as: "*cyber wars, scenarios of asymmetric conflicts, global terrorism, piracy, illegal migration, corruption, ethnic and religious conflicts, resource security, demographic, organized crime and the spread of the weapon of mass destruction*"[4].

The main threat of an irregular warfarein present, is represented by terrorism. Terrorism involves the illegal use of violence or the threat of violence, often motivated by religious, political or other ideological beliefs, to instill fear and compel governments or societies to achieve the goals that are usually political[5]. Terrorism has a surprising character and is characterized by ferocity, assuming the use of acts of physical and / or mental violence, in order to establish a regime of fear and terror.

Another unregulated threat that threatens the security of society at international level is *insurgency*. This represents "*an organized movement aimed at the overthrow, undermine the state order, through the use of different actions, as well as the armed conflict*"[6].The insurgency aims to reduce the political power, as well as the armed forces targeted, thus favoring the achievement of the set objectives. The resources available during the insurgency actions are limited and require a longer period of time, in order to cause damage to the opponents. In this way, it avoids armed confrontation and uses unconventional means to diminish adverse power, through propaganda, intimidation, as well as actions to diminish political power.

Closely related to the insurgency, aimed at changing the political regime, gaining independence, approving some rights or other extremist ideas, is the *guerrilla war*. Guerrilla warfare also takes place over a long period of time, with limited resources, aiming to weaken opponents through raids, sabotages, attacks, which endanger local security, small groups infiltrating the population. According to NATO guerrilla warfare, they represent "*military and paramilitary operations carried out in hostile territory or held by the enemy by irregular, predominantly indigenous forces*"[7].

Under these conditions, the armed forces must be able to act regardless of the terrain and the situation in which the conflict takes place. Counter-warfare actions imply a high

degree of complexity and require the existence of a well-informed and trained leader, who will efficiently conduct the operation, in an independent manner.

The operational environment can be severely affected by organized crime groups. This irregular threat endangers the level of stability of the operations carried out in the respective conflict area. Organized crime groups are groups of at least three persons who act in order to commit serious crimes, such as murder, harassment, threatening, smuggling, forgery of various goods, cyber frauds, as well as drug trafficking, weaponstrafficking or even human trafficking. to obtain a benefit, generally financially.

In the current context of the operational environment, cyber space has become increasingly important, given that technology has reached an advanced level, where information is the basis of any military operation. Through the cyber space, fast communication is ensured, which promotes propaganda and manipulation actions, as well as the distortion and intoxication of information. This is a major tool for developing a hybrid war. Also, cyber space is a way to recruit, exploit and coordinate extremist forces, insurgency or guerrilla forces.

Cyber-attacks "*can influence the supply chain, strategic support, political decision-making, weapon systems, and try to undermine the ability to carry out operations in the execution of basic tasks"*[8].To counter cyberattacks, as well as other hybrid warfare, it is necessary to permanently adapt the cyber security and objectively evaluate the threats from the cyber spectrum throughout the hybrid war.

The hybrid characteristics of the wars in Iraq
A. The First Persian Gulf War
The modern era constitutes and illustrates a new image of conflicts and wars. Multidimensionality, complexity and dynamism are essential features of modern and current conflicts.

The first conflict in the Persian Gulf area (August 2, 1990 - February 28, 1991) was a war between a coalition force, representing the United Nations and led by the United States, and the Iraqi state army under Saddam Hussein. The war was a consequence of Kuwait's annexation of the state.

Following the analysis, we identified various tactics, methods and means adopted by the Iraqi forces and specific to a hybrid war. Iraqi troops have set fire to hundreds of oil wells on the border with Kuwait, used improvised and criminal means that spread terror and inhuman suffering, and used local authorities consisting of civilians and military without uniforms or insignia. Also, Saddam Hussein promoted and developed an extensive media campaign, asking all people to fight against the common invader.

Another aspect of the hybrid approach to this war has been the use of Republican Guards in many cities in southern Iraq. These represented elite forces and strengthened the conventional armed forces in the respective areas. The Republican Guard forces did not differ from the local population, wearing no uniforms or other forms of markings. In this way, Saddam Hussein strengthened control in sensitive areas and monitored the civilian population and coalition forces. The hybrid methods, techniques, tactics, and means used in the first Gulf War were developed and greatly amplified during the second Iraq war.

A.   The Second Persian Gulf War. The invasion of Iraq
The second Gulf War began with the invasion of Iraq, a direct consequence of the terrorist attack of September 11, 2001. Coalition troops faced a combination of symmetrical and asymmetrical fighting initiated by the enemy, while maintaining the stability and security of operation through population control in the operation area. The difficulty was found in identifying the true enemy and how to neutralize it, without involving the civilian population.

Iraqi forces organized and used local militias, consisting of policemen, civilians and former military, who acted in isolation, without wearing uniform or military marks. Also, part of the civilian population sustained the insurgency by supporting it, which made the mission of the allied forces in the control of the area of responsibility even more difficult.

Following military action on Iraqi territory, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization defined asymmetric warfare as "*a situation in which an opposing force uses different means, methods and /or rules to circumvent or remove the adversary's strengths, while exposes its weakness to achieve disproportion*"[9].

In the many threats to the alliance, the Iraqi insurgency used a combined tactic, targeting both conventional tactics carried out by organized military troops, but also unconventional or asymmetrical procedures, such as guerrilla warfare.

The most obvious effect on the alllied forces was the use of improvised explosive devices (IED). These have caused multiple casualties among the local population and have created suffering among the military. IEDs are not intended to destroy, but rather to cause physical and mental trauma. The IED proved to be a good tool for psychological attack in the theater of operations, the suffering created by it was reflected in the way the military perceives and acts.

Al-Qaeda and ISIS also used propaganda as a means of manipulating and influencing the population. In the information war developed by the terrorist groups, the US military could not slow the course of pro-jihadist information. Numerous videos, translated into several languages, including English, French and German, showing cruel and mean actions and events carried out by the terrorist group leaders. Actions such as: beheading, arson of persons, shooting in the head, etc., created terror and at the same time promoted and recruited new members within the organization.

In the context of asymmetric conflicts, insurgents have flexible and adaptive structures. They adapt permanently to the occupied territory, as well as to the personnel they have at their disposal. They are constantly recruiting supporters for their cause and purchasing and developing new weapon systems and technologies. Also, the insurgency uses children, often up to 10 years old, to attack the alliance's military. This fact makes the mission of the military difficult to combat insurgency.

In this war, unconventional or asymmetrical forces and means were used permanently to create maximum damage to the opponent. The insurgents recruited followers with various technical skills to enhance the hybrid ability of the group. In the Iraq war, various asymmetrical techniques of surprise and annihilation of the military were used. A concrete example is the use of vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) or suicide attacks by explosive-laden vehicles (VBIED- Suicidal Vehicle Borne Improvised Explosive Device). All of this had a bigger effect, with the insurgents being able to drive trucks to destroy potential obstacles, then detonating huge amounts of explosive. In this way the number of victims increases.

Conclusions

In the context of hybrid warfare, it involves "a combination of conventional, unconventional and asymmetrical means, including political and ideological handling of conflicts, and which may contain a combination of special operations and conventional military forces"[10].In other words, the enemy seeks to combine conventional and unconventional threats, spontaneously and unpredictably, to cause as much damage as possible.

The plan for counteracting hybrid actions aims to identify them early, prepare forces to deal with unpredictablesituations, as well as the ability of commanders to take the most effective decisions in a timely manner, in accordance with the necessity of the battlefield.

Therefore, the two wars in the Persian Gulf area have included both conventional forms of combat and a wide range of hybrid battle forms. Most of the actions taken on Iraqi territory faced hybrid threats.Iraqi forces, and later al-Qaeda and ISIS terrorists, criminals, Shiite radicals supported by the Iranians and supporters of Saddam Hussein's regime, have given the hybrid form to the war through numerous guerrilla battles, through the use and permanent adaptation of unconventional, asymmetrical, setting up of small cells of irregular forces, approaching unconventional tactics, actions specific to the information war, excessive propaganda, actions specific to the psychological war and promoting and imposing the terror carried to the extreme.

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STATE AND INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS COMBATING TERRORISM

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Abstract: *Terrorist attacks are and will be out of the ordinary, devoid of any morality and beyond any rules of peace and war. They target everything which is vulnerable - states, governments, public institutions, international organisations, urban agglomerations and public places, infrastructure, communications networks, and especially people. One of the most important goals of the terrorism is to bring horror, indignation, panic and fear. This paper aims to identify how the state and international institutions are struggling to combat terrorism and why countering terrorism must be based on the joint effort of the entire international community, and all the structures with responsibilities at the national, regional and global level.*

Keywords: anti-terrorist, counter-terrorism, Europol, terrorist group.

Introduction

Terrorism is a threat to internal security and can be dangerous also for the international security. It can influence the relationship of peace between the states or the improvement and functioning of the common institutions. The battle against terrorism is a constant process with challenges of global nature.

Growing amplitude and harshness of the terrorist attacks, engagement of very dangerous and complex methods, including potential and actual use of the mass destruction weapons, increasing the influence of terrorist organisations or terrorist groups, need more attention from the civil society and its governmental and non-governmental organisations at not only national, but also international level. [1]

Therefore, only the common and well-organised effort can bring distinguishable results in the fight against terrorism, and this global problem came to attention for a lot of states and institutions, including the most important international organisations.

1.   Internal institutions combating terrorism

Combating terrorism is not the easiest target and cannot be accomplished in a limited time. Firstly, the state should discover all the methods used by the terrorists and understand their strategies, how do they strike and in what ways they have been most successful over time. If the internal institutions can find out all of the ways they may attack, it will be much easier to organise defences and stop them, but this aim is very hard to fulfill because it is very difficult for a state to fight alone against the terrorist groups. Nations are distinctive in how they strengthen their counter-terrorism policy.

The National Security Strategy of Romania presents that terrorism is included among the main threats to the national security. Combating the possible factors generated by the evolution of the international terrorist phenomenon and its influences on the security status of Romania is an effective objective for Romanian internal institutions. The national Prevention Strategy and fighting Terrorism is the fundamental doctrinal document that solidifies the interests and needs of internal security of the Romanian society, by strengthening its self-protection mechanisms against the terrorist phenomenon. For instance, the field of action and competence of the Romanian Intelligence Service, respectively of its anti-terrorist structure, is represented by the prevention of the materialisation of a threat to the national security, by disrupting the intentions or capacities of a terrorist entity and by eliminating the vulnerabilities, risk factors or danger states. [2]

Another example is represented by France, which is building its counter-terrorism battle by using the right legislation. Moreover, a senior magistrate specialised into terrorism problems is in charge of defence against terrorism. The counter-terrorism structure is a part of the Directorate General of External which has been given increased manpower and resources. The Anti-Terrorist Coordination is established to integrate the internal institutions which are struggling against terrorism attacks. [3]

German internal institutions count on intelligence, the correct appliance of law, and state's attorney to anticipate the terrorist warnings and to discover and catch the possible terrorists. The most significant national authorities for combating terrorism are the Federal Criminal Police Office and the German Federal Police, together being subordinated to the Ministry of the Interior, and the Federal Public Prosecutor General. [4]

Besides the high level of professionalism necessary for the planning of combating terrorism operations, the leaders of a state must conceive their anti-terrorist strategies according to the real competence of the unit which they are leading.

2.   European institutions fighting to combat terrorism

The sixth Title of the Treaty on the European Union, named "*Stipulations on the Cooperation with the Police and of the Judicial Cooperation in Criminal Matter*", contains legal means and fighting means against the organised crime and the terrorism. Its purpose is to anticipate and combat: racism and xenophobia, terrorism, trade of humans, gun traffic, corruption and fraud.

The 2001 terrorist attacks represented the start point for the EU commanders and governments of the member states to think about creating a powerful system of preventing the terrorism. Terrorism has no borders anymore. Terrorists have repeatedly hit countries such as: France, Sweden, Belgium, the Great Britain, Germany, Spain and Russia. In the meantime, most of the European countries altered by the terrorist attacks have taken some measures to empower the border control, to check the means of transport, to survey the essential traffic points, to protect the ports, to detect and limit the CBRN weapons, to train the intervention teams, and to manage the consequences. This is the time when EU has established a common definition of terrorism and a list of terrorist groups, an EU arrest warrant, enhanced means to turn off the terrorist financing, and new methods to strengthen the external EU border controls. The EU has been working to support Europol, has institute a Counterterrorism Coordinator, in part to increase the intelligence-sharing among EU member states. Moreover, in December 2005, the EU adopted a new counter-terrorism strategy to "*prevent, protect, pursue, and respond to the international terrorist threat,*" as well as a plan to combat radicalisation and terrorist recruitment. [5]

To ensure an efficient response to the late and dangerous challenges, the European Counter Terrorism Centre (ECTC) was constituted by the Europol. This is an operations centre and hub of expertise which think about the spreading necessity for the EU to reinforce

its response to acts of terror. The ECTC concentrates on: *"international cooperation among counter terrorism authorities; online terrorist propaganda and extremism (through the EU Internet Referral Unit); illegal arms trafficking; sharing intelligence and expertise on terrorism financing (through the Terrorist Finance Tracking Program and the Financial Intelligence Unit); tackling foreign fighters and providing operational support upon a request from a EU Member State for investigations."* [6]

The European Council of March 2004 decided to create the function of EU coordinator for combating terrorism, as a protection measure of the Madrid attempts. The targets of the EU coordinator consist of: making effective the activity developed at the EU level in the context of combating terrorism; coordinating the activity of the EU Council in the field of combating terrorism; supervising all the mechanisms for combating terrorism available for EU and laying down certain periodic reports to the EU Council. [7]

3.   U.S.-EU cooperation against terrorism

The United States of America and Europe have established a collaboration agreement to prevent terrorism since 2009 and they have improved their alliance in Justice and Home Affairs area. In the summer of 2010, the US and the EU signed a "Declaration on Counter-terrorism" which had the target to amplify the US-EU connection and to point out the engagement of both parts to fight against terrorism respecting the legal limits. In 2011, President's National Strategy for Counter-terrorism demanded that in extension to collaborating with the European partners, *"the United States will continue to partner with the European Parliament and European Union to maintain and advance counterterrorism efforts that provide mutual security and protection to citizens of all nations while also upholding individual rights."* [8] As a result, The Secretary of State, US Attorney General, and the Secretary of Homeland Security attend some organised meetings with their counterparts in Europe once a year, and a US-EU working structure made up of specialist officials discusses the issues of global terrorism every six months. One of the main goals of these meetings is to highlight the measures needed to combat the phenomenon of terrorism.

US and EU institutions have also determined some mutual contact. Europol has sent two officers to Washington to support the counter-terrorism battle, and the US has enlisted an FBI agent in The Hague, Netherlands, to cooperate with the Europol against terrorism. The US and the EU have been efficient allies in struggle to trail and block the terrorist funding. The two partners collaborate often in order to decrease the terrorist's money and to development the international financial analytical means.

Both the United States and the EU appear committed to fostering closer cooperation in the areas of counter-terrorism, law enforcement, border controls, and transport security. As mentioned before, the president of the US has widely maintained the former president policies of commitment with the EU in the field of counter-terrorism. New approaches to the security environment are needed to deal with a phenomenon of such intensity and with multiple manifestations such as terrorism. This pact between the US and the EU made possible to discover which these approaches are. [9]

Conclusion

Following the transformation of the terrorist phenomenon, it can be foreseen that the terrorist actions will definitely pursue in the future, expanding quantitatively and qualitatively, especially as some radical organisations resort to terrorism to accomplish certain political goals.

The complexity, dissimilarity and resourcefulness of terrorist actions, the level of psychological and struggle training, the endowment and the mobility of structures, make it more necessary than ever to train special, international, institutionalised forces to fight in

order to combat terrorist organisations. The resources currently available to terrorists are impressive. Professional terrorists have information networks, information transmission channels, real arsenals that include professional weapons, remote commanded electronic explosive devices and high explosives. Moreover, terrorist attacks are taking place at the end of long and misleading actions to gather data on the potential victim, its program and the means of protection available to it. These are the reasons why international institutions need to join forces to prevent or increase the power of terrorist organisations that will never stop.

Modern terrorism aims to cultivate fear among individuals and threaten the trust of civilian population in public institutions, focusing at the isolation of people and the disintegration of the community, but also sabotaging the sense of security by using manipulation techniques of public opinion, so that it puts pressure on public authorities of the state in order to capitulate to terrorist demand. States directly affected by terrorist actions are required to identify and use in practice more efficient normative tools in individual and cooperative counter-terrorism efforts, overcoming divergences that have obstructed the realisation of a unitary global vision in addressing the terrorist phenomenon.

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CYBER SECURITY AND THE EVOLUTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ENVIRONMENT

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Abstract: *After the Cold War and the events of 11 September 2001, which marked the entire world, the security environment has been characterized by a series of trends and threats that have so far been manifested in four dimensions: terrestrial, air, sea and space. Among these threats and trends we list: international terrorism, organized crime, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, nuclear armament, propaganda and the increased involvement of political-military alliances on the international scene, the emergence of new centers of power and the transformation of the unipolar world into a multipolar world, etc. All of these have existed and continues to manifest today, but this time the way of action is not limited to the four dimensions mentioned above, but it involves a fifth dimension, characterized by dynamics and lack of borders, being an intangible environment for the physical perception, an environment in which every state, organization or individual can hide behind the anonymity. This dimension is the cyberspace, and the vulnerabilities associated with this dimension are unconditionally transposed into the international security environment and have the immediate effect of creating global instability and uncertainty. New concepts, such as cyber security, cyber warfare or cyber spying are emerging, and new specialized organizations for monitoring and securing cyberspace appear on the political and military level.*

Keywords: cyberspace, security environment, global threats, cyber security, cyber warfare.

Cyber space and trends in the international security environment

Today, at the global level, the state actors participating on the international scene are characterized by a strong interdependence, and this is due, in large part, to the lightning technological progress present both in the field of communications and especially in the field of information technology. There are many benefits of this technological evolution and of this high interconnection between states, but there are many disadvantages, considering that most public institutions, in order to function efficiently, rely on the latest generation computer systems. Even the smallest organization has a computer system capable of storing, in its database, information about employees, transactions concluded, accounts as well as passwords related to these accounts. In the present case, a possible compromise of information may affect a small group of people, but when the small organization is in fact a state institution or a multinational organization, the effects of database compromise or

unauthorized access of information within them can be a attack on the national identity, and in this case the number of affected persons is of the order of millions. Therefore, governments around the world need to be prepared for a new set of challenges, given that, every citizen's daily life, national economies, and national security of each state depend on a secure and stable cyber space.

Today's world is increasingly based on technology, and protecting IT systems from potential attacks should be the number one priority of each state. The main objective of the contemporary organizations is to focus as much as possible on the development of new computer systems that will streamline and reduce to zero the errors occurring in daily activities in different fields (economic, military, legal, political, etc.), but with this progress, new threats and risks appear, and the environment in which they manifest is a new one, intangible to the physical perception, an environment in which there is only information, transmitted either through electromagnetic waves, light beams or electrical impulses. This environment is the cyber environment, and the weapons used to access information are information systems.[1]

Through this article I want to highlight how the current security environment has evolved, being increasingly influenced by technological progress, and the importance of awareness of the need to ensure the highest security of information systems and implicitly of cyber space. urgently needed. I believe that the defense strategies and the procedures for countering cyber attacks must be adapted to the same pace as the evolution of technology because most of the activities have been transposed into another plan, different from the physical one, a plan in which information is the central pawn, and IT systems, its management mode. Therefore, today, the cyber space represents a large and complex battlefield of the future and is characterized by the lack of borders, dynamism and anonymity, generating both opportunities for development of the information society based on knowledge, but also risks to its functioning.[2] The cyber space influences the international security environment today, and its vulnerability will affect and produce disastrous consequences for the latter.

Regarding the new tendencies and threats to the security environment, these are difficult to identify and fully anticipate, but we can list the general aspects of the evolution and reconfiguration of the new international security environment. Therefore, we list the following trends and threats:

• In the last 20 years there has been an increase and a diversification of the types of security actors, among which non-state actors are also manifesting. This category is represented by non-governmental organizations or transnational corporations whose objectives focus on actions regarding the protection of the human being.

• Nations, even large state actors on the international scene (United States, Russia, China), cannot avoid and counter some transnational threats on their own. Therefore, institutional coalitions and alliances such as NATO and the EU, or ad-hoc regional coalitions are the effective and still possible variants for countering these threats.

• The role of security structures (United Nations, Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, North Atlantic Treaty Organization, European Union) is becoming increasingly important and diversifying to prevent and manage unstable situations.

• Territorial disputes continue to be a source of instability, resulting in a permanent increase in the number of risk situations that have emerged globally.

• Security is no longer an issue associated with states, it is no longer conceptually limited to war and peace, but also includes non-military actions that have a strong impact on society. Thus, more and more specific actions are manifested in hybrid warfare, in which

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more emphasis is placed on those soft-power means, prioritizing them rather than hard-power ones.

• Globalization continues to manifest and highlight the fact that the world is becoming more and more interdependent and interconnected by liberalizing global flows of goods, services, capital and information. Also, in this powerful process of globalization, the less developed states tend to acquire the characteristics and mentalities of the strongly developed states, thus losing their national identity. Also, globalization also manifests itself in the military environment through activities such as: global arms trade, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, but also by the scale of international terrorism. All these have favored the development of new centers of power, transforming unipolarity into multipolarity, centers that make full use of the advantages of the information age. Thus, the new international actors seek to acquire information superiority, superiority that helps them on the one hand to achieve their goals, and on the other hand to consolidate their position on the new global scene.[3]

• Numerous cyber attacks are a new trend and a threat to the international security environment. Therefore, concepts such as "cyber warfare", "cyber security", "cyber space" are being used more and more when it comes to drafting national security strategies of international state actors, as well as political-military alliances.

• The fifth dimension, namely the cyber dimension of the international security environment, is manifested and emphasized, a dimension in which almost everything is possible and all states in the world, as well as international groups or organizations, or even each individual can have access to it. All the actors involved in this physically intangible environment can take the form of anonymity, and any illegal action that globally determines a state of instability is difficult to identify. As examples we have the numerous cyber attacks that targeted governments, military organizations or public institutions, attacks that produced a state of uncertainty both at the state level and at the individual level. These attacks include: Wanna Cry, Red October, Dyre, Epic Turla.

• The lightning technological progress has led to the emergence of very efficient computer systems, capable of removing human errors. However, this development came with two cuts. On the one hand, it has made the entire range of activities in various fields such as: economic, military, political, diplomatic, etc. efficient, but on the other hand it has led to the emergence of new types of vulnerabilities, which will also influence the international security environment. . Also, technological developments give the less developed entities or countries the opportunity to become top players. The emergence of these so-called non-state actors who have taken advantage of the propagation of the latest technologies, using them to the detriment of security interests, has led to an increase in the uncertainty of the international security environment.

• Cyber espionage represents a new threat to national security and becomes a problem to be solved in the special services agenda. They will attempt to combat any unauthorized attack or access of files that may compromise some military operations or information regarding national defense strategies. In previous years there have been such cases, some even publicized. For example, in 2008, such a cyber attack was launched targeting the American computer system. Using a memory stick, connected to a laptop from a military base in the Middle East, a spy program was launched that spread undetected in both classified and unclassified systems. Following this attack, various files with information of national interest were transferred to servers under foreign control.[4]

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[3]Ion BĂLĂCEANU, *Trends in the international security environement*, Editura Academiei Forțelor Aeriene, Brașov, 2012, p.21.
[4]*Noi amenințări: dimensiunea cibernetică*, în https://www.nato.int/docu/review/2011/11-september/cyber-threads/ro/index.htm.

According to the above, it is clear that the international security environment has evolved with technological progress. The vast majority of the trends and threats against it have remained the same, but with the increase of actions in the cyber space, these threats have become increasingly dangerous simply because the way to combat them is not a conventional one, on the contrary. , the uncertainty, the dynamics and the lack of borders of the cyber space determine that identifying these threats will be difficult and the fight will never be fully effective. For this reason, it is imperative that states, regardless of the power they have on the international stage, should focus on developing cyber security and implement methods and means of cyber defense in the most alert and efficient manner, so that attacks launched in this dimension can be prevented first, then stopped and finally completely annihilated.

Therefore, cyber security and the international security environment will be in a close interdependence relationship, so that an attack on cyber security will implicitly affect the security environment, leading to conflicts or crisis situations; as in previous years, when cyber-attacks: Wanna Cry, Dyre, Epic Turla targeted and produced instability both at the level of government organizations, ministries or banking institutions, and at the state level.

The importance of cyber security in the international security environment

In the last decade, cyber security has become an important feature of the international security environment because the level of achievement of the first determines the level of security and stability of the latter. Thus, in the years to come, the more states will successfully develop and implement cyber security strategies, both nationally and globally, the more stable the security environment, and the threats to it. they will be less and easier to fight.

The technological progress, materialized by the extension of the information systems and their development, has determined the emergence of the situation in which, in practice, there is no longer a domain that does not use the computing technique, with all its benefits. But in addition to the many advantages that information processing systems present, there are vulnerabilities, the consequences of which are unpredictable and difficult to remove, especially due to the diversity of the fields of activity: economic, military, political, etc. Conceptions such as: cyber warfare, cyber-terrorism, cyber bullying have already emerged and are emphasized, all accentuating the idea that the degree of interconnection and interdependence both between states and between areas of social life is very high. Basically, computer systems are a binder between individuals, organizations and states, all three categories being able to meet in cyber space. Therefore, the authorities must exercise the utmost caution and be as involved as possible in finding ways to control this environment, so as to avoid any attack by terrorist organizations or hackers. For example, this complexity of the IT domain has led to special services around the world creating departments whose main goals are to oversee cyber space, to combat possible cyber-attacks, and ultimately to ensure high cyber security.

In this sense, in order to better understand the importance of cyber security, I will define the term cyber security and its implications in three of the main areas of activity: military, economic, political.

Cyber security, according to the "Cyber security strategy of Romania", represents "the state of normality resulting from the application of a set of proactive and reactive measures that ensure the confidentiality, integrity, availability, authenticity and non-repudiation of information in electronic format, of resources. and public or private services, from the cyber space. Proactive and reactive measures may include security policies, concepts, standards and guidelines, risk management, training and awareness activities, implementation of technical solutions for cyber infrastructure protection, identity management, consequence management.

" [5]Thus, through cyber security, a state of stability and trust is achieved at the level of the entire state, which will then be transposed on the international stage. Cyber security involves collaboration between state institutions, or other national actors such as non-governmental organizations or private companies, as well as globally, through collaboration between states. It should also be noted that there is a strong correlation between cyber security and national security, because an attack generated through the computer is increasingly easy to perform in terms of money and logistics, and mainly targets systems whose malfunctioning, would have destabilizing effects on national security.

As far as the economic field is concerned, it is largely based on the use of the computing technique, because an information system makes human activity more efficient and presents some benefits that facilitate the analysis and understanding of the economic space. Today, the economy is an important criterion for measuring the power and influence of a state, with a great emphasis on human, material, but especially on the technological resources that the respective state has. Also, the level of development of the latter, as well as the level of training of the labor force, determines both the enlargement of the sphere of influence and the construction around the state of an image of a powerful and influential actor in the global security environment. Thus, by influencing the political image of the states, the economy also puts its mark on the actions initiated by the state actors on the international stage, actions that can be materialized both through humanitarian aid and through international conflicts. The economy can be both the support and the goal of a cyber attack. Macroeconomics, the business environment, investments, the financial-banking system are some of the main targets of a possible cyber attack, an attack aimed at weakening the economic power of a state. Therefore, cyber security plays an essential role because it is imperative for economic institutions, especially banking ones, to protect their databases, given that in the past years there have been numerous cyber attacks targeting the computer networks of major banks. nationally and internationally. An attack successfully executed against a banking institution can create a state of instability, affecting both the image of the state on the international stage and the population, the latter being attacked at the psychological level.

Regarding the military field, in the last decade, the military institutions have focused both on the acquisition of the latest generation of computer systems and on the training of IT specialists. If up to 10 years ago the focus was on radio communications, today computer systems are prioritized, the latter having a capacity for processing and transmitting information at a much higher speed than previous equipment. Being a tool of strategic deterrence both globally and in different theaters of operations, cyber warfare has become an increasingly attractive military issue, capturing the interest of the management structures. As such, during conflict situations, adversaries will simultaneously have access to huge amounts of information, but the one who will have the most accurate and complete information and will benefit from an efficient system of processing and protecting them will be the one who benefits. Therefore, whoever holds the information and gains the information superiority, will have the power. For example, in 2012, more precisely in the timeframe of November 13-16, a NATO military exercise, namely, "NATO Cyber Coalition 2012" took place.[6] According to the scenario of the exercise, two countries within the Alliance, Estonia and Hungary, were the target of a cyber attack triggered by an African country. A military transport plane of the Alliance, due to a virus that affected its aircraft, removing them from service, collapses on the territory of Hungary. Following the accident, the death of some NATO military and innocent civilians takes place. In conjunction with this unfortunate event, in Estonia, a series of cyber-attacks are being triggered by the same African attackers. Targets were some of the main

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[5]*Strategia de securitate cibernetică a României,* în https://www.enisa.europa.eu/topics/national-cyber-security-strategies/ncss-map/StrategiaDeSecuritateCiberneticaARomaniei.pdf.

[6]*Exercise Cyber Coalition 2014,* în https://www.ncia.nato.int/newsroom/pages/141126-cyber-coalition.aspx.

objectives of the infrastructure, which results in paralysis of activity in this country. NATO, following an emergency meeting, decides to apply Article 5 of the NATO Treaty jointly, because the damage caused by African hackers at the level of both countries and implicitly at the level of stability of the international security environment is high. Therefore, the Alliance must support and help the two countries to recover economically and militarily, must identify and capture the aggressor, triggering a counterattack through cyber and military means. Thus, these types of exercises do nothing but highlight both the special importance that the Alliance attaches to the cyber dimension and the alarm signal transmitted by NATO in order to raise awareness of the need to protect this dimension. Each state must develop new defense strategies, especially against cyber attacks, because an attack on cyber security is an attack on the entire global security environment.

Also the importance of cyber security at national level is also emphasized by the statements of Leon Panetta, former US Secretary of Defense, threatening with "effective preventive measures" in the event of a serious cyber attack on the national security of the United States of America. According to the American politician, cyber attacks of such intensity as those materialized in the exercise "NATO Cyber Coalition 2012" can have consequences comparable to the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001.

With regard to the political domain, the issue of cyber security is becoming a topic increasingly discussed by the political leaders of the states, especially as it has become a global problem affecting both the state itself and political, military, or political alliances. - military between states. In the last five years, most countries have developed defense strategies against cyber attacks, which once again confirms that cyberspace security is a priority of states, especially those wishing to impose or maintain their center status. power on the international stage. Also, Romania, a less developed country compared to the USA, Russia or China, has developed a cyber defense strategy since 2013. The same is true both in the case of political-military alliances and in the case of international organizations such as they are NATO and the EU. At the Warsaw Summit, Poland, held July 8-9, 2016, NATO recognized cyber space as an operational area in which the Alliance must conduct operations as it does in air, land or sea. On the other hand, in 2013 the European Union publishes the "Cyber security strategy of the European Union", emphasizing the need to ensure a high common level of security of networks and information.[7]

Therefore, cyber security is present and it is given special importance in all three fields of activity: economic, military and political, and an attack on it can affect each area in particular. Considering that, today, much of the operations initiated by the specialized institutions in each domain takes place in the cyber space, the vulnerabilities of the latter affect the fields of activity and implicitly the state. Each security breach will determine the creation of a state of instability at the level of the state institutions and will have the immediate effect of weakening the power of the respective state on the international stage. A cyber attack is an attack on national security and is also a threat at international level, because if states are affected, then the security environment, which countries, political-military alliances or international organizations try to keep stable, will suffer.

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RUSSIA'S INTERESTS IN THE ARCTIC

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Abstract: *As the north melts, and technology advances, interests move slowly, but surely, towards the Arctic. Looking towards the earth, we observe that the Arctic dominates over all the other geographical entities in the northern hemisphere. This is also on a geopolitical level, given the distances that are reduced in the Arctic, the rival states, still in a state of cold war, are not anymore separated by buffer states. Thus the clash of interests occurs and at the same time the cooperation between several states can be facilitated, for the common good. Russia is currently adopting an approach that combines cooperation with competitiveness, strengthening its image of great military power and calling for investment and scientific researches to combat new threats to its north and, implicitly, its economy, threats of a military and economic nature mostly. Listing some aspects including the history of Russia, and the main problems of the Russian north today, I revealed the ambiguous intentions of the Russians, to lead without war, to survive without exploiting the resources of others, along with the solutions that some have considered offensive, to their most serious problems.*

Keywords: Arctic, Russia, Sovereignty, Interests.

First in terms of surface, maritime area, population, military bases, investments, portuary infrastructures and even icebreakers, Russia is the dominant power in the High North. Already drawing almost 20% of its GDP, 20% of its oil, 80% of its gas and 100% of its rare soils from its arctic zone, it is both the most implicated actor in the servicing and regional economic development as well as the most important military actor in the area. Focused on hydrocarbons, mines, fishing and future maritime routes, federal arctic policy firstly requires the deployment of new capabilities for control and militarization, to the point of generating counterproductive political risks for its economic objectives. A new strategy is expected for 2020, ahead of its rotating presidency of the Arctic Council, the ACS and the ACGF, in 2021[1].

At the moment, we cannot think of Russia without imagining its north. Over time, Russian society and the locals have been shaped to cope with the harsh climate, invaders and harsh life typical of Russia. The need pushed the Russians to the four cardinal points, including the north, where they discovered virgin lands, with immense forests and a lot of wild animals, a means of transport assured (their largest rivers, except the Volga, flow from the south to the north; in summer, they can be traveled by boats and in winter, they can be used as ice roads), good places for ports, underground riches and the lack of invaders. Over

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[1] Mikaa Mered, *Les mondes polaires* (Paris: PUF, 2019), 475-476.

time, they managed to partially exploit the north, without destroying it; but at the moment, the sense of security that comes with owning this region is shaken. The north no longer offers guaranteed protection; the north is, this time, the future geopolitical target. Driven by climate change and new political trends, the Arctic is slowly becoming the home of interests of global and regional powers, such as the United States, China and Japan. For this reason, Russia is responding by calling for political measures, in particular, and by trying to preserve its oasis of security in the north.

The north of Russia has been populated for thousands of years by two greater populations: one similar to that of the north of the American continent and another of Turkish origin. These people, sometimes organized in the form of nomadic tribes or nomadic families, roamed the Arctic region of Russia from one end to the other, but the first important steps in the mapping of the extreme north of Russia were only made in 1910, when Russia sent its naval forces to explore and map the Northern Sea Route. Knowledge of their north by the Russian state progressed, and on May 21, 1937 the Russians, thanks to the Papanin expedition, planted a flag at the North Pole[2]. At that time, communism was already at its peak in Russia and the endless forests were exploited by political prisoners and other unlucky fellows. Indeed, before 1920, Stalin had executed his exile, working in Turuhansk, in central Siberia.

The Vorkouta and Norilsk mines opened in the 1930s and industrial fishing in 1950[3]. The north of Russia developed, several big cities appeared, roads, exploits which propelled the economy, ensuring a monopoly on the signatories of the Warsaw Pact. Even military units, ports and air bases were established to mark the Party's control over the region. Communism has facilitated the transfer of population to localities in the north, most often by wages and holidays: for mine workers in the Verkhoyansk and Kolyma regions, they were offered between 3 and 6 times the average wage in the country, and 30 days of leave per year, compared to 18, what the average citizen of other regions had. In short, the whole region prospered during communism, deteriorating with its end.

Before the fall of communism, in 1987, Gorbachev launched the Murmansk Initiative, demanding a zone of peace in the Arctic. Thus was created the Arctic Environmental Protection Strategy, absorbed by the Arctic Council in 1996 (The Arctic Council is the intergovernmental forum which promotes cooperation, coordination and interconnection between the States of the Arctic on issues common to the Arctic, in particular issues of sustainable development and protection of the Arctic environment, involving indigenous Arctic communities and other Arctic residents).

After the fall of communism, the population exodus started from north to south and politicians lost much of their interest in the Arctic. Then, a new problem appeared with the will of the Russians to extend their EEZ (exclusive economic zone), by joining the UNCLOS and by demonstrating the belonging of an underwater territory to the Russian continental shelf. Once again, the idea that the north, up to the pole, belongs to them, grows in the souls of Russians, and they are linked to it, as we can see.

The United Nations Convention on Maritime Law (UNCLOS) was created in 1982. Any signatory state can extend its EEZ to more than 200 nautical miles guaranteed by claiming that the area in question is an extension of the continental shelf. The EEZ can extend up to 350 nautical miles, an area where states can exploit their gas, oil and minerals. The problem is

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[2] Roderick Kefferputz, *On thin ice? (Mis)interpreting russian policy in the high north* (Bruxelles: CEPS, 2010), 3.
[3] Ibid.

that this demonstration has to be made within a maximum period of 10 years from the signing of the convention, and its 76 articles have ambiguities as to the definition of the continental shelf, not being able to cover all the circumstances[4]. The United States accuses Russia of having misinterpreted UNCLOS, of restricting navigation on the Northern Sea Route and of introducing discriminatory measures. UNCLOS grants privileges and restrictions to ice-covered areas. Thus, by changing the Arctic landscape, the interpretation and implementation of international laws are changing. The United States has taken the most radical view of the straits, stating that no Arctic country can restrict the passage of international ships through them. In contrast, Russian officials say that the Arctic legal regime derives not only from international law but also from national law. But the intention of the Russians is to transform the northern shipping route into a "key trade route of global importance [...] capable of competing with traditional shipping routes in terms of service, safety and quality", as Putin said in 2011[5].

In order to awaken Russian minds again for the sake of the north, in 2007 the Arktika 2007 expedition took place, and they planted the flag of Russia on the ocean floor, at the North Pole, at thousands of meters deep. This expedition cost 45 million euros[6], money that the Russian state was ready to give for the symbolism that was at stake.

Since then, Russia's national security strategy has placed the Arctic area on the priority list, identifying it as predisposed to future conflicts; indeed, a misunderstanding of Russia's political strategy can lead to bad political reactions. The airspace patrol by aviation and water by the fleet were abandoned after the collapse of the USSR, but resumed in 2007 and 2008. The Strategy in the Arctic Zone until 2020 and After, ratified by the Russians in 2008, includes 3 stages. The first (2008-2010) was to strengthen Russia's sovereignty over the Arctic, through scientific evidence, special economic zones in the north, and international cooperation. The second stage (2011-2015) should have led to the international legal recognition of the external borders to the north and the development of infrastructure, and the last (2016-2020) should make their north the main strategic resource for Russia[7]. Currently, the Kremlin's military strategy in the Arctic is focused on three main objectives: asserting Russian sovereignty, protecting economic interests, and proving that Russia is still a world power[8].

Besides the extension of the continental shelf, another fact which interests the Russians in the north is the development of the northern sea route (NSR). The northern sea route, which is part of the Northeast Passage, extends between the island of Novaya Zemlya in the east and Cape Dejnev in Bering's strait in the west. This route goes along the coast for most of its length, varying between 2200 and 2900 nautical miles. The 'deal' about the NE Passage is that it greatly reduces distances and risks. Two German heavy-lift vessels, Beluga Fraternity and Beluga Foresight, passing through NSR in 2009, attracted the attention of the world on this passage, their journey having being publicized. Going from South Korea to Nigeria via NSR, they shortened the road by 3000 nautical miles and saved 200 tonnes of fuel. Besides,

[4] Charles K. Ebinger, Evie Zambetakis, *The geopolitics of Arctic melt* (Washington, D.C.: Brookings Institutions, 2009), 1224.

[5] Sophia Matthews, *The geopolitical implications of Arctic sea ice melt* (Bergen: Norsk Klimastiftelse, 2019), 20.

[6] Roderick Kefferputz, op. cit, 4.

[7] Ibid, 6-7.

[8] George Soroka, *The political economy of Russia's reimagined Arctic* (New York: World Policy, 2016), 372.

through the NSR the danger of piracy from the Horn of Africa and the strait of Malacca is avoided[9].

In 2013, the NSR Administration was set up in Moscow, in order to ensure safe navigation, to assist in crisis conditions in the NSR and to monitor the environmental conditions along the NSR. But one of its real goals, unwritten, is to ensure control in the NSR. According to current laws in Russia, only Russian ice breakers can support ships in the NSR. Therefore, ship companies remain at the mercy of the Russian monopoly regarding the taxes imposed on passing. Now, the Russian tariff system only charges according to the volume of goods. Although this has decreased in the last decade, the cost per ton is $ 20-30, very expensive compared to the $ 5 per ton via Suez. Also, insurance is expensive, and the request for passage is made at least 4 months in advance, unlike the 48 hours for Suez. Besides, standard GPS is not valid in NSR. The route does not have good search and rescue capabilities, enough ports or the general infrastructure required[10].

Nonetheless, progress is being made. It is expected that by 2024, the quantity of goods transported through NSR will exceed 80 million tonnes[11]. Investments have begun in certain Arctic airports: Amderma, Pevek, Chersky, Bilibino[12]; and ports: Arkhanghelsk, Murmansk, Vladivostok[13], Pevek and Sabetta. Soon, Sabetta will be able to accept cargo throughout the year[14]. Also, by 2035 another 8 icebreakers and 16 rescue and support ships will be built[15]. In the last days of last year, Russia published a new infrastructure development plan for NSR, for the period 2020-2035. This plan consists of 84 measures to be implemented, with a strict deadline for each.

There remains the problem of the security of the Russian north, which is exposed to the interests of other states. The northern coastline of Russia is 40,000 km long, as much as the circumference of the earth at the Equator, the coast being largely guarded by nothing else but a harsh climate. The Russians believe that they can strengthen territorial integrity and national security by reinvigorating their huge Arctic areas with population and infrastructure. Thus, investments were made in Arctic military bases, many being restored. Military bases, military airfields, and combat positions of units and subunits of the Air Defence and Aerospace Forces were built or reconstructed. One of the most important areas in terms of transformation and investments is the Kola peninsula, where the base of Russia's northern fleet can be found. According to 2014 estimates, 81% of Russia's sea-based nuclear weaponry is assigned to submarines attached to the Northern Fleet[16]. Special attention was also paid to the Trefoil Arctic Base in Nagurskoe, in the Franz Joseph Archipelago. The base is part of the military

[9] Ibid, 365-366.
[10] Sophia Matthews, op. cit, 23.
[11] https://thebarentsobserver.com/en/industry-and-energy/2019/11/shipping-northern-sea-route-63-percent
[12] https://www.russia-briefing.com/news/russia-upgrades-arctic-airports-ports-part-northern-sea-passage-infrastructure.html/
[13] https://www.russia-briefing.com/news/northern-sea-passage-europe-asia-russias-developing-arctic-ports.html/
[14] https://www.highnorthnews.com/en/northern-sea-route-speculations-reality-2035
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infrastructure of the North Arctic Fleet and is currently the northernmost military base in the world[17].

At the end, all these converge towards the same objective: extracting resources. Without a proper system of operation, infrastructure or sovereignty, this cannot be achieved in a successful, risk-free manner. What lies in the Arctic Russia? 20% of the world's nickel at Norilsk, 80% of Russia's natural gases[18], mineral resources worth 22.4 trillion dollars and over 200 potential natural gas fields in the Barents, Pechora and Kara seas[19] are some of the reasons Russians keep their north under protectorate.

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AN ANALYSIS ABOUT THE PRINCIPLES OF WAR IN THE ARAB-ISRAELI SIX-DAY WAR

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Abstract: *The Middle East is a resource-rich area with many conflicts that have changed the balance of power in time. The Arab-Israeli war sustained on 5 June 1967 was a war of quantity and quality of the armed forces due to the fact that the Arab states possessed and used superior technique against the Israeli army, which did not have the numerous sections of artillery, cannons or military vehicles. The most active and effective component of the surprise was the disinformation that was permanently identificated in that area, in the attention of the decision-makers in order to determine a distorted perception of the reality, to reduce the vigilance and the capacity of action or reaction of the adversary. Due to a perfect plan, the Israeli army was able to show the true quality of the forces by launching numerous attacks on their neighbors that make them victorious. The plan was based on the surprise principle by destroying the air bases of the Arabs, followed by a combined attack of tanks and aviation intended to break through the lines of defense and to destroy any form of armed resistance of the Arabs.*

Keywords: maneuver, information, disinformation, surprise, effectiveness

Historical conflict or strategic movement?

The Middle East was an explosion point for the beginning of the wars between Arabic and Israeli army for an old territory named Palestina that didn't have well-defined frontieres. This territory have an important religious semnification for both sides and it is a territory with a lot of resources. In the Middle East was a period with numerous conflicts, such as the Vietnam War from 1950 to 1953, but also the Arabic-Israeli Wars of 1948, 1967 and 1973 where SUA and URSS was the two world actors that tried to expand their influence in this area to obtain significant resources like oil.

The Arab-Israeli war of 1967, named six day of war represents a historical landmark due to the fact that the actions carried out have led to a change in the balance of power from a geographical point of view in the Middle East. The Arab-Israeli war of June 5, 1967 represented a war of quantity and quality of the armed forces due to the fact that the Arab states possessed superior technique to the Israeli army, which did not have the numerous pieces of artillery, cannon or military vehicle. Due to a perfect plan, the Israeli army was able to show the true quality of the forces by launching numerous attacks on their neighbors, that make them victorious. The plan was based on the surprise principle by destroying the air bases of the Arabs, followed by a combined attack of tanks and aviation intended to break through the lines of defense and to destroy any form of armed resistance of the Arabs army.

One of the most important particular law of military conflicts is „*the law of military operations dependence on the performance level of the armament and fighting technique to adopt a new types of operations (doctrinal-operational concepts, procedures, forms of maneuver, desinformation) or the ingenious combination of the known / existing ones, which correspond to the new technical-tactical characteristics of the weapons systems entered into equipping armies and qualitative changes in the organizational field*"[1].

This law was used in Arab-Israeli war because the Israeli army adopted a new form of maneuver that make the adversary weak at an important moment in which Israeli army destroy a lot of airplane take-off ramps of their adversary.

On June 5, 1967, the Israeli army began one of the most important wars in its history. In just six days, they defeated Egypt's feared army and produces extensive human and territorial losses on its Arab neighbors. Seeking security, the young state of Israel preventively attacked and crushed its neighbors. „*One by one, the West Bank, East Jerusalem, the Sinai Peninsula and the Golan Plateau have transformed into trophies of Israelis and into wounds of Palestinians, Jordanians, Egyptians, Syrians and the entire Arab world*"[2].

No matter how complex the study of surprise is, it is certain that all significant military successes for the evolution of humanity have been achieved by applying some forms and procedures of action which are very difficult or even impossible to imagine by the adversary. The surprise consists of four fundamental components: informational, conceptual, technological and operational-action, giving the planned actions a great efficiency. The principle of surprise does not mean that the enemy must be taken completely by surprise, being sufficient to become aware too late to react effectively. Therefore, the surprise may consist in the dimensioning of the force for the unexpected execution of the action in a direction of locating the main effort. „*In this action, account must be taken of the speed of execution in order not to allow the enemy time to devise a response but also of methods of misleading so as to ensure a modality of operations security. In designing these actions we must take a small dose of risk because never taking a thought action will not proceed according to the initial plan but unpredictable elements will appear due to different factors related to the season, terrain, weather but also the logistical support*"[3].

The basis of the principle of surprise

The Arab-Israeli war was based on principle of surprise by Israeli army because was concepted on four fundamental components: informational, conceptual, technological and operational-action, giving the planned actions a great efficiency.

The most active and effective component of the surprise is the desinformation that has been permanently located, in the attention of the decision-makers in order to determine a distorted perception of the reality, to diminish the vigilance and to reduce the capacity of action or reaction of the adversary. Desinformation is a form of manipulation that involves *"any intervention on the basic elements of a communication process, an intervention that deliberately modifies the messages conveyed in order to determine on the recipients certain attitudes, reactions, actions desired by a certain social agent"*[4]. This is the art of misleading the opponent to make him or her misperceive in a particular situation. Misinformation resorts to the adversary's mental state by transmitting false information, deliberately created and strategically constructed so as to cause him to act erroneously.

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[1] Aurelian Rațiu, *Teoria Generală a științei militare, volumul 1*, (Sibiu: Editura Academiei Forțelor Terestre Nicolae Bălcescu, 2017), p. 99.
[2] https://www.britannica.com/event/Six-Day-War access at 09.02.2020
[3] Ibidem, p. 118.
[4] Dicționar de sociologie, 1998, p.167

The multidimensional physiognomy of the principle of surprise was achieved primarily through the Israeli plan which was a simple and pragmatic one. A devastating blow to Egypt would have made the other Arab countries give up the fight. It consists of two parts: a destructive attack on the air bases, which would be without the protection of the planes the ground forces against which a combined armored and aviation attack followed, aimed at crossing the defense lines in the Sinai Peninsula and destroying any form of resistance. army.

The technological component of the surprise was achieved by using airplanes in Operation MOKED, which consisted of striking as many Egyptian air bases as possible, first by bombing at low altitude through a single pass with anti-aircraft bombs to paralyze the planes on the ground. , followed by several bombing and cannon attacks to destroy as many aircraft as possible.

The informational component to achieve the surprise effect of the Israelis, was achieved by lifting a number of planes, for two years at the same time so that they got used to the Arabs with their presence forming a conditioned reflex by which they gave alarm when they they saw on the radar. All these things were in vain even if the Egyptians who had the intercepting planes either in the air or ready to take off were responding immediately, nothing was happening and they were back to basics.

In carrying out these operations, the time was taken into account when the Arabs parked the planes in the alveoli, refueled them, made technical checks but also when the pilots were at the briefings, lunch or on the way to the service to perform the shift, which led to a breach of several tens of minutes. This information was provided to the Israelis by a simple service woman working on the pilots' mass hall.

The conceptual component lies in the superiority of the idea of maneuver thought by the Israelis and of the adversarial possibilities of the adversary by the fact that the attack took place when the specialists from the anti-aircraft batteries performed the service exchange. On June 5, at 7:45 a.m. local time, while civil warnings sounded throughout Israel, Israeli aviation initiated Operation Focus by attacking dozens of aerodromes in Egypt, Syria, Jordan and Iraq, destroying over 200 ground planes. and losing only twelve.

The operational success was obtained by concentrating on destruction of the runways with a new kind of weapon, a rocket assisted anti-runway warhead. This weapon program uses rocket braking over the target to point the warhead directly toward the runway being attacked; at a set altitude, a second accelerator rocket ignites and drives the warhead through the pavement of the runway before it detonates.

Figure 1: *The Israeli army on 5 June,1967*

Egypt's defensive infrastructure was extremely weak and no airfield was equipped with reinforced anti-aircraft bunkers. Most Israeli aircraft flew over the Mediterranean Sea, thus avoiding radar detection before returning to Egypt, while the others flew over the Red Sea.In the meantime, the Egyptians have made their defense difficult by completely shutting down the air defense system. Although the powerful radar from Ajloun detected waves of planes heading towards Egypt and transmitted the code "war" it did not reach the air bases due to problems in the chain of command and the communications system.

The Israelis used the strategy of the mixed attack: *"bombardment of runways but also of ground planes using specially designed bombs in partnership with the French. The surviving aircraft were destroyed by subsequent waves"*[5].

Due to the Moked operation where some information about enemy aviation was extracted, 7:45 am of the attack was very important to win the war because at that time the Egyptian pilots were either in their personal cars traveling to the air bases or they were serving lunch at the stove. Therefore, choosing the time of attack has amplified the lack of reaction of Egyptian aviation, thus creating chaos within the armed forces, including in the Egyptian High Command.

The attack ensured Israel's air superiority for the war period and action on other Arab air forces took place later that day as hostilities began. The large number of Arab planes that the Israelis claimed to have destroyed was considered exaggerated by the Western press. However, the fact that in the following days Egyptian aviation did not appear on the front proved that these numbers were authentic. During the conflict, the Israelis continued to bomb Egyptian airfields to prevent their use.

The operational-action component, as an element of the strategic surprise, determined the victory. The Israeli command, which managed to plan and coordinate military actions in this area, ensured its rapid and effective success. In the 6-day War, Arab aviation flights resulted in countless losses against a small number of downed Israeli planes. Israel remained the absolute master of the Middle East sky and could also intervene at any time in the ground struggle. On June 11, 1967, the Arab armies are in ruins and Israel quickly secured security zones with each of its enemies in the directions they were facing. He controlled the Golan Plateau with authority and thus eliminated the permanent threat from the north of Syria.

The six-day war ended with a crushing defeat of the Arab coalition of Syria, Jordan and Egypt, which was never in a position to initiate or reverse the general situation. This shows, in a brilliant way, the strategic importance of air superiority in a modern war, because, without aviation, the Arabs endured military defeat and humiliation in Israel.

Politico-military consequences
Until the end of this conflict, Israel manages to capture the Gaza Strip, the Sinai Peninsula, the West Bank (including East Jerusalem) and the Golan Heights. About 1 million Arabs in these territories come under the direct control of Israel. Israel has expanded its border 300 kilometers to the south, 60 kilometers to the east and 20 kilometers to the hard-to-reach northern territory.*"The Arab-Israeli conflict represented an extension of the tensions already existing between the US and USSR during the Cold War. In seeking to expand influence in the Middle East, the US and the Soviet Union have been trying to transform states in the region into states that are hopeful of becoming their allies in pursuing their own interests. The major interest expressed by the two great powers in the area of the conflict was due in large part to the strategic position and the rich oil resources of the disputed territories"*[6].

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[5] P. Mansfield, *O istorie a Orientului Mijlociu*, (București: Editura Humanitas, 2015), p. 290.
[6] Beverley-Milton Edwards, Hinchcliffe, *Conflicts in the Middle-East since 1945*, (New York: Ed. Routledge, 2004), p.37

Although the US has approved UN Security Council Resolution 242, no state or international entity has recognized Israel's sovereignty over the occupied territories. The International Community has accused Israel of occupying territories by using armed forces. Despite this fact, the Israeli government did not give up these territories, but even strengthened their positions.

The leaders of the Arab states were shocked by the severity of their defeat. Egyptian President Nasser even resigned in shame, only to return to office promptly, after Egyptian citizens showed their support with massive street demonstrations. The most important result of this war was that the United States began to see Israel as an important strategic partner in the area, doubling Israel's loans and arms exports.

Israelis army knew how to combine all the components of the surprise, namely: the informational, technological, conceptual and operational-action component to be able to survive the enemy forces. Due to misinformation by misleading the enemy, the Israelis suffered minimal losses and made a big surprise in the Middle East. At the same time, the control of the information, combined with the perfect mastery of aviation capabilities and great tactical creativity, allowed the Israelis to win a victory that later became an international career, becoming a subject of study by military strategies.

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EU-NATO COOPERATION FOR THE SECURITY DEVELOPMENT OF THE EASTERN FLANK

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Abstract: *Emerging security challenges in Europe have determined that the two main organizations, NATO and the EU to make a common front in order to provide security. Organizations have noticed that they cannot fight alone, so a close collaboration between the two could lead to prolific results. EU leaders consider European defense dimension as a complementary approach to security umbrella provided by NATO. Their cooperation is based on their status and attributions, EU being responsible for the creation of the legislative and administrative framework, while NATO for achieving the security and procedural framework of security in Europe. NATO-EU cooperation has developed an accelerated dynamic marked by considerable results. NATO-EU Joint Declaration demonstrates emblematic cooperation through the latest initiative on military mobility in Europe.*

Keywords: cooperation, eastern flank, eu, nato, security

Introduction

NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) and the EU (European Union) are the main governmental organizations that carry out actions in the European geographical area. The fundamental difference between them is about the status of the organizations, one being a politico-military organization, while the other is a political one. Although they are two different organizations, they have the same objectives based on democratic principles, respect for human freedoms and rule of law. The main purpose, the promotion of democratic values, is illustrated by the sustained actions of the 22 common members the organizations have.

The main purpose is to achieve and maintain the security of European citizens.

NATO-EU cooperation

In international environment, security has far exceeded the conventional sphere, today being interconnected in a complex system of systems.The levers of the two organizations are limited, but a common format based on cooperation can lead to a conducive security climate. NATO and the EU cannot fight alone as they encounter barriers due to their status, but cooperation between them would significantly ease actions to improve security in a climate characterized by the emergence of new risks, threats and vulnerabilities. Cooperation proves to be indispensable in order to provide a multidimensional response to the security climate. The practice has shown that the EU provides an internal governmental framework that influences domestic affairs, while NATO provides an external framework with defense influences.

NATO and the EU are deployed in places where otherorganizations are not. The EU is present in Kosovo, Libya or Sub-Sahara, but not on the eastern flank, so it is not possible to speak about collective defense because its military structures are only involved in crisis management. NATO adopted the Readiness Action Plan following the Ukrainian Crisis of 2014. In 2016, it decided to dispose of eFP (enhanced Forward Presence) in Poland and the Baltic countries and the tFP (tailoredForward Presence) in Romania [1]. Subsequently, the European Readiness Initiative was implemented. This assumes that from 2020 the Alliance will have 30 mechanized battalions, 30 air squadrons and 30 combat ships, ready for use in no more than 30 days [2].

NATO-EU cooperation is important because of the common membership that organizations have. This was inevitable given that members share the same values and principles, have a common market for products, develop friendly relationships between neighbors, and are forced to face common security threats.

Cooperation began in the early 2000s with the EU's establishment of the CSDP (Common Security and Defense Policy) as a pillar of European power in NATO. Subsequently, various formats such as Petersberg Tasks or Berlin Plus contributed to the development of cooperation between the two [3]. Other regional platforms such as Bucharest Nine or the Three Seas Initiativehave also proposed the cooperation between the members of these organizations to solve common problems. All these have contributed to the development of security, but without a strategy that combines all these steps, it is not possible to reach all the objectives.The organizations were aware of this as they strengthened the cooperation through the two Joint Declarations of 2016 and 2018, although there is a competition between them. The cooperation covers military mobility, counter-terrorism, strengthening chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear-related risks, and promoting the women peace and security agenda [4]. The efficiency would be even greater if a strategy of cooperation between the two were realized in order to achieve these objectives. If there was a strategy, in that case it could be a synergy between the two, not a cooperation based on complementarity.

Between the two organizations there is a competition in the field of defense due to the EU's attempt to build a European army. This is hard to believe that it will happen given the EU status, however EU actions are welcome as they come in complementary to NATO operations. A stronger European defense will not weaken NATO, it will make it even stronger. The cooperation brings the activity of both organizations in areas such as hybrid warfare, Cyber defense or CIMIC, both inside and outside Europe.

Improving cooperation between the two has become an imperative as political discourse is no longer as effective as it was a few years ago. Significant financial and human effort is required to achieve the proposed objectives. All the institutional mechanisms must be assembled in an organized manner, in a strategy that will enhance both organizations. Although until 2016, at the institutional level there is a cooperation between the two, but this did not have desired results. This may be due to the competition between NATO and the EU.

The 2016 Washington Joint Declaration presupposed a new phase of cooperation by taking 42 measures in 7 areas of reference: Countering hybrid threats; Operational cooperation in the maritime domain; Cyber security and defense; Defense capabilities; Defense industry and research; Exercises; Resilience of partners [5]. Later in 2017, 34 other measures were adopted. In the two declarations there were no express mentions on the eastern flank, but the measures also influenced the eastern security environment.

The most visible joint action of the cooperation was in the context in which Russia illegally annexed Crimea. The EU imposed economic sanctions on Russia, while NATO conducted numerous exercises on the border with Russia and increased its military presence in the area following the 2016 and 2018 summits. Other results can be seen on the following levels[6]:

✓ The political dialogue has become a practice between the NSG (NATO Secretary General) and the HR/VP (High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy), as well as the European Commissioners and the Deputy NSG. The dialogue was also taken over by the NAC (North Atlantic Council) and PSC (Political and Security Committee regularly, both in formal (Berlin Plus format) and informal meetings.

✓ Staff to staff cooperation for the purpose of information sharing, coordinated planning and concrete operation between the institutions of the organizations.

✓ Improving the operational level in thematic areas such as defense, hybrid threats, cyber security, military mobility: no combat operations are carried out, but operations of deconfliction in the areas of interest.

Cooperation on the eastern flank

However, the hybrid war waged by Russia to destabilize the eastern area implies an impressive number of levers. In addition to the widespread misinformation and cyber-attacks, Russia has an advantage in front of Europe of military mobility. Russia is easily mobilizing troops at the European border on a unique and adapted infrastructure. Also, the number of military and technical personnel present in the Russian military exercises on the border significantly threatens the European security. The Allies have not developed such mobility, and an eventual transfer of troops between countries is met with both bureaucratic deficiencies and infrastructure.

In the opinion of the two organizations, the Eastern members are exposed to the threats created by the Russian Federation through the hybrid war that Russia is carrying at the border of the two organizations. The eastern flank means the territory held by the Baltic countries, Poland and Romania. Despite their communist past, these states are now members of both NATO and the EU. Also, four of these countries have the territorial border with Russia, while Romania and Russia have openings on the Black Sea. The eastern flank has always been a territory characterized by instability, as well as political and military dynamics. History shows that this geographical space was the border between the great powers and the political blocs.

The cooperation must be carried out in such a way as to show the complementarity of the two organizations by highlighting each eastern state in achieving security. Most Baltic and Black Sea states are reluctant to see the EU's involvement in security development. Eastern states have seen in NATO the only link that can contribute to achieving national security, and at the same time the security of the eastern flank. EU activity is very low in this geographical area so there is a fear that Eastern states may lose NATO support at the expense of developing relations with the EU. This fear is reinforced by the vehement statements of French leader Emanuel Macron that NATO is in a brain death [7], a statement that reveals a possible break between NATO and the EU.

The cooperation between the two must provide guarantees that the development of new relationships will not endanger those already existing. The defense policy of Romania and Poland is also strongly influenced by the USA, the main strategic partner of the two states. Eastern states are aware of the cooling of trans-Atlantic relations following the election of Donald Trump as US President. New EU instruments: PESCO and EDF need to identify and build a cooperation structure tailored to current requirements.

Eastern states have actively participated in the implementation of decisions taken at recent NATO summits because they were directly viewed by these measures. On the other hand, the Easterners did not get involved in achieving the framework defined by the EUGS, which is highly appreciated by the states of southern Europe [8].

Until the Ukrainian crisis, the cooperation between the two was characterized mostly by status-quo. A significant step of these organizations on the eastern flank is to improve the mobility of troops and military equipment on the European continent as a result of raising

awareness of the Russian advantage. The Russians have full freedom of movement within their territory, so they can transfer troops anywhere and anytime. In order to combat the mobility and the increased number of military personnel on the eastern border of the two organizations, it is necessary that in its proximity there are well-trained troops that can move where it is needed as soon as possible on an adequate infrastructure.

The military exercises on the eastern flank showed that NATO is deficient in terms of mobility and transfer of troops from one country to another. Summits in Wales and Brussels have decided to involve NATO significantly in this area by implementing a forward presence of troops in the east. The EU supports NATO by creating a military Schengen that will eliminate bureaucratic difficulties regarding troop transport and military equipment so that reaction time is as short as possible. A mini-Schengen model has been successfully developed in the Baltic countries [9]. The EU imposes, by its influence on the internal politics of its members, the reduction of bureaucracy in the field of military mobility through its directives. For the 22 members, especially for the Eastern members, this approach would have received with enthusiasm.

The EU coordinates military mobility with NATO after it called for the establishment of the so-called Schengen military zone. As support, NATO provides logistical headquarters to improve this activity [10]. The EU can provide NATO with the necessary assistance for the rapid transfer of troops. A more active involvement of the EU would change the perception of this organization of the Eastern countries in the field of security and defense. It would also strengthen the relationship with NATO, which could lead to a more effective cooperation relationship in the future.

Also, the mobility of the troops and technique must be achieved on an appropriate infrastructure. The EU can expedite the procedures for developing an infrastructure that NATO can use when needed. The EU can also provide the necessary financing for the construction of highways, airports or waterways, etc. Eastern European countries are deficient in this regard compared to central and western Europe. Without the necessary infrastructure, NATO cannot arrive in due time in the event of an aggression by the Russian Federation. Figure 1 shows the differences between the eastern states, especially the Romanian and Baltic countries deficiency, compared to the central and western European states.

Figure 1: European motorways [11].

These steps can have further benefits. States in this area will be able to develop a more significant involvement in European defense policy if the EU proves to be a NATO partner in addressing this deficiency. In the event that the involvement of the EU would become significant, the security environment of the eastern flank would become more stable as the two organizations would act complementarily in combating risks and threats.

Conclusion

When it comes to defense, NATO is clearly superior because of its military capabilities. The EU compensates with its civilian capabilities, including: economic sanctions, building resilience in energy and cyber security, combating misinformation, humanitarian assistance, and critical infrastructure [12]. In view of the possibilities of the two organizations, as well as the emergence of security risks, Europe needs the joint actions to ensure the security of its inhabitants.At this time, joint actions are taken ad-hoc, as a set of measures for certain actions that affect security. A problem of strategic communication has been shown over time between the two organizations. An eventual strategy must harmoniously combine the provisions of the NATO Security Concept and the Lisbon Treaty.

In order to cope with the emergence of the security environment in the east, NATO and the EU must reach a strategic consensus with Russia, maintain permanent military bases in Poland and the Baltic States, achieve military Schengen, as well as adequate infrastructure.

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THE DEVELOPMENT OF MILITARY CAPABILITIES

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Abstract: *Today, the international security climate is move volatile than ever. The modern day structures and organisations can adapt to this enviornment and, therefore survive by developing capabilities. The military organisation of a state, or better known the army is a vital part of any state. The army is a mean to exercite power and influence on the international state. As a result, it needs to have cutting-edge technology and high quality human resources in order to be able to accomplish the given objectives. The process through which new capabilities are developed is in essence the adaptation to a change in the enviornment. The article explains the process in detail and with examples.*

Keywords: Development, Military Capability, Global security.

1. Introduction

The international security climate is in a ever changing state. Just like an organism living in the natural enviornment, today's key players on the international stage has to constantly develop new capabilities. This is a complex process and it involves the cooperation of the political and military components. In the next pages, we will define what is a military capability, breakdown the development process and analyzerelevant cases. In the analysation process, we will take a closer look at the context in wich it took place, the process itelf and wich impact it had in the battlespace.

2. Definition

The concept of "military capability" is a relatively new concept. It's origins can be traced back to the 2002 N.A.T.O. summit in Prague. The political leadership aimed to modernize the organisation and improve the capability to crysis management. According to the Allied Command Transformation, or A.C.T., a "military capability" is a sum of abilities wich produces an effect trough wich a beneficiary satisfies its needs for security.[1]

In order to understand how military capabilities are developed, it is important, first to define the concepts "doctrine" and "strategy" and to analyze the relations between doctrines, strategies and capabilityes. Secondly, it is necessary to look at examples in order to better understand the process.

In the modern era, the concept "strategy" has partially mutated. At it's root, the term means the theory of the conduct of war. Today, it is used as "military strategy", because "strategy" became a broader term, encompassing, based on the fields, economic, political,

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[1] Laurențiu Grigore, Dan Grecu, *Capabilități Militare,* editura Academiei Forțelor Terestre „Nicolae Bălcescu", Sibiu 2015, 10.

sales strategies and so on. There are a multitude of strategies. For example, based on the proliferation of the nuclear weapons, there are nuclear strategies, or conventional strategies.

The military doctrine is defined as follow:*"Fundamental principles by which the military forces or elements thereof guide their actions in support of national objectives. It is authoritative but requires judgment in application."*[2]

The doctrine of a state sets the directions which to follow for the political and military strategies, thus providing a framework in wich the political and military leadership sets the politico-strategic objectives, which in turn are translated into operational objectives.

The corelation between the military objectives and the development of new military capabilities has at it's core the need for new capabilities. The need is determined by the political leadership accordingly to the risks and threats to the national security. The best way to test the effectiveness of the new-developed capabilities is to use then in low-intensity conflicts.

The significance of the 2002 Prague summit

The 2002 N.A.T.O. Summit in Prague is a stepping stone in the modernisation of the organisation. The need to modernise and change has been generated by an ever evolving international climate. The tragic loss of life as a result of the most devastating terrorist attack on 9/11/2001 on World Trade Center was a crucial event that dramatically changed the international climate. As a result, the Alliance acknowledged the need no modernise and develop new capabilityes as a fact. In the summit's declaration has been stated that N.A.T.O.'s intent to develop new capabilityes should not be regarded as a provoking or aggressive action in any way, shape or form, but simply as a deffensive set of measures, meant to ensure the safety of it's citizens.[3]

N.A.T.O. Response Force

N.A.T.O. Response Force is a high readiness military force wich has been created following the 2002 summit in Prague. It's main mission is to respond to any security threat. NRF is also used for better cooperation in the field of training and education . As a result, NRF is a high readiness force, technologically advanced and multinational. It's operational component is made up of land, sea, air and special operations components. The decision-making component is provided by the North Atlantic Council and any political decision is made in unanimity .[4]

The multi national force is commited by N.A.T.O. member states on a twelve months period of rotation.

The enhanced NATO Response Force includes:

– Command and control element: command of the operational component of the NRF alternates between Allied Joint Force Commands in Brunssum and Naples;

– the Very High Readiness Joint Task Force (VJTF): This NRF element – about 20,000 strong, and includes a multinational land brigade with a total strength of around 5,000 troops and air, maritime and Special Operations Forces components. Leading elements are ready to move within three days. Allies assume the lead role for the VJTF on a rotational basis;

– the Initial Follow-On Forces Group (IFFG): high readiness forces that can deploy quickly following the Very High Readiness Joint Task Force, in response to a crisis. They are made up of two multinational brigades;

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[2]The U.S. Department of Defense, *Dictionary Of Military Terms,*p.312.
[3]https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/official_texts_19552.htm?, accessed on February 22, 2020.
[4]https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/topics_49755.htm, accessed on February 22, 2020.

– a maritime component : it is based on the Standing NATO Maritime Groups (SNMGs) and the Standing NATO Mine Countermeasures Groups (SNMCMGs);

– a combat air and air-support component, Special Operations Forces; and

a CBRN, or Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear defence task force.

Another important moment in the development of NRF is the 2014 Wales Summit of N.A.T.O. In the official declaration of the summit it has been stated that NRF's deployment capabilities will be further developed. It has been decided that the emphasis will be put on deployment exercises with short term notice, host nation support and the development of critical capabilities.[5]

The need for further development of the existing capabilities has been generated by Russia's agression in Ukraine and the anexation of Crimeea.In the summit's official declaration it has been stated that Russia has not respected international law by escalating tensions in Eastern Ukraine. As a result, relations between N.A.T.O. and Russia worsened.

Furthermore, the downing of the MH17 passenger flight in the aerospace above the separatist controlled territory on 17 July 2014 has created public outcry. The supply of the separatists with weapons is one of the conditions which led to this disaster, and worsened the relations between Russia and N.A.T.O. The organisation has decided to expand it's capabilities in order to protect it's allies and partners.

Trident Juncture 18

Trident Juncture 18 was the NRF certification exercise in 2019 for the Headquarters JFC Naples, and its designated Component Commands. During the live exercise, a total of 50,000 troops has been deployed to the central and northern Norway, in October 2018. The main objective was to test the rapid deployment of the VJTF and follow on forces. The span of command ranges across land, air, and sea domains throughout the Northern Region and will include an opportunity for the Alliance to operate in parallel alongside partner nations Finland and Sweden.

London 2019 summit

2019 is the year the Alliance celabrates 70 years of existance. However, N.A.T.O. is facing challenges from all directions, as stated in the official summit declaration. The relations with Russia depend on it's actions, and China's rising on the international stage can be viewed as a challenge on the global security.

The focus for the next period will remain on the development of the military capabilities, and, to be more precise, the development in the communications field, such as 5G technologies. For the first time, non-U.S. defence investment has grown for five consecutive years, with a total exceeding 130 billion dollars.[6]

3. Conclusion

To sum up, the development of the military capabilities is an important process in the existance of a military organisation. The decision-making body of the organisation analyses the political and military context and elaborates a doctrine. In this case, the 2002 Prague Summit and the political decision to develop a high readiness military force. The political directive is analised by the military component developes the necessary capability, in order to achive the political objective. In the next phase, the newly-developed capability is beeing

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[5]https://www.europarl.europa.eu/meetdocs/2014_2019/documents/sede/dv/sede240914walessummit_/sede 240914walessummit_en.pdf, accessed on February 22, 2020.

[6]https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/official_texts_171584.htm, accessed on February 22, 2020.

tested in training exercises. The final step is to use the capability in conflict zones, and to further adapt and evolve, to achive the objectives and maintain peace and stability.

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FUNDAMENTALS REGARDING THE CIVIL-MILITARY COOPERATION STRUCTURES

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Abstract: *The whole society has undergone changes in the last decades and the military system has not been omitted.NATO's response to this emergence of the military environment is a link with the civilian environment, through the creation of a facilitator, namely civil-military cooperation. The mutual cooperation and protection relations, present or being built between the military institutions and the civilian population, have the ultimate goal of fulfilling the objectives of all collaborating parties. The present article aims to familiarize the reader with everything that represents CIMIC at the moment at the Alliance level. The capabilities of the structure, its organization and its contribution within NATO, all these aspects are achieved during the article, being necessary to understand its role during stability and support operations. The balance between this two components highlights that the success of a mission is directly proportional to the symbiosis between them.*

Keywords: CIMIC, capabilities, organization, stability and support operations, civilian population.

Introduction

During this work will be highlighted the necessity and the importantance of the civil-military cooperation, in order to achieve the success of a mission, during stability and support operations, as the modern warfare space is based on the civilian population. At the same time, the multiple dimensions of operations are influenced by CIMIC, all of them being civilian-focused. Not everything in the military environment is represented by this structure, but it has an essential role in military action.

Military history demonstrates that the civil-military cooperation has always played an important role during military operations, and in order to be able to control these activities and at the same time to ensure good coordination, beneficial to both the military and the civilian NATO has implemented the CIMIC concept. Institutionalizing a capacity means prepared personnel, with all the equipment and material required, as well as an agreed conceptual framework, including the doctrine of the field.[1]

The civil-military cooperation concept was founded during the Cold War and started to be implemented only after the failure of the Iron Curtain and the intervention of multinational forces in the theaters of operations, especially after the lessons learned during the 1990s Gulf War. Simultaneously with the final of the Cold War and the initiation of the actual forms of armed operations, the European countries have implemented the creation of new CIMIC

operational systems, the understanding of the notion by most European countries has been in line with the CIMIC doctrine provided by NATO.

CIMIC is now an essential part of the military actions and its mission is to achieve the goals of the two parties involved (military and civilian) that include political, military, civilian and humanitarian elements. Nowadays cooperation has the role to cover all the relations between a military commander and the national authorities in times of peace, crisis or war. Moreover, the relationship between the military, the national government and the civilian population that are included in the area of responsability of the military forces. CIMIC has the essential role to establish and to continue the civilian cooperation in the commander's operating area in order to simplificate the civil/military conditions that give him all the moral, material and tactical advantages. In essence, CIMIC structures in Stability Operations comprises three essential functions: the link between the military and the civilian actors in the area of operation, civilian assistance and support for force.

1.   Doctrine Aspects on Civilian Military Cooperation

Civilian-military cooperation (CIMIC) represents the *„coordination and cooperation in support of the mission between the NATO commander and civilian actors, including the national population and local authorities, as well as international, national and non-governmental organizations and agencies."*[2]

NATO considers CIMIC an essential figure for the success of the military operations. CIMIC is rather an integral part of the command structure and global military strategy than an autonomous activity, and in a military operation conducted by NATO, the spectrum of relations between the Alliance Forces and civil authorities, organizations and agencies is wide, a perfect symbiosis between these participating forces.

The nature of these relationships will be different depending on the type of activity being deployed, and therefore different parameters across this spectrum apply. CIMIC relations are interdependent: military forces and capabilities are increasingly required to assist civilian authorities, while civilian support for military operations is extremely important and more than that, are vital.

In order to ensure success, NATO has differentiated CIMIC tasks according to the three stages of a mission:
- the pre-operational phase (preparation to cope with the conditions they will encounter in the area of responsibility);
- the operational phase (establishing and maintaining effective relations between the civilian and military environments in order to support the mission);
- the transition phase (teaching civil activities to the competent authorities). [3]

CIMIC is the basic tool the military commander can use to guarantee success. There are four factors supporting CIMIC application at a military operation:
- CIMIC activities are vital for the mission and their goal is achieving a final and permanent state of its success, playing a vital role within it;
- CIMIC staff is integrated into the commander's office to coordinate CIMIC actions within the Joint Operations Area (JOA), creating a link between the two civilian-military spheres involved, due to the existence and civilian staff within the CIMIC;
- NATO forces will host, as far as possible and within military capabilities, numerous civilian organizations in the area of responsibility, facilitating people's livelihood;
- CIMIC activities are being carried out in order to solve the conflicts in the area and to improve the conditions of the civilians, which will help to establish a long-lasting relationship between the two environments. [4]

2. Capabilities and Competences

In recent decades, the management of international conflicts has undergone significant changes in a continuous process of adapting to changing security environments. Modern peace operations have contributed to their duration, the tasks to be performed and the number of actors involved. To meet the challenges that arise in a post-conflict situation, the CIMIC concept has been developed over the past decades. CIMIC is well integrated into the armed forces structure and is a well-established instrument, used both during military missions and humanitarian missions. Capacity development was initiated through NATO's AJP-9 doctrine, which has had a significant influence, although most developments take place below the national values of each Member State. [5]

One of the main activity of CIMIC personnel is to monitor the eveniments in JOA by preparing constant assessments of available resources, civil organizations acting as well as their objectives and capabilities in the area. In order to facilitate understanding of the civilian situation, it was also necessary to involve civilian personnel at CIMIC structures. In CIMIC structures there are the civilian actors that tend to be more receptive to taking into account the needs of local authorities and populations, and usually address culturally sensitive situations from a different perspective than military ones. Thus, they arethe link between the two worlds and they can improve the communication and cooperation with civilian organizations working within the JOA.

The tasks assigned will be linked on the status of each operation and the detailed direction will be found in the CIMIC Annex to the Operation Order issued by the commander. CIMIC operators will liaise and coordinate with civil authorities, civilian agencies, allied and national military forces, or host, international organizations, and non-governmental organizations. In addition, the CIMIC must be prepared to deal with humanitarian, civilian, civilian, economic, commercial, and cultural affairs issues. [6]

In order to achieve the objectives set, CIMIC is organized on three elements:

- staff (plan and advise the commander);
- CIMIC command (conducts CIMIC operations);
- additional resources (extracts from staff to carry out specific tasks).

Depending on the nature of the mission, CIMIC components may vary. The standard structureextracted from NATO CIMIC capabilities and directly related to the NATO forces objectives are as follows:

- CIMIC staff elements – the main task of them is to support the commander with accurate and timely advice and assessments as well as planning CIMIC operations to support and achieve mission objectives. Depending on the composition of forces and mission, J-9 may have CIMICs implemented in the support field. It can also be implemented at the Ground Components Command (LCC) level;
- The CIMIC Group – is made up of the Headquarters (HQ) of the CIMIC Group, the Main Company and the CIMIC Forces, which can be provided by different nations.Currently, the only CIMIC group is the CIMIC Multinational Group;
- CIMIC Support Units (CSU) – is the CIMIC element that is implemented on the terain and is responsible for carrying out all CIMIC tasks. CSU may be a force factor for a multinational LCC or any national contingent;
- Functional Specialists (FS) –they will be employed whenever their expertise is needed to support the mission.The areas of expertise for which specialists can be asked are the following: civil administration, civil infrastructure, humanitarian affairs, economy, culture and education. [7]

3. Organization and Missions of Cimic Teams

The main responsability of CIMIC staff and of the units listed above are taken from the CIMIC doctrine because *„The single nature of each operation will require commanders to create specific solutions to enable CIMIC to promote military input to a comprehensive approach."* [8]

Therefore, the main tasks of the staff are as follows:

- Maintaining the civil-military relationship in optimal conditions – ensuringcoordination with other actors in the area of responsibility, be they civil organizations or military partners and supporting the planning and execution of the military operation, helping to achieve success;
- Supporting human resources with the necessary human resources or financial resources – obtain qualified personnel and material assets from the civilian environment (eg. setting up facilities to facilitate civilian living); obtaining support from the population through various projects that are beneficial but at the same time *„winning the hearts and minds of the people"* and also coordination of various activities to reduce the effects of confiscation, or even the conflict itself (eg. support and co-ordination of refugee flows that could amplify a possible conflict);
- Supporting the civilian environment during operations – creating conditions that delimit affected areas and come to their aid; possession of control and command by military personnel, not civilians and obtaining civilian intelligence for a good functioning of the system and analyzing it, in order to solve the possible conflicts.

CIMIC represents an important tool for the mission that can be used by the commander to design his influence between different organizations from the area and to find a way to gain the trust of the locals.

In order to gain the trust and the loyalty of the people during the missions, CIMIC structures have created the teams specific to each field of activity, which together will guarantee the success. The core component of a CIMIC organization is the CIMIC Tactical Team (TCT). TCT operators have the responsability to interact with the organizations, agencies, local authorities from their area and then to report timely the information that they manage to collect.[9]

CIMIC support units are made up of several teams specifically created to increase the effectiveness of the decision-making process and to create a link between each cell within the CIMIC. The organization of each team may vary according to the specifics of the mission and its needs. Those teams are as follows:

- The command team – the importance of this team consists in organizing the daily patrols and the informational ownership of the area;
- The recognition team – the main responsability are to patrol the Operations Area (AO) either alone or in co-operation with other units to gather mission assistance information;
- The liaison team - the main task is to establish and maintain contacts with all key, official and informal leaders of the local population;
- The project management team - will engage and manage potential projects;
- The central team - the main task of the team is to lead the CIMIC Center.

Conclusion

The necessity of professional groups CIMIC has been felt even more in recent years in the last NATO operations, when in the areas of responsibility of the allied armies they felt the presence of civil structures that had as main purpose the assistance of the civilian population existing in the area of responsibility. The growing presence of civilian population in military missions has led to the implementation of the concept at the top of NATO's strategic pyramid,

creating a symbiosis between the existing military command structure and civilian involvement.As a result, CIMIC is a command and responsibility function that divides the areas of activity for the proper functioning of the system. The command unit for a military force is essential to the mission and, at the same time, to achieve the cohesion of the military sphere with the civilian environment. There is an increasing number of non-military personnel, international organizations, non-governmental organizations involved in operations, fueling the issue of integrating and coordinating civilian and military activities and efforts.

To maximize the success for all actors, it is essential for all parties to fully understand how each partner is planning and operating. [10]

In the contemporary warfare, CIMIC and the interaction with the civil sphere become a field of activity relevant to military commanders. Experiences from the latest stabilization operations in Iraq and Afghanistan show us how important it is for military commanders to unite national and coalition power tools. This refers not only to the military environment but also to the civilian component that will help to achieve the desired political-military objectives. Thus, the CIMIC structure is the basis for the success of the mission, the link between different fields of military and civilian activity, a vital part of it.

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NEW DIMENSIONS OF THE CONCEPT OF SECURITY

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Abstract: *The events that marked the last decade, as well as those of the beginning of the millennium, have led to important changes in international relations, configuration of the power diagram, relations between states, the role of international organizations in establishing a new world order. The effect of these events, associated with the process of establishing a new security architecture, given the manifestation of the phenomenon of globalization and the process of Euro-Atlantic integration, required the reconsideration of the concept of security. In this scientific endeavour, we try to highlight some defining conceptual aspects for understanding the current security paradigm.*

Keywords: security, change, international, relations, dimension.

In the specialized literature, a special emphasis can be observed by the researchers on the dimensions of security, and especially on the non-military dimensions of security. The following can be that way mentioned as security dimensions: military dimension, political dimension, economic dimension, social dimension, cultural dimension, ecological dimension. We will analyses the following dimensions of security while highlighting the most important risks and dangers that they face[1].

The military dimension was the only one considered relevant for a long time, and it is still important even today, because despite the emergence of new dangers, not even the classic ones have disappeared from the international arena. Among the military threats facing the states we would like to mention: weapons of mass destruction, conflicts in the Middle East, organized crime, nuclear weapons, military disputes, all issues that concern us demonstrates that military power continues to have meaning. The most important problem in the military field facing humanity at the moment is terrorism.

The political dimension of security takes into consideration the link between the state and the people and the external relations of the respective state. Thus it can be considered that we can look at political dimension in two different ways: the internal way of good or on the contrary bad management of the state, and the external one which refers to the international environment.

The economic dimension of security refers to the level of access to resources of the state and the infrastructures which exist in the respective state so that it can be facile to the citizens to have a prosper live and also it increase state's military power. The significance of the dimension is all the more important if we consider the Marxist and neo-Marxist literature which considers the economic factor to be the main cause of international conflicts[2]. In the

contemporary period, the greatest danger in the economic category concerns the deepening of the difference between the rich people and the poor ones, and spreading poverty, both with the potential to cause conflict.

Social dimension suggest that security involves the protection of collective identity, national specificity and national cohesion. Among the problems in the social field are: migration, degradation of the educational environment and poverty.

Cultural dimension means the prevention the cultural environment pollution with elements of subculture or cultural intrusion. Identity, religion, ethnicity represent quite common causes of international conflicts, but especially national ones, especially in the area of Africa. If we are to analyse the impact of globalization on the culture of a particular group or state, we cannot fail to mention the phenomenon of acculturation that is becoming more widespread worldwide and to the same extent the current towards a cultural homogenization according to the Western model [3].

The ecological dimension became in the post-Cold War period one of the most important dimensions of security, even considering that ecological problems are probably the most complex, both due to the effects and the impossibility of finding simple and individual solutions for solving problems. Also, it sometimes becomes obviously, some ecological problems are linked to the chain and very often these dangers and problems are not strictly ecological but closely linked to the other dimensions of security. Ecological problems highlight the strongest transnational character of threats and the dangers facing humanity. Among the most serious ecological problems that threaten global security are: pollution, global warming, depletion of natural resources and destruction of forests.

We cannot forget the concept of individual security, developed during the post-Cold War period. If, during the classical period of security, the emphasis was placed on the state as an actor that must offer but also benefit from security, in the contemporary analysis the emphasis is increasingly shifting to the individual as the main beneficiary of the security and as a point of reference. Globalization has practically increased the significance of individuals as objects of security. The concept first appeared in the 1994 report of the United Nations Development Program, where a shift from nuclear security to human security was proposed, which basically referred to the physical and mental safety of people, their economic and social well-being, respect dignity and their values, through the protection of fundamental rights and freedoms.

The report of the United Nations Development Program outlines seven dimensions of human security: economic security, food security, health security, environmental security, personal security, community security and political security, and identifies six major threats to human security: uncontrolled population growth, disparities in economic opportunities, migration pressures, environmental degradation, drug trafficking, and international terrorism[4]. In 1997, the United Nations Development Program revised the concept of human security, realizing the distinction between poverty in income, which means income under one US dollar per day, and human poverty, which refers to issues such as life expectancy, literacy, etc.

Postmodernist security studies emphasize the role of identity, discourse and narration in security analysis. And in their opinion, the state should not be the main object of reference, but the non-state actors, from individuals to cultural and ethnic groups, regional blocs, non-governmental organizations and even multinational corporations, and the security of individuals is significantly higher importance to that of the state. The goal of the theorists who fall into this tradition is to replace realistic discourse and thinking, because there can be only one reality, the realistic one, and the introduction of new thinking based on rules of cooperation, so that the world becomes more peaceful[5].

Conclusions

Security still has a strong resonance in contemporary security studies, and will continue to have them, as long as there are international divisions in the form of nation states. We can conclude that the end of the Cold War and globalization have led to a change in the concept of security, so that security comes to have not only one dimension, the military, but six dimensions, all equally important and interconnected. Also the role of the state as a reference object of security is increasingly challenged, stressing the need to focus security on the individual. However, the state has not completely lost its ability to ensure security, only that we are now talking more about individual and international security than national security.

Regarding the theory of international relations, we emphasize the emergence of more and more approaches that are not aimed at solving problems but understanding problems, analysing how they have emerged and emphasizing the role of common knowledge and understanding of security. Security has become an increasingly complex concept in the contemporary world, but surely the evolution of this concept will not stop here, depending not only on the technological and military developments but also on the cultural, social, ecological and political environment of the state.

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THE ECONOMIC AND ENERGY DIMENSION OF NATIONAL SECURITY

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Abstract: *The economic security aims to ensure the conditions for maintaining the economic activity in normal parameters and to counteract many types of attacks, the most important of which are: financial fraud, strategic dependencies, cybercrime, industrial espionage, corruption, underground economy. Economic security in the context of globalization has accelerated economic, technological, cultural and political integration, along with democratic governance, economic dynamism and market economy, respect for human rights and the evolution of communications. Energy and raw material resources are generally limited and unevenly distributed throughout the Earth. The spectrum of depletion of energy resources in the coming years has made a significant part of foreign policies, but also those of power, concerned, on the one hand, with the accessibility of pipes and terminals, on future routes of energy routes, partnerships.*

Keywords: economic, energy, national security.

1.The economic dimension of national security

The economic side of achieving security is increasingly important, as the economy has become the "engine" without which national power, be it political, social or military, cannot function at normal parameters. The definition formulated by Laurence Martin, who states that security represents "future well-being", captures precisely this economic-social side of the process of achieving security.

Economic security, in its essence, aims to ensure the conditions for maintaining the economic activity in normal parameters and to counteract many types of attacks, the most important of which are: financial fraud, strategic dependencies, cybercrime, industrial espionage, corruption, underground economy. Economic security in the context of globalization has accelerated economic, technological, cultural and political integration, along with democratic governance, economic dynamism and market economy, respect for human rights and the evolution of communications.

It has also increased and amplified the complexity of economic relations and interdependencies between states, but also between national and global economies. Moreover, the increased globalization has also led to an increase in the degree of interdependence and interaction in the security plan, a process which, if well managed, can have beneficial effects in the field of enhancing stability in the field of international relations.

Therefore, under the conditions of globalization, the attainment of a certain level of security depends on the capacity of the state to aggregate resources internally and to gain or maintain access to external economic resources. From the point of view of achieving the

security status, we believe that the following factors must be taken into account: the growth rate of the Gross Domestic Product, the level of foreign exchange reserves, inflation, unemployment, the foreign exchange rate, foreign direct investments, the trade balance, the external debt, the quality life, the degree of spread and the development of the telecommunications system, the degree of spread and the development of the information system, the population's access to internal and external means of communication, the protection of critical infrastructure, the relationship between foreign and domestic property.

Creating conditions for ensuring economic growth and, consequently, achieving security requires significant growth of foreign investments, proper management of public debt, current account deficit and official exchange rate, reducing inflation and external debt, creating a favorable business environment and of a legislative framework favorable to the development of the market economy. The efficient management of these economic factors can generate an increase in population incomes and the standard of living, with beneficial effects on reducing unemployment and combating poverty. Ultimately, at the individual level, security refers to the creation of economic conditions that meet basic human needs - food, water, shelter, education, work and a guaranteed minimum income.

At present, the most important factor that manifests itself in the economic dimension of security and which can lead to economic stability, which is imperative for achieving an adequate security status, is the active involvement in international trade and access to the resources, finances and markets necessary to maintain it. to an acceptable level of welfare and power of the respective state.

The liberalization of trade, the opening of the internal market or, more precisely, the liberalization of the competitive sectors and the protection of the less competitive ones, must consider maximizing the flows of goods, services, technology and capital. Otherwise, the issue of economic security moves from the space of national economies to the increasingly delimited field of regional and international economic complexes. Moreover, the world economy needs solid anti-crisis means, valid for both developed states (facing dangerous demographic changes) and "emerging economies" (who want important places in the global economy hierarchy) and developing countries. (forced to combat serious problems of endemic poverty). In order to counteract the negative effects of some economic factors it is necessary that: rich countries provide consistent aid for the poor and favorable opportunities for their trade; multilateral institutions to provide support and advice to authorities in poor or developing countries, in particular technical and financial assistance; the poor countries to improve their administration and take real measures to fight poverty.

2.The energy dimension of national security
Energy and raw material resources are generally limited and unevenly distributed throughout the Earth. The spectrum of depletion of energy resources in the coming years has made a significant part of foreign policies, but also those of power, concerned, on the one hand, with the accessibility of pipes and terminals, on future routes of energy routes, partnerships. On the other hand, emphasis is placed on: identifying the most efficient ways of use and the possibilities of substituting these resources, reducing the environmental imbalances caused by the exploitation, conditioning, processing and use of resources.

Oil. "Black gold" continues to be the resource that drives the sectors of transport, food and agriculture, petrochemicals, even the efficiency of the armed forces depends on it.

Natural gas. The use of natural gas in industry has become widespread during the interwar period, being driven by global industrial competition, oil prices, lower environmental costs.

3. Romania, the third state as energy independence from the European Union

Romania is the third state in the European Union in terms of energy independence, after Estonia and Denmark,. Romania imports only 17% of its energy product needs, most of the purchases abroad being from oil and petroleum products. Romania exports electricity throughout the region, and the imports of natural gas are very small, our country covering almost all its needs from domestic production. Thus, according to European statistics, 62.3% of Romania's oil imports came from Kazakhstan, given that the Kazakh state group KazMunaiGaz controls Rompetrol Refining. Also, 34.8% of oil imports come from Russia, given that the Russian group Lukoil owns in Romania the Petrotel refinery, near Ploiesti.

4. The situation of the other states

Bulgaria is in the eighth position in the European ranking of energy dependency, the country south of the Danube importing 34.5% of the necessary. On the other hand, Bulgaria is 100% dependent on Russia in terms of both natural gas and oil. As for coal, Bulgaria imports 58.5% of the necessary from Ukraine, 33.4% from Russia and 2.2% from Vietnam. Hungary is much worse, with the need for energy resources covered by borders rising to 61.7%. It imports 95% of the gas demand from Russia, in the case of oil, the proportion rising to 90.1%. Poland decreases its dependence on Russia on gas, the state importing from Russia 75% of the necessary gas, from Germany 20%. In recent years, however, Poland has been a staunch critic of Russia's energy policies and has increasingly stepped away from reliance on Russia. Thus, Poland recently opened a liquefied natural gas terminal. As for oil imports, Russia covers 93.4% of Poland's needs, but has recently started importing from Saudi Arabia.

At the same time, Slovakia has a 60.9% dependence on imports in the energy sector, with Russia supplying 100% of its gas and oil imports. From the data presented there is an increased dependence on imports in the case of Germany (61.6%), Austria (65.9%) and Italy (75.9%). Not only is the share of energy imports very high, but these states also consume significant quantities. Thus, Germany is Russia's largest customer, with 45.31 billion cubic meters, according to Gazprom Export data. Germany's gas demand is so high that supplies from Russia cover only 41.4% of imports, 31.2% of gas coming from the Netherlands, while Norway supplies 23.1% of "blue gold". The situation is similar in the oil field: Germany accounts for 17.2% of EU oil imports, being the largest consumer in the Community block. In this case, Russia is also the main supplier, with 33.6% of imports, followed by Norway (17%) and the United Kingdom (10.9%).

Austria imported 4.4 billion cubic meters of gas from Gazprom, but Kazakhstan covers 33.5% of imports and Libya another 12.8%. Italy bought from Russia 24.4 billion cubic meters of gas, Russia supplying about 43% of imports. Another 12.2% come from Algeria and 11.7% from Libya.

5. Conclusions

Security is not only a guarantor of power, but also an effect of it. There can be no power where there is no security - the very condition of power is its security - but no security without power. At the center of any power, however, are the resources, infrastructures, information, technologies, that is, the forces, means and systems of economic and financial production and reproduction and of the human condition and its security. Energy security is strongly affirmed as a separate side of national, regional and global security. The "energy weapon" will be, and will continue to be, the preferred tool of some actors (Russia, Iran) to impose their strategic objectives.

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MODERATION, NEGOTIATION AND MEDIATION OF CONFLICTS

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Abstract: *My study presents all the conflicts that represent an existing characteristic that cannot be denied in the activity of modern organizations . One of the purposes of this study is to analyse how important such conflicts are addressed in order to ensure the benefits they bring to achieving the goals of the organizations. Another purpose is to argue that it is the responsability of each employee to address daily conflicts in a constructive rather than destructive manner. While an organization may aspire to this goal, the problem is that emplyees, groups or departments are often unable to resolve conflicts through established procedures, or on their own. After studying this subject, we can present you that resolving a conflict means resolving it by finding a solution that satisfies all parties involved. When this fails, we can print a constructive evolution, helping the parties understand their needs and expessing their feelings on a deeper level, or making their suffering more bearable or ultimately causing conflict to escalate, so that people become more aware of it and give it priority in solving.*

Keywords: Negotiation, Mediation, Intergroups, Interdependence, Status.

1. Introduction

Conflicts represent an existing characteristic that cannot be denied in the activity of modern organizations. Since the presence of conflicts itself is not a problem, it is important that such conflicts are properly addressed to ensure the benefits they bring to achieving the goals of the organizations. Addressed effectively, conflicts can increase performance by challenging the status quo, by promoting the creation of new ideas, by promoting the reassessment of the goals and activities of the unit, by increasing the likelihood that the unit will respond to changes, by flattening strained relationships and serving as a way of means for the topics of discussion within the company. But who is responsible for ensuring that, when they arise, conflicts are successfully addressed in organizations? At a certain level, it can be argued that it is the responsibility of each employee to address daily conflicts in a rather constructive than destructive manner. While an organization may aspire to this goal, the problem is that employees, groups or departments are often unable to resolve conflicts through established procedures, or on their own. Often, the supervisor or manager at the nearest hierarchical level intervenes in the conflict to help resolve it. Research has shown that managers frequently act as mediators in conflicts between employees, on a wide range of issues, such as failure to perform specified tasks, usurping responsibility, misunderstandings about policies promoted by the company and discrimination.

2. Causes of organizational conflicts

In organizations there are several groups or classes with which people can identify. They can be based on personal characteristics (for example, race or gender), type of function (eg, production or sales) or level of function (eg manager ornon manager). In addition, far from being accidental or insignificant, the differences between groups can be accentuated by real differences in power, chances, customers served, etc. Most likely, people who are considered to belong to a group tend to be suspicious of those outside it. The probability of conflict increases as the factors referred to below enter into the relationships between groups. The emphasis that organizations place on teamwork is considered as a great success in bringing the employee to the point of identifying strongly with his team.

3. Negotiation of conflicts

Negotiation is a type of human interaction in which the partners are linked by certain common interests, but also separated by divergences related to solving these interests. Negotiation involves individuals or groups who want a good material or an advantage that they can obtain from the partner, by developing specific strategies, in which a certain type of communication develops. Negotiation is between problem solving and conflict.

Negotiation is the process where two or more parties between which there is interdependence - but also divergence - voluntarily opt for cooperation in order to solve a common problem by reaching a mutually beneficial agreement.

The result of the negotiation is materialized in a mutually advantageous agreement. The advantage obtained is usually measured on the basis of subjective criteria, depending on the level of expectation of the applicant and the acceptable level of transfer from the other party involved. A negotiation is considered successful if each party is satisfied with the result and has obtained the advantages it had expected or close to, in order to satisfy the initial need.

The appearance of the negotiation situation is also conditioned by other factors without which the process cannot take place. Thus, the negotiation can only take place unless the problem can be solved by the will or the action of a single party. For example, many of the managerial decisions that ensure the smooth running of the production are imposed by the manager or the board of directors, without being negotiated with the unions or employees of the company. in the alternative, however, there is an agreement represented by the vote of confidence that the manager and the board of directors received when investing in office. Just as in the trade, the prices displayed in the shops are not negotiable, the buyer assuming that they have been established correctly, according to market criteria that represents his interests. He also has the opportunity to buy from another store that he thinks is more convenient than the offer. The choice of a certain negotiation style is very important for its result, in the literature, Kenneth Thomas and Ralph Kilmann proposed, in a 1974 classification, five negotiation styles: collaboration, authority, conciliation, compromise and avoidance:

• Collaboration is used when the issues discussed are very important and do not allow compromises, but also to maintain relations between the parties. It assumes a 'win-win' type position. Collaboration requires the existence of a large reserve of time for negotiation;

• The authority is used in a negotiation by the persons who hold the power. It aims to use methods in force, either to make quick decisions or to take unpopular measures. It assumes a "win-lose" type position, regardless of the degree of the relationship between the parties;

• Conciliation is approached when the negotiator realizes that he is going on a wrong path that would lead to undesirable consequences. It assumes a "loss-win" position, the negotiator pursuing a minimal loss, but also maintaining relations with the negotiating partner;

• the compromise aims to find a solution that can be accepted because it partially satisfies the negotiating parties; this especially if we do not have enough time or if the problem is temporary. The compromise implies a position of type "minimum gain-minimum loss" for both parties;

• avoidance is used when there is no chance of achieving the goals, not even partially. It assumes a "loss-win" type position, in this case the other side having the possibility to win.

The negotiation style should be chosen according to the negotiated problem. Many negotiations are carried out using the style of collaboration, but, even within the same negotiation, the style can change, depending on the new situation. Negotiation styles cannot be strictly separated, they combine as pieces of a puzzle. It is obvious that a negotiator cannot adopt a single style of negotiation, but in a certain situation, depending on the specificity of the problem addressed, a certain style may be predominant.

4. Mediation of conflicts

Mediation is a form of negotiation that is carried out with the participation of a third party, respectively, of a person known to those involved in the conflict or of a foreign person. This person is chosen by the parties to the conflict or offers to intervene alone. It is required that she has a good experience in negotiations, to be impartial and objective. Mediation is carried out either with both sides, or separately with each side. The mediator does not deal with the parties from opposing positions, from conflict, or from positions of understanding and consensus, emphasizing the method of argumentation and persuasion.

When the conflict is intense or escalates, the parties may lose sight of even the problems that brought them into conflict (this is the most common case). The usefulness of the mediator can consist in resuming the actions to identify the problems, besides finding alternative solutions.

Sometimes there is a problem pack or a network of causes behind a problem, and the conflict is just the backbone of the iceberg. Therefore, when we focus the discussion on a problem or cause that generates conflict, the advantages would be that the parties can clearly define their position in relation to it (a point position and a cause of the same type). On the other hand, when we approach a set of problems and the set of relationships that exist behind a problem, we can have a broader view on the phenomenon and then our mediation intervention will be more in-depth. It is, in particular, the case of mediating conflicts with educational impact caused by the teacher, which requires such a global vision on the problems in the shadow of the sentence itself proposed for debate by students.

It should be remembered that successfully solving simple problems can create a beneficial state of mind to solve other problems as well.

The mediator can introduce new perspectives on the issues (thus providing the parties with a different vision and alternative solutions). An interesting technique is the use of a brainstorming sequence in conflict resolution. Besides the fact that this puts the parties in the position to think creatively about their own problem (usually, the conflict implies the impossibility of overcoming a situation by the current modalities), it even looks at the possible finding of an unexpected solution.

The introduction of new perspectives by the mediator can be done either by dividing the problem into aspects that can be overcome by the parties in the conflict phase, or by setting objectives to detect the current conflict under the temporal perspectives of content; moreover, communication can always reduce the possibility of conflict, because at the bottom there can be misunderstandings of the problem. It is important for the mediator to encourage the parties to make some irrevocable concessions (initially small, but to introduce the concession idea and its practice). They will represent lush acquisitions for a later stage,

accustoming the parties with the idea that in order to resolve the conflict they will have to make certain concessions.

The mediator can create an atmosphere of position in the middle of a dispute: for example, the parties may be encouraged to describe it in a caricature manner to the moderator (be an activity that unites them). Then, between them, each makes a caricature of the other party and, in this way, will get rid of some of the negative feelings and frustrations. in the last stage, each side makes a caricature of itself and the conflict as such (it must identify what caricatures it in the dispute with the other party). Henry Kissinger has developed the technique of small steps, which involves making small understandings to keep the parties. In the process of mediation the belief that they will reach a result.

Essentially, the mediator fulfills three roles:

1) Functional role: the mediator does not have his own power (eg to impose a point of view or a decision); it only facilitates reaching solutions;

2) Role of catalyst / accelerator: through its efforts and influences the mediator speeds up the conflict resolution; helps those in conflict to overcome their subjective barriers and to quickly agree on a solution;

3) Role of counselor, adviser: the mediator does not formulate or dictate decisions, but provides suggestions, tips, makes recommendations that facilitate the decision-making by mutual agreement; the success of a mediator will be greater, the more he manages to remain impartial and objective.

A mediation is considered to be effective when:

- it is requested by both parties (the parties are motivated to reach an agreement); - the mediator belongs to another institution / organization than the parties in conflict;

- the parties in conflict perceive the mediator as impartial and do not create dependencies on him;

- the parties are and I think are of relatively equal powers;

- the intensity of the conflict is low, the disputes rare and insignificant and the hostility reduced;

- the mediator is able to bring new perspectives on the dispute, with new finalization variants;

- the parties express trust with each other when they are suggested and are advised to make firm concessions or when they focus on the common points, on the possible mutual gains.

Mediation is effective when:

- hostility between the opposing parties is very high;

- there is mistrust in the mediator, from the beginning or appeared during the course; - resources are insufficient;

- problems arise that involve general principles on which one can hardly agree;

- the commitment for mediation is low;

- the balance of the parties is deeply shaken;

- the relationship between the parties reached a high degree of deterioration.

5. Moderation conflict

Frequently used in controlling, managing or resolving conflicts is moderation. Moderating means intervening between hostile parties and leading them to resolve the conflict.

Conflict moderation includes all actions taken in order to reduce the intensity of conflicts and reduce the effects and implications on the organization or social group where conflicts occur.

Moderation is also a form of negotiation that involves the involvement of a third party. However, it differs from mediation by the following two characteristics:

a) the parties in conflict are left to a third party; the arbitrator has all the power to make a lawful decision to which the parties must submit;

b) the psychosocial character of the mediation passes in the second plane, yielding the place of free manifestation of the legal dimension.

Basically, as a moderator, not so much a person appears, especially a court. What matters now are the official, formal relationships, through which decisions are adopted and imposed which the parties to the conflict will follow. The mediator resorts to obliging the parties to respect the agreement. During moderation, he focuses on the task, the problem, and not on human relationships. Unlike the negotiator or mediator, the referee must be tough, inflexible, not accept the compromises and solve the "case" in the letter and spirit of the law. If negotiation and mediation can be concluded without a solution, moderation always resolves the problem or dispute. The main disadvantage of mediation is the very high costs, sometimes quite detrimental to the organization.

Research has shown that moderation has been quite successful in resolving disputes. However, moderators cannot turn water into wine, and it seems that the method works best when the conflict is not intense and the parties are determined to use negotiation to resolve their conflicts. If the moderator is not perceived as neutral or if there are differences in the priorities of each party, the negotiation does not go so well.

6. Conclusion

The phenomenon of conflict is ubiquitous in our lives. Conflict situations occur regularly in the public and private life of each of us. These conflicts can manifest on different scales and levels. They can occur between individuals, groups, communities or nations and can be generated by various causes.

The exercise of effective conflict management is hampered by the lack of an adequate framework in which individuals are educated in conflict management. In the Romanian organizations, the seventeen years of "freedom of movement in labor relations" were not enough to accumulate the experience of proper approach to conflicts.

To create the premise of conflict resolution creatively, individuals are offered the opportunity to practice creativity in every area of life, starting at school, and to develop the skills required for effective conflict management, they need to be trained in training institutionalized in educational institutions, but especially in the organizations in which they operate. These institutionalized forms are, for the time being, non-existent, and this lack puts an imprint on the way conflicts are managed, with agreements based on compromise, on conjunctural elements. For this reason, the agreements proved to be unstable, vulnerable and were often violated, which led to a phenomenon of transgression and perpetuation of conflicts, of transforming them into a standard of living.

Therefore, good management of interpersonal and intergroup conflicts always has a positive impact on individual returns and makes the organization a pleasant and performing environment.

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OPINIONS ABOUT RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE IN CRIMEEA

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Abstract: *The Crimea crisis of 2014 started after President Viktor Yanukovych's departure from power, following the 2013-2014 anti-government protests. The triggering factor was the repeal of the law on languages with regional status by which several languages used in Ukraine, including Romanian, were removed from official use. Tension actors are on the one hand the Russian-speaking groups that oppose the new political changes in Kiev and want to join Crimea from Russia and, on the other, groups of Ukrainians and Crimean Tatars, who support the Euromaidan movement. On March 1, Russian President Vladimir Putin unanimously requested and obtained permission from the upper chamber of the Russian parliament to use the Russian Federation's armed forces on the territory of Ukraine.*

Keywords: power, protests, Yanukovich, Euromaidan,Putin.

Historical context or strategic movement?

In ancient times Crimea was inhabited by Thracian-Cimmerian and Scythian tribes. Between 1441 and 1783 most of Crimea was part of the Crimean Khanate. Between 1783-1917 the region was annexed by the Tsarist Empire as the Gubernia Taurida. The Crimean War ran from 1853 to 1856 and was a large-scale armed struggle between the Russian Empire, led by Tsar Nicholas I on the one hand, and an armed alliance consisting of Britain, the French Empire, Sardinia and the Ottoman Empire, on the other hand. It is expected to be considered one of the last religious wars what took place on the European continent and, in fact, being the first conflict over which the press and public opinion played an overwhelming role. Leading to the serious depopulation of the peninsula. The Crimean War used for the first time the tactical use of railways and other inventions from the modern era such as the telegraph.

On October 18, 1921, the Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic of Crimea was established, as part of the Soviet Socialist Russian Federation. The Tatars then made up 25% of the population. On February 19, 1954, Soviet leader Nikita Sergheevich Khrushchev offered a gift to the Ukrainian RSS: Crimea, by a decree of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, without the local people being asked if they agreed.

Figure 1: The division of Ukraine over time

In a recent study regarding the census of the territory it was observed that the region is mostly composed of Russians with a share of over 55%, the other minorities of Ukrainians, Tatars, Belarusians representing a small proportion. Ukraine became an independent region with the end of 1991, when the disintegration of the Soviet Union took place.

But it is obvious that the Russian Federation has always aimed at the realization of the Crimea region due to the majority of the Russian-speaking population which was in some way removed from the mother territory.

Evolution of the conflict since February 2014

In February 2014, the political situation in Ukraine became increasingly unstable when, on February 23, the Unicameral Parliament of Ukraine approved that in 50% of the national territory the state of official language be given to the Russian language, which triggered practically the first pretext for Russian militant forces to take action and to carry out their plan. Thus, two days after this event, namely on February 25, Russia mobilized rapid intervention forces deployed near the border with Ukraine and especially near the Crimea region. At the same time, in Simferopol, protesters gathered against the regime established in Kiev, calling for a referendum, being the beginning of a difficult period in the recent history of the Republic of Ukraine.

On February 27, a group of armed people, who were supposed to be pro-Russian militants, occupied the seat of the Parliament and the Government of Crimea and raised the flag of the Russian Federation. As austerity measures, the Crimean Parliament dismissed the local government and announced a referendum on May 25. On the night of February 27 to 28, airports in Crimea fell prey to delicate events, which were occupied by armed persons, also pro-Russian militants. Among the occupied buildings was the Belbek airport in Simferopol. Ukrainian soldiers and border guards in Balaklava were disarmed by armed people, considering that they were most likely Russian soldiers who did not wear military insignia.

On 28 February, the situation returned to control, the Crimean airports regaining their original form and returning to the control of the Ukrainian authorities. The Ukrainian parliament voted a resolution calling for the sovereignty of the major world forces, the United States and the United Kingdom.

On March 1, the new Prime Minister established on the Crimean peninsula, Sergei Aksionov asked the Russian Federation, through Russian President Vladimir Putin, for help in establishing a climate of security and political stability in the region. In the meantime, Aksinov's plan was to take power in Crimea, with all authorities submitting to his orders or resigning. At the same time, Akisonov announced a referendum that would extend the autonomy for March 30.

The United States' response to this whole situation came at the highest level, through the voice of US President Barack Obama, who warned the Russian Federation about the consequences of armed intervention in Crimea and eastern Ukraine. On March 1, Russian President Vladimir Putin expressed his wish and unanimously obtained permission of the upper house of the Russian parliament to use the armed forces in the affected region on the territory of Ukraine.

On March 2, NATO considered it necessary to unite Russia on all its operations in Crimea, namely the extensive military operations that were being organized on the Ukrainian territory, also preventing the peace and territorial security of Europe being threatened. There were about 15,000 Russian military in Crimea, which could be a total threat to Ukraine's territorial security. All military vessels available to Ukraine had left Crimea and were berthed in the ports of Odessa and Mariupol.

On March 4, Vladimir Putin wanted to declare that the intention of the Russian Federation is not far from joining Crimea and reintegrating it.If we think about the historical context, namely the separation of the region by a decree 60 years ago after which Crimea became Ukrainian territory. Also, the Russian president also mentioned that this case of Crimea should not be seen as a threat to other states that could be annexed, but only an act of strengthening and ensuring the security of the inhabitants of the peninsula.The Kosovo example was mentioned here, but it is just an unfounded example, because, first of all, Kosovo was not annexed by any other state and in fact it had a government that massacred thousands of people, so a comparison between the two is as trivial as possible.

Following the increasingly violent events in the region, the UN organized a summons by which it voted on the inviolability of Ukraine's territorial integrity. In this vote, there were many states that abstained, however extremely controversial and widely debated. Following this debate, Russia received major sanctions on the trade line, imposing embargo on it.It is obvious that the action initiated by the Russian Federation is not at all accidental and it raises a number of questions regarding the future of the states of the Balkan region, because the former Soviet Empire stretched on a fairly large area, and subsequently other states obtained it. independence and sovereignty. Here, we can refer to states like Latvia, Lithuania or even Belarus, which may also fall prey to the same situation.

Figure 2: The protests were taking dramatic toll

In the figure above, you can see how the protests took an extremely delicate turn, and the protesters are hardly quiet. The political situation in Ukraine had become extremely delicate, an example of the siege of Donetsk, a mining town near the Crimean Peninsula, as conclusive as possible.Crimea crisis is the result of the difference of vision between western Ukraine that wants to approach the West and eastern Ukraine with Russian majority who still want close relations with Moscow. While the West views Russia's current military action in

Crimea as aggression, the Kremlin considers it an intervention meant to defend Russian citizens against the actions of extremists in the West.The aspirations of the new Yushchenko regime to join NATO and the European Union have led to escalating tensions in the Crimean peninsula inhabited by mostly ethnic Russians.

Current situation of the Crimean Peninsula

Russia's increased military strength in Crimea, annexed by Moscow in 2014, as well as the use of the peninsula as a basis for its military operations in Syria and other parts of the region, have long-term consequences for regional stability.The occupation and, subsequently, the militarization of Crimea have important long-term security implications not only in the Black Sea region, but also in southern Europe as a whole, as well as in the North Africa and Middle East region.At the age of one year after the annexation, Russia almost completely renounced that its army would not be involved in the capture of Crimea.The decision to deploy Russian troops would have become necessary to protect the predominantly Russian-speaking locals in Crimea from violence and repression by Ukrainian nationalists.For many of the Russians, the largest community in Crimea, President Vladimir Putin is now the guarantee of the future in the region. For these people, the months of tension and confrontation in 2014 are a source of pride.Prior to the illegal annexation of Crimea, the presence of Russian ground and air forces in the Peninsula

was minimal and aimed, primarily, at the defense of Sevastopol, the main base of the Russian fleet inBlack Sea and two adjacent naval bases.Very important to note is the fact that President Putin, in his view, canapologize before the judgment of history, going through all the constitutional procedural stages and givingcourse so called the will of the people to express through its representative bodies on whichdominated them, considered that it printed a perfectly legal character to the process of annexation of Crimea.

The conduct of numerous military exercises in and around Crimea demonstrates Russia's aggressive policy towards both Ukraine and other countries in the Black Sea basin. In view of the current unstable security situation, Ukraine intends to present to the UN General Assembly a draft resolution with the aim of sending a warning to Russia regarding the militarization of the Ukrainian territory and its neighboring regions. third division - subunit - of S-400 Triumph ground-to-air mobile rockets, near Evpatoria, on the west coast of the peninsula, which allows it to monitor the western area of the Black Sea, within a radius of 600 km, this system having a interception radius of 400 km aerial targets, at a height of up to 30 km.A fourth division will be held soon in Crimea, near Djankoe.

The military incident that intensified tensions in the Crimea region took place in November 2018 in the Kerci Strait, linking the Black Sea with the Azov Sea. The Russian coast guard has forbidden patrol vessels of the Ukrainian military to cross the strait, colliding with one of the vessels. Three Ukrainian ships were detained by the Russian navy. Several people were injured during the incident. 24 Ukrainian sailors were detained by the Russian authorities. While Ukraine was talking about military aggression, the Russian side pointed out that Ukrainian ships entered the territorial waters of the Russian Federation illegally.
Russia considers the Crimean Tatar activists guilty of all incidentsstill appear in the region.

In the crisis between Russia and Ukraine it seems interesting that after 25 Novemberlast year, Gazprom announced the cessation of gas supplies to Ukraine due to the big onesKiev has denied this option and claims that he is the one who hasdecided to stop imports, claiming that it will be sourced from other sources.We also note that in the financial problem Russia strengthens its position in Crimea. Thus, anationalized an important bank based in Crimea, which had been sanctioned by the West forthat it financed the annexation of the Peninsula in March 2014.As for Ukraine in its state integrity, in the context of Moscow's retaliation, it isto note the threat that there will be a delivery of a coal of a special type, without which

fiveUkrainian thermal power stations will have to put the padlock at the gates.But the coal comes from Donbas, a region in eastern Ukraine controlled by separatistspro-Russian, it is first delivered to Russia, from where it is exported to Ukraine. As a result of the disastrous consequences of the economic sanctions imposed on Russiaby the West, which the Kremlin is trying to propagate by propaganda, it is found thatin Crimea, the economic situation is worse than the rest of Russia and is directly affectedon the population.

So, the Crimea crisis of winter 2014 left obvious traces in the recent history of Ukraine, a deep wound. The political power in Kiev was undoubtedly outweighed by the situation created inside the state, but it is also obvious that there was a fear of escalation of violence and even the outbreak of civil war in the state. At present, the situation in Crimea is far from over, and even the increasingly insistent military presence in the Black Sea makes things more and more delicate.

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INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

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Abstract: *Terrorism as a complex phenomenon and terrorist groups represent one of the most serious asymmetrical threats of this turn of the century for many nations of the planet, in relation to fragile security at international level. The seriousness of this threat lies in the ability of terrorist networks and organizations to capture, through the difficulty of assessing terrorism, the wave of uncertainties and anxieties that accompany this phenomenon, difficult to understand and explain. As important and acute as the problems that generate injustice and dissatisfaction, they do not explain the terrorist phenomenon.*

Keywords: terrorism, threats, security.

1. International terrorism: evolving effects and trends

Terrorism is a disruptive factor in interstate and interethnic relations and a parasite of the contemporary world. Terrorism acts aggressively and unstoppable, like a "cancer of the Planet" without borders, limits or laws, other than hitting, killing, terrorizing and destruction; Essentially, terrorism is the enemy of life, a war against life, the tool that hurts and kills mercilessly. Internationally, he was felt by world public opinion more and more at the beginning of the Third Millennium that is as the press, radio and television quickly and widely distributed information about acts of terrorism.

2. International terrorism: general characterisation group

Terrorism has been written and discussed a lot, both in an institutionalised and informal framework. Undoubtedly, debates on a subject of pressing topicality such as terrorism will continue for quite a while from here on out. Reasons for this there are sufficient. Its omnipresence is a first argument. Today, the terrorist threat is an undeniable reality. For example, in 2003 there were terrorist attacks: in Africa (4), in Asia (70), in Eurasia (2), in Latin America (53), in the Middle East (37) and in Eastern Europe (24).At the same time, the U.S. State Department identified and nominated in 2003, 37 foreign terrorist organizations. To an appreciable extent, it can be stated that terrorism is a world scourge that possesses neither nationality nor homeland. His undeclared goal is to destroy the foundations of democracy and modernity, to create misunderstandings and feuds between people, especially between those of different ethnicities and religious beliefs, between states.

Equally true is the fact that the elements of a fruitful dialogue between those who consider terrorism a form of defense and affirmation of the identity of larger or smaller human groups have not yet been found and those who see themselves threatened in all that they have personaland autent by the first. So far, measures have also been sought to mitigate the effects of acts of terrorism and less appropriate and flexible ways of discovery and,

obviously, knowledge of the concrete causes of terrorism, regardless of its nature and forms of Show. At the same time, quite a few people associate terrorism with the Islamic religious belief. Reality has proven that such a conception is to a largely completely false and totally counterproductive approach in the concrete effort to eliminate terrorism as a practical way of resolving the tensions and conflicts that contacts can generate of civilizations. Thus, what some consider to be terrorism, others consider to be a form of struggle for the preservation and preservation of national identity and groups, both in cultural and religious terms. As a rule, terrorism is defined as an appeal to violence or the threat of violence in order to sow panic in society, weaken or overthrow the authorities into office and to evade political changes. It seems that terrorists are incapable of conquering territory or being willing to do so. At any time, terrorism has manifested itself in very different forms and the current society is actually confronted with a multiform terrorism (domestic and international, individual, group or state, political, ethnic, religious, etc.).

"Can we talk about domestic and international terrorism in the conditions of globalisation or when the effects of a terrorist act reach the interests of several states?" International terrorism is in fact a complex, multidimensional and multi-millennial phenomenon whose real causes, it seems, are not yet known to an extent, either by those who produce it or by those who have or have voluntarily assumed responsibilities in its management. Terrorism, as a phenomenon, is extremely flexible in adapting to the new conditions of the geopolitical and geostrategic environment after the disappearance of bipolarity in the world, with a large area of spread and a high degree of organization.

Among the possible causes of terrorism are those of an economic, political, military, religious, ethnic, ideological and cultural nature. These generating causes of terrorism make up a coherent and open system that communicates relentlessly with the environment in which they are being and manifested. Hence the need to investigate the terrorist phenomenon - forms of existence, strategies, means of destruction, targets, spread area, etc. In close correlation with the state of the national, zonal, regional and global security environment. The concerns of the world's states to prevent and combat international terrorism are increasingly present and systematic, following the 9/11 attacks in the US, and a political-military coalition is also formed to this end. The fight against international terrorism takes two distinct but complementary forms. First, it's counterterrorism and then counterterrorism. Both activities are being considered by both states that have been or are likely to be the target of terrorist attacks and by other states that can become a future target of terrorist attacks. Romania is one of the states that is actively involved in the fight against international terrorism. It is part of the global political-military coalition to fight against it from the outset.

3. Psychological, psychosocial and economic effects of terrorism

Over the past five years, more than 1,500 terrorist attacks have taken place of an international nature causing more than 15,000 casualties. International terrorism has become the main enemy of civilized states and has prompted a dramatic change in world security. The last large-scale terrorist attack took place in Madrid on 11.03.2004.Spain and 11 other nations paid a heavy tribute to the terrorist barbarian blood: 200 dead and about 1,400 wounded. It is the second after-scale attack in Europe since lockerbie (December 21, 1988), when 270 people died. The Madrid bombing was claimed by Al-Qaeda.

First, more than any other form of violence, terrorism causes deep fear and insecurity. Terrorists attack civilians, often randomly and without preventing them. Everyone thinks they can protect themselves from other forms of violence, but against terrorism they feel powerless, vulnerable, defenceless. They know it and therefore, by intimidation, they try to impose their political programs or other own goals. Killing for them is just one way to achieve the intended goal. Causing fear and panic, theorists try to obtain concessions or

weaken and discredit governments by demonstrating that they are incapable of protecting their citizens, both in and out of the country, on the one hand, and that they are vulnerable however powerful are their states militarily and economically, on the other hand [1]. Terrorism has a high economic cost." The U.S. government spends about $5 billion a year to protect itself from domestic and external terrorism, and that cost is likely to increase, but its psychological and psychosocial effects remain. At the same time, terrorism can seriously affect a state's economy. In Egypt, by attacking a few tourists, terrorists have virtually zeroed the tourism industry for several months that is essential to the country's economy."

The possibility of terrorists using weapons of mass destruction, especially chemical, biological or nuclear, to increase the number of victims is terrifying for those who think that in the future they can be targets of such actions. The use of sarin gas on the Tokyo subway in 1995 by Aum Shinrikyo, the Japanese apocalyptic sect, demonstrates that the threat of chemical terrorism is a reality. Incidentally, the will of fanatical terrorists to commit suicide during the execution of an attack makes the possibility of using weapons of mass destruction become an increasingly frightening threat. This, psychologically and psychosocially, translates into the onset of a state of continuous fear, unsafely and unrest both individually and group. And, "when groups, communities and human crowds are covered by such feelings, the transition to panic, followed by horror is relatively easy to do. Such deviant behaviour can create great difficulties for the intervention forces in the area where a bombing took place, as used on March 11, 2004 in Spain".

Another possible psychological effect of terrorist attacks is the emergence and manifestation of a consistently negative affective experience that might be called the phobia of terrorism. This feeling is set in the minds of those who have either experienced the emotions of involuntary involvement in a terrorist attack, or because of information about such events coming through the media, rumours or human communication, and discomfort and a heightened shyness. Basically, the one affected by this feeling is afraid of something and doesn't understand what's going on. If the feeling becomes collective then its danger increases. In addition, crowds contained in the psychosis of terrorism become much more malleable and voluntarily accept an increased limitation of citizens' rights only to know that they are defended against any terrorist attack. Over time, it is possible that, in such a climate, characterized by an unconscious fear at the mass level, there will be a significant violation of human rights. [2]

4. Trends in the evolution of international terrorism

Many theorists define terrorism as the war of the weak against the strong, but such definitions usually come from the powerful. "Today's terrorist might i be able to cause more damage with a keyboard than with a bomb." At its origin, terrorism was a means of the powerful to obey the weak, although it still cannot be said that such a prospect has disappeared. For which, under the current conditions "terrorism is both, action (or reaction) of the weak against the strong, but also the action of the strong to expand its power".[3]

For the rather close future, in terms of trends in terrorism, it is foreseen:
- increase the degree of violence of terrorist acts through hijackings of planes, kidnappings and armed attacks, but with less shock effect due to the public's habit of such actions;
- creating unusual events to inspire fear through publicity and capture the public's attention (probably in the manner of those committed on September 11, 2001 in the U.S.and 11 March 2004 in Spain);
- Making full use of technological development, taking into account cyberspace blows to destroy or capitalize information in their own interest, manipulate stock operations, access to police and service files security, etc.;.

- creating ecological disasters through massive arson (probably those in the U.S., England, France, Spain are not random), floods, landslides and catastrophic earthquakes, chemical contamination, etc.;
- organizing as spectacular attacks as possible by poisoning water supply or blowing up water accumulation dams;
- increasing the trend of the use of violence for the most diverse purposes by practicing terrorism on a global scale in the aid of criminal activities, social controversies, interethnic and religious conflicts, traditional fights for power, etc.;
- in terms of purpose, terrorism will mainly aim at two objectives: one immediately consisting of producing fear, annuity and fear, the other further aiming to achieve a kind of political, economic or other control.[4]

5. Conclusion

World security is threatened by international terrorism. That is why states that feel responsible for maintaining a state conducive to the democratic evolution of mankind and those that can become targets of terrorism have united their efforts by making a strong coalition of a political lytic nature against this scourge.

Essentially international terrorism remains one of the most acute threats to world security, it represents the most brutal force and its use without any scruples, and when the only rule is the one dictated by the terrorist, be it him an individual, a group or a state. Nowadays, terrorism as a form of asymmetric conflict tends to generalise, gradually reaching all areas of existence. This is why greater attention is paid to this phenomenon and the adoption of the most effective measures to prevent its specific manifestations, both at national and especially international level.

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THE LINKS BETWEEN SOCIAL NETWORKS AND THE USE OF INFORMATION

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Abstract: *In this paper, studies have been carried out on the links between social networks and the use of information. The present importance of social media and the knowledge procedure alludes to the methods, systems and innovations that permit organizations or governments to screen the online movement of the populace, following or affecting informal communities, for example, Facebook, Instagram or Twitter. social media insight or SOCMINT incorporates content checking, for example, posts or pictures and other information, which are produced when somebody utilizes a long range interpersonal communication webpage. All in all, the paper brings to consideration the marvel these days with respect to effectively open data from social media and how governments or enterprises use them for their advantage.*

Keywords : social media , SOCMINT, intelligence, data access, governments.

1. Introduction

Data from social media can be found face to face to-individual, individual to-gathering, bunch to bunch connections and incorporate open and private collaborations. The techniques for analysing social media websites vary. Strategies may incorporate manual audit of content since it is presented on open or private groups or pages; checking on search related lists and client questions; exploring the exercises or sorts of substance posted by clients; or "scratching" - extricating the substance of a website page - and repeating the substance in manners that are straightforwardly available to the individual who assembles data via web-based networking media.

Specifically, data about social media may incorporate apparatuses for gathering, putting away and breaking down a wide scope of online networking information and deciphering this information in patterns and examination.

2. Data Accessibility Methods

Data get-together and observation exercises have experienced numerous changes, remarkably enhancements, as of late, mostly because of the expanded measure of information produced about individuals, taken from interpersonal organizations, which has been permitted through new types of assortment and preparing. of information. SOCMINT it is a type of reconnaissance covered up by standard individuals, a large number of whom have no clue about this perspective and is progressively utilized by governments and non-state on-screen characters for mass control.

"The term" SOCMINT " is regularly utilized conversely with the term" open source insight". However, there is a key contrast between the two types of data assortment and observation. SOCMINT can be actualized on private or open substance, while open source knowledge or OSINT is about carefully freely accessible and available substance for anybody, for example, news destinations, articles or blog entries, distributed in print and on the Internet. open and clear expected and accessible for everybody to peruse .SOCMINT requires increasingly explicit guidelines, approaches and ensures that consider the novel and explicit nature of online life: a private space (ie possessed by privately owned businesses) where individuals uninhibitedly share content .

In spite of the fact that the classifications of open and private supervision are getting progressively obscured, the least directed part of social media data concerns the observing of freely accessible information on long range informal communication locales. With regards to the interpersonal organization, data is considered openly accessible when it is available not exclusively to your contacts, however to people or associations that are not associated with an social media webpage examination program or when an individual or association is associated. , however it's anything but an approved contact (for instance, "companion" on Facebook or "proficient" on Twitter) of the focused on client (s).

Endeavors by law implementation offices or security administrations to covertly include the focused on client as an approved contact, to acquire data other than what is openly accessible, to utilize counterfeit profiles, ought to be treated as a infringement of security and tended to with limitations and punishments, like those in power for covert exercises that occur in the physical space. That is, any endeavor to penetrate communications from individual to individual, from individual to gathering, to the gathering is a concealed state activity that must be carefully directed by law. As it identifies with an impedance with the privacy of an individual, it ought to clearly be vital and proportionate to the achievement of a real reason.

In any case, law authorization and other security organizations guarantee that social media data has little effect on individuals' protection, just as when it is based "exclusively" on openly accessible data. This off base portrayal of SOCMINT doesn't consider the meddlesome idea of the assortment, stockpiling, use and sharing of an individual's very own information. Web-based social networking stages where information is distributed online suggest singular classification. By the model "tweets" posted on a cell phone can uncover area information, and their substance can likewise uncover singular sentiments (counting political feelings), just as data about an individual's inclinations, sexuality and wellbeing.
Conversely, the possibility of "publicly accessible" data via web-based networking media, which has no suggestion for classification, has confirmed that this type of observation is to a great extent unregulated or subject to unpublished guidelines.
"This has prompted a circumstance where law implementation authorities (and knowledge offices) may accept that everything a specific interpersonal organization site builds up as openly accessible is reasonable game for them to access, gather and access. process with restricted guidelines, supervision or assurances".

3. Is utilizing your private record data unlawful?
The utilization of private data by social media speaks to an interruption into the classification of individuals and, in this way, must regard the universal standards of lawfulness, need and proportionality.

In spite of the fact that data is openly accessible, worldwide human rights gauges are included. "The European Court of Human Rights has since a long time ago held that" there is [...] a region of interaction of an individual with others, even in an open setting, which can fall inside the circle of "private life". For instance, in remarking on the utilization of CCTV, the Court found that "the typical utilization of surveillance cameras all things considered,

regardless of whether in the city or out in the open spaces, where they have a genuine and unsurprising reason, didn't raise an issue under Article 8 of the Convention . In any case, contemplations may emerge with respect to the security of information recording and the precise or changeless nature of such enlistment".

The elements to be considered in this regard include the question of whether there has been a data transfer through an algorithm about a particular person, whether there has been processing or personal data have been used, or whether there has been publication of the material in question. in a manner or degree other than what is normally foreseeable.

In fact, being left unregulated, the collection, surveillance and routine processing of publicly available information can lead to the kind of abuses we observe in other forms of hidden surveillance or other police operations.For example, potential abuses can materialize through systematic targeting of certain ethnic and religious groups by law enforcement agencies. How to ensure that there are no racial or religious biases in online monitoring if there is no notification, transparency, surveillance and openness of police SOCMINT activities? "The case against New York City, filed by the American Civil Liberties Union, has revealed how New York police systematically gather information about Muslim communities. Part of the surveillance involved SOCMINT. "

It can also have a devastating effect on freedom of expression. The information used by social media does not only affect the data subject: it affects all the people in their networks. While someone may agree to a "public" chat on a social network (responding to a tweet for example), it is different if the person you are talking to is monitored by the police or the intelligence agencies. A study by the Norwegian Technology Council asked Norwegians whether the police should monitor open social media platforms. Forty percent of respondents said that such surveillance would prevent them from using specific words that they believed the police or intelligence agencies would monitor.

4. The misuse of SOCMINT by governments

Governments around the world - democratic and undemocratic - have developed a growing appetite for this form of "fast, cheap and easy" surveillance. SOOCMINT could include a government agent who accesses the site as a non-user (for example, using a web browser to search for content without being logged in), an authenticated user, using fake profiles, intercepting data flows (for example, on the user's device or on the user's Internet service provider) or by requesting data from the social network per se.

In Thailand, the Technological Crime Suppression Division only has a team of 30 people who scan the social networks for lee-majesté - which talks badly about the monarchy - but also encourages citizens to report the content they find online. In particular, they address young people through a "Cyber Scout" program, where participants are rewarded for reporting people who posted content perceived as reflecting poorly on the monarchy.

There are also several cases of Palestinians arrested by Israeli police for content posted on social media. One such case is about a 15-year-old teenager who posted a status on Facebook simply saying

"Excuse me". Israeli specialists speculated this may demonstrate that he was carrying out a wrongdoing. In Egypt, the Ministry of Interior gave a delicate call (which was released on the web) in 2014 to get an arrangement of checking informal organizations for the police. The Egyptian government's police service would have liked to forestall the fights before it occurred by utilizing the checking framework to distinguish driving individuals. In the US, ZeroFOX was scrutinized when a report they imparted to Baltimore authorities was discharged. In the report, the organization introduced how its social media observing device could screen the uproars that followed Freddie Gray's burial service (Freddy Gray was a 25-year-old African-American who was shot by police). The report recognized 19

"compromising on-screen characters" among them were two conspicuous figures of the social equality development, qualified as "physical risk".

"In the UK, rules delivered by the Association of Chief Police Officers in England, Wales and Northern Ireland on the 2011 enemy of fracking fight propose that" Social media is an imperative piece of any picture of data. " a ton of logs spread in 2013 were firmly observed through social media examination. A 2013 report recommended that a staff of 17 officials from the National Internal Extremism Unit filtered open tweets, YouTube recordings, Facebook profiles and whatever else British residents post in the open circle on the web. "

5. Who fabricates technologies that empower SOCMINT?

There are two ventures that make capacities for observing and gathering social media data: the observation business and the showcasing business. The two ventures make administrations and capacities for both open and private segment clients.

"While organizations, for example, NICE (with their NiceTrack knowledge administrations), NTREPID, Kapow Software and COGITO offer SOCMINT stages explicitly intended for governments, increasingly more government offices - and particularly police powers - are utilizing instruments for showcasing purposes. to diminish costs. The marvel was recorded by Dencik, Hintz, Carey and Pandya in a report entitled "Overseeing" Threats ": Uses of Social Media for Combating Extremism and Domestic Disorder in the United Kingdom". One source stated, "A great deal of things left advertising, since promoting was utilizing online life to comprehend what individuals are stating about their item ... We needed to comprehend what individuals are stating, so I nearly use it in turn around."

Some social media organizations have remembered arrangements for the Terms of Service to forbid a portion of the procedures used to gather information, for example, "scratching", a denied practice of perusing destinations, for example, Facebook and Twitter. To counter this restriction, some promoting organizations buy information straightforwardly from site route. This brings up significant issues as Facebook guarantees that it will never sell clients' information.

6. The utilization of SOCMINT by governments

The advancements used to gather online networking data permit consistent observing of the populace for a gigantic scope. Prescient police programs, which use information to foresee the probability of somebody carrying out a wrongdoing, use information from online networking. "In Kansas City, Kansas City No Violence Alliance is a program run by nearby police to distinguish future guilty parties". The calculation consolidates information acquired from conventional and sedate use, yet additionally incorporates SOCMINT. Political establishments screen online networking to comprehend (and control) open arrangements. "Noisy Dolphin - the program created by the British covert operative organization Government Communications Headquarters (GCHQ) for gathering and investigating social media information - planned for checking the mentalities of the United Kingdom towards certain administration and game priests."

The Chinese government is building up a "social credit" framework, which will allot a financial assessment to every Chinese resident, a premise of individual information - remembering their movement for the Internet, which could incorporate what they post on interpersonal organizations. FICO ratings of people can likewise be influenced by the individuals they are companions with on informal organizations. For instance, their FICO rating may be affected by their companions' financial assessments. The financial assessment will be utilized not exclusively to decide the legitimacy of the credit, yet in addition to decide if an individual is qualified for certain social administrations. Outsiders may likewise utilize

the FICO assessment to decide access to different products and enterprises, for instance to decide the rates and measures of the advance they may buy from the bank.

7. The utilization of SOCMINT by organizations

SOCMINT assumes a significant job in gathering information for calculations, which are progressively being utilized to settle on significant choices about individuals' lives, including choices, for example, regardless of whether an individual can get to a credit, find a new line of work or can lease a house.

The utilization of SOCMINT in the private division is far reaching. A model is the administration given by organizations like Afiniti: when you call a call place for top brands, including O2, Virgin Media or Sky, before conversing with a client support specialist, they have just scanned for what present via web-based networking media on coordinate a client support supplier. This examination of social media information is additionally used to settle on choices about an individual. A case of this is the utilization of SOCMINT to illuminate credit scoring, particularly for the most powerless clients with a constrained record of loan repayment. These are normal in the creating scene (for instance, Lenddo), yet they are likewise a developing region in the north. A case of this is Big Data Scoring (BDS), an organization that offers an item that can incorporate information from mingling sources into an organization's dynamic procedures. With significant customers, for example, Admiral, choices that influence us dependent on our social media profiles are turning into an expanding some portion of our lives. "The previous leader of the UK's MI5 knowledge organization said that profiling individuals run by privately owned businesses dependent on SOCMINT is" as meddlesome "as the observation actualized by insight offices."

Long range informal communication locales are a one of a kind space. They are controlled by privately owned businesses that force their own principles - to some degree like a store or a shopping center. Clients are definitely not able to decide or influence the rules, as opposed to how citizens are able to vote and express their opinion on the laws that regulate public spaces. Unlike a store or mall, social networks are a space where, if you want to participate, you must be authenticated and, therefore, provide certain data, perform a form of identity verification and actively consent to rules of the platform, before entering. Therefore, social networking sites appear as their own space, not even private, but certainly not public. In this regard, users should have the right to strict protection of the material they post, even if it is publicly available.

Law enforcement agencies, security services and companies that rely on SOCMINT as part of their business models need to develop strong and audible rules and procedures, including requiring authorization when conducting social media information and an activity log, as well. so that those who run SOCMINT can be held accountable, and those affected can be notified.

In addition, given the risk of the right to privacy that SOCMINT presents both now and in the future, a clear and transparent legal framework is needed to regulate and use information by social media.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF LEGISLATION KNOWING REGARDING THE CLASSIFIED INFORMATIONS MANAGEMENT AND THE RISKS THAT MAY OCCUR BY IGNORING IT

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Abstract: *In the past decades, human society has known a huge development based, mostly, on the apperence of new technologies and methods of information gathering.As a way of countering these manners, there were elaborated laws that demand the protection of classified informations, regarding national security. The article's purpose is to determine the reglementations and methods that may prevent informational leaks, to determine which are the risks and threats that may occur after a leak, and emphasize the importance of knowing the legislation when we are supposed to manipulate classified informations.*

Keywords: classified informations, leaks, risk, laws, knowing, prevent.

The classified information

Classified information is represented by that data that must be protected against unauthorized access in order to guarantee the security and confidentiality of an individual, organization, or nation. This information, which has a sensitive character, belongs to a governmental body and is restricted according to the legal norms in force, depending on the security level.

The legislator classifies the information according to their importance for national security, and these levels of security are:

➢ State secret - are information of particular importance for national security which, in the event of their compromise, may damage the country's defense and its security. In accordance with the value of the protected information, they are ranked on three levels of secrecy:

➢ Strict secret of special importance - represents the highest level of classification. Dealing with this information would bring extremely serious damage to the state's security.

➢ Strict secret - this level includes information that, if made public, would cause serious harm to national security.

➢ Secret - the level of secrecy that includes information that, by disclosing them, would cause damage to national security.

➢ Service secret - are information to which a large number of persons have access and which, by their nature, in the case of publication, can harm only a legal person of public or private law. [1]

Information classification is the process by which state intimacy is ensured, in a period when information tends to become the most important resource available to an organization or state. Ever since ancient times, information has been part of the select class of decisive factors in the denomination of any action. More than ever, the need for information but also the speed of circulation at the global level that the information has, gives it an overwhelming importance, representing the key factor in meeting the objectives set. "Information means power of the highest quality." [2] This statement highlights the need to protect information that is sensitive in nature and which, by disclosure or destruction, can cause serious, even irreparable, damage to the security of an organization or nation or can jeopardize success. Therefore, the classification of the information allows the institutions that manipulate them to obtain an increased control and efficiency in the activity of processing, storing or transmitting the classified information.

Protection measures

Protective measures are the strictly necessary provisions that each institution that manages classified information, which may endanger the defense of the country or the rights of individuals or organizations, must apply. These measures of information protection are taken in relation to the importance of the information (the level of secrecy assigned), the quantity and volume of the documents. Another criterion that influences these provisions is the number of people who have access to classified information. In the following chapters I will detail in greater detail the importance of personnel protection in the management of classified documents. Also at the criterion level when choosing the protection measures, the threats and risks assumed that follow the protected information are included. These threats, risks refer to possible accidents (fires, floods) that may affect the integrity of the documents or classified materials, aspects related to the physical protection of information. For a better understanding, it is important to know what we mean when we use terms such as threats or vulnerabilities. When we talk about threats, we refer to outside factors that may endanger protected information such as sabotage (destruction or compromise of information) or leakage. In other words, actions that we cannot control or predict, but which we can prevent. Vulnerabilities, on the other hand, are the internal factors over which we exercise control, but which are not a strong point. In other words, vulnerabilities are the weaknesses of a system, the areas that can be exploited by external factors.

Therefore, in order to achieve the security of the classified information, procedures are adopted depending on the nature of the information and its value for national security, taking into account the relationship between the threats to the information (which vary according to their importance) and the vulnerabilities existing in the system, but and the risks assumed, consciously, that may arise in the event of a breach or security incident. The preventive measures taken to prevent the occurrence of incidents or breaches, but also the procedures to be followed in the event of their occurrence, are protective measures adopted to strengthen the security of classified information. [3].

Regulations regarding the evidence and the development of documents containing classified information

Article 41 of the Government Decision no. 585 of June 13, 2002 establishes what is the drafting procedure and how to mark the classified information-bearing documents. Thus, the persons responsible for drafting these documents have the obligation to comply with the following rules:

➢ *,,mentioning, in the header, the issuing unit, the number and date of registration, the class or level of secrecy, the number of copies and, where appropriate, the recipient;*

> *the registration numbers are written on all copies of the document and their annexes, being preceded by a zero (0) for the secret documents, two zeros (00) for the strict secret documents, three zeros (000) for the strict secret ones of special importance and the letter "S" for service secret;*
> *at the end of the document, the rank, function, name and surname of the head of the issuing unit, as well as of the person who draws it up, shall be clearly recorded, followed by their signatures and the stamp of the unit;*
> *the registration, on each page of the document, of the class or level of secrecy assigned to it;*
> *on each page of documents containing classified information, the current page number is entered, followed by their total number."*

Hillary Clinton's case

In order to highlight the importance of knowing the law regarding the management of classified information, we can analyze the famous case of the former Secretary of State of the United States, Hillary Clinton.

On July 10, 2015, the FBI initiated a full investigation based on the notification received from the US Inspectorate General of the US Intelligence Community regarding the potential unauthorized transmission and storage of classified information on its own e-mail server, by the former Secretary of State, Hillary Clinton. This FBI investigation sought to find out whether classified information was stored or transmitted on systems that do not meet security requirements for retaining classified information as a violation of federal law, or if classified information was compromised by getting in the possession of unauthorized persons including foreign governments or foreign intelligence services, cyber attacks or other means. To carry out this investigation, the FBI confiscated computers and cell phones, including equipment associated with 2 different email addresses used by Clinton, and in a legal framework reviewed the objects to recover the incriminating evidence. In response to the FBI's request, USIC agencies concluded that 81 conversations, which the FBI listed as being transmitted and stored on Clinton's personal unclassified server, contained classified information ranging from information classified as secret. Service, secret, and even strict secret of special importance information, from 2009-2013. USIC specified that 68 of these conversations were classified. In addition, there were found another 2000 emails that are now classified as service secret, and 1 email is currently classified as a secret, which were discovered by the FBI investigation on at least 2 others Clinton's personal e-mail servers.

The FBI's investigation did not find evidence that Clinton's email addresses or cell phones were compromised by cyber attacks. In any case, because of the limitations of the investigation, including the FBI's inability to obtain all mobile devices and all computer components associated with Clinton's e-mail addresses, it prevented the FBI from conclusively concluding whether the information stored and transmitted from the Clinton's personal server has been compromised by cyber attacks or other means. The FBI concluded that hostile foreign agents were able to gain access to the e-mail addresses of the people Clinton regularly contacted, and in this way to take possession of the emails sent or received by Hillary Clinton on the personal system.

On January 23, 2009, Hillary Clinton contacted former US Secretary of State Colin Powell (2001-2005) to consult him on the use of the BlackBerry device. Powell warned her that, if the information alleged that Hillary Clinton was using a BlackBerry to solve her "business" would be a violation of the law. It seems that Hillary did not heed these tips, the FBI finding that it would have even used its BlackBerry device overseas to perform its tasks, and implicitly, in managing classified information. The conclusion that came from his statements on July 2, 2016, when he was heard by the FBI, is that he did not know the rules

and regulations regarding the protection and management of classified information, claiming that he was not prepared for this purpose. The FBI investigation found that Hillary Clinton did not know how the documents containing classified information were marked (art. 41 of H.G. NR. 585 in the case of Romania). According to him, Hillary Clinton did not know that the information transmitted by e-mail was classified and could cause harm to national security, even though those documents were properly marked (eg letter C for confidential information).

Because both the personal e-mail address and the mobile devices that Hillary Clinton used to resolve governmental affairs involving working with classified information, did not meet the minimum requirements for protecting classified information, a leak was imminent. The FBI has uncovered numerous attempts from different IPs to Clinton's email address, a sign that there was an attempt to gain unauthorized access to the account. Not being able to get all the utility devices from Hillary Clinton in 2009-2013, the FBI could not determine for sure that it was a cyber attack.

Conclusion

Therefore, one of the reasons underlying the emergence of classified information leaks is the failure to know the rules governing the methods of protection and management of classified information. Compliance with these norms prevents the emergence of classified information leaks that can cause serious, even irreparable, damage to the national security or to the alliances Romania is a part of.

Due to the ignorance of the law in force, but also of indifference, Hillary Clinton was the victim of a leak of classified information. The knowledge of the legislation, implicitly and the observance of the provisions that result from it, ensures the intimacy that, when working with the classified information, requires. By ignoring these issues, there is always the potential risk of an information leak that could cause irreparable damage to national security.

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SECURITY IN BLACK SEA REGION

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Abstract: *This article addresses the typology of the security model in the Black Sea Region, emphasizing that security in the region is not only the problem of riparian countries, but of the entire international community, given the significant roles of European Union and NATO. The geographical position of the Black Sea region, the geopolitical and security evolution, the risks and the existing threats to the stability of this area, the political, economic and military cooperation are aspects that require a more careful approach to the issues of the area, an approach that requires more and more interest from the area of the international community. Violation of Ukraine's international law and sovereignty by the illegal annexation of Crimea by Russia should raise some questions to the international community, Russia's objective in the Black Sea being total control and ensuring freedom of maneuver through the Turkish straits.*

Keywords: global security environment, cohesion of Euro-Atlantic community, Black Sea convergence space; international law violation; European neighborhood policy.

Introduction

Over the centuries, from the geopolitical, geoeconomic and geostrategic point of view, the importance of the Black Sea was mainly based on the role that the region played at the intersection between the former powers and empires (Hellenic, Roman, Byzantine, Ottoman, Russian). It was simultaneously a bridge and border, a buffer zone and a transit zone between West and East, between South and North. In addition, the Black Sea has been and continues to be a focal point for commercial circuits and regions rich in energy resources.

The Black Sea Basin is the aquatic area with an area of 413 000 km2, with a length of 1,150 km from West to East and 600 km from North to South. Also, the Black Sea region comprises a variety of cultural, linguistic, ethnic and religious identities. The heterogeneity is also achieved in terms of structure, size and economic orientation of the countries of the Black Sea region. Surrounded by Europe, the Caucasus, the Anatolia region, the Black Sea basin is connected to the Aegean Sea and the Mediterranean Sea to the south through the Bosphorus and Marmara Strait. The Black Sea as a region was disputed through the dual vocation of bridge or border. The size of the Black Sea and the increase of projection capabilities of the forces, plus the fact that it is a great internal power, with a unique way of exit to the planetary ocean and that controlled by a single state, Turkey.

Being at the confluence of two universal cultures and religions, the European Christian and the Islamic one, and several families of peoples, the Black Sea is a space of both convergence and collision of the interests of the riparian countries, but also of the various international actors. The geopolitical and security evolution in the Black Sea area, the

geographical position of the region, the risks and threats to stability in the area, the elements related to political, economic and military cooperation are aspects that are attracting more and more interest from the international community, European organizations and Euro-Atlantic, generates a more careful approach to the issues of the area. In the context of the new Euro-Atlantic geopolitical and geostrategic realities, as a result of the enlargement of NATO and of the European Union, the Black Sea basin has given the characteristics of an area of geostrategic importance.

It is an area of intersection of strategic directions and routes that provide the links between the West and the East, competition, cooperation between important international actors, between different economic-social syntax and antagonistic value systems. After 2004 the Black Sea was defined as the eastern border of the EU and NATO, a demarcation located in the proximity of the CIS and the member states of the Collective Security Treaty Organization. The analyzed region also has a special economic value by the presence of energy resources and of terrestrial and maritime raw materials, local industrial capacities modern or in the course of modernization, the number and the degree of education of the population, the extent of regional and transregional trade, etc.

In this context, the geopolitical energy axis that unites the Caspian, the Black Sea and the Mediterranean Sea deserves attention in this context. Pipelines and gas pipelines are the connecting paths of these spaces. The Black Sea region includes the territorial waters and the coast of Romania, Bulgaria, Georgia, Russia, Turkey and Ukraine. Around the Black Sea are three NATO member states and two EU member states. A series of political transformations has led to the advance towards democratic regimes in other states in the region. The Black Sea basin area continues to be transformed.

Black Sea in the current geopolitical context
The beginning of the 21st century has given this space, in the context of the new Euro-Atlantic geopolitical and geostrategic realities, especially as a result of the enlargement of NATO and of the European Union, the characteristics of a space of proximity of NATO and the EU. The accession of Romania and Bulgaria to NATO in 2004 and then to the European Union in 2007 were key moments in the expansion of western European democracy on the borders of the Black Sea basin, the meeting point of three security spaces: Europe, Russia and the Middle East.

Situation of the region at the borders of NATO and EU, but also of the Middle East, the existence of unresolved issues such as open and frozen conflicts, cross-border crime, democratic deficits, but also the presence of important energy resources of interest for Europe have increased the strategic importance of the Sea area. Black for European and even global security.

The change of perspective in approaching the security issue in the Black Sea area was determined by the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. The fight against terrorism became the new challenge of the states, and the great powers of the world realized how important it is to promote the democratic regimes of the state. of human rights and freedoms, as well as sustainable economic development. Also, the expansion of NATO and the EU to this area, concurrently with the similar expansion in the North of the Baltic Sea, imposed a new strategic vision on the new neighborhoods. Today, we face a much greater diversity of risks and threats, more virulent, more insidious and geographically closer: the hybrid war in Ukraine, international terrorism, more brutal, but also more insidious than ever, threats to the energy security of Europe, cyber attacks and the massive influx of migrants heading for Europe in 2015. All these challenges need to be addressed urgently and solutions must be found for all.

Significantly, we are facing strategic threats from two directions at the same time. On the one hand, Russia has become increasingly threatening and aggressive, violating Ukraine's international law and sovereignty by illegally annexing Crimea and destabilizing the east of the country, namely the Donetsk and Luhansk regions whose self-proclaimed independence supports it. On the other hand, instability and violence in the Middle East (especially the war in Syria), as well as in North Africa (especially in Libya) threatens to spread in Europe in the form of terrorism, especially under the Daesh / ISIS flag and in the form of migration out of control. As Romania is at the intersection of these two threats, they are a reality that must be approached with realism.

The security environment in the extended Black Sea area is defined by: complexity and heterogeneity; the existence not only of risks, but of real regional dangers to the security of the area: the absence of consistent political solutions to the open and frozen conflicts; the existence and manifestation of different interests and visions regarding regional security; the existence of cross-border risks.

In the last decade, the security environment in the Black Sea region has undergone a series of transformations due mainly to the expansion of NATO and the EU; development of cooperation relations between riparian countries; the accentuated dynamics of the political and security developments of the countries of the region. In this context, immediately after the end of the Cold War, a wide range of forms of cooperation between the states of the Black Sea region were initiated. Thus, there are: institutionalized cooperation structures (for example, the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization); non-institutionalized structures (eg South-East European Cooperation Process); initiatives (such as the Black Sea Euroregion). However, although there are many such forms of cooperation in this region, they have not been conceived in an integrated vision. As such, many remained only at the project stage and with good intentions.

However, among the defining features of regional cooperation in the Black Sea area are the following:

• the diversity of the forms of political-economic, political-military and socio-economic cooperation;

• institutionalization of intergovernmental structures (for example, the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization) and interparliamentary cooperation (for example, the Parliamentary Assembly for Black Sea Economic Cooperation);

• the multitude of state and non-state actors involved in the cooperation in this area (the Black Sea coastal states, Albania, Armenia, Moldova, Azerbaijan, Greece and Serbia and Montenegro, USA, EU, OSCE, Civil Society Organizations);

• pursuing complex objectives (sustainable development, stability, peace, strengthening regional confidence and security).

From the point of view of our country, the risks, the threats but also the opportunities in the Black Sea region can be approached in a similar way to those in the Mediterranean Sea Region and in the Baltic Sea Region respectively. Therefore, a common vision can be configured, a vision that brings together South-East Europe, the Black Sea, the Caucasus and the Mediterranean Sea, on the southern dimension of European security and on the Black Sea and Baltic Sea region on its eastern dimension. This approach should focus on economic development, on securing energy transport routes, supported by efforts to strengthen democracy in the region and to provide assistance to partner states for the implementation and consolidation of the rule of law and civil society, to which they must rely. add efforts to strengthen regional security, including resolving frozen or less frozen conflicts, combating cross-border organized crime and illegal migration.

Also, this vision must be correlated with already existing NATO and EU initiatives. Here, on the one hand, we must consider a more consistent assistance than the one provided

so far by the Eastern Partnership and the Union for the Mediterranean, respectively, the two regional dimensions of the European Neighborhood Policy, initiated by the European Union.

The European Neighborhood Policy was developed in 2004 to prevent the emergence of new dividing lines, as they existed during the Cold War between East and West, between the European Union, extended and its neighbors and to strengthen the prosperity, stability and security of all. . This policy is based on the values shared by the member states of the Union, ie democracy, rule of law and respect for human rights, and applies to the closest neighbors of the EU.

Through the European Neighborhood Policy, the European Union offers its neighbors a privileged relationship, which is based on a mutual commitment to common values (democracy and human rights, rule of law, good governance, free market economy and sustainable development). The European Neighborhood Policy supports political coordination and deepening economic integration, increased mobility and contacts between people. The level of ambition of this relationship depends, however, on the extent to which these values are shared by each of the 16 participating nations, being therefore strictly individualized.

The action plans established under the European Neighborhood Policy also reflect both the needs, interests and capabilities of the EU and of each individual and individual partner. The objectives set for each plan are aimed at developing democratic, equitable societies that promote social inclusion and economic integration and improve the cross-border movement of people.

An essential objective must be to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the European Neighborhood Policy, by involving the Member States more closely in defining and implementing the policy in the partner countries covered by the Neighborhood Policy. A number of new working methods will have to be introduced, including the abolition of the traditional annual reporting package for each country. Reporting will need to be better tailored to the specificity and work schedule of each particular relationship. The European Neighborhood Policy will have to use the available financial resources in a more flexible way, so that the EU can respond more quickly to the new challenges that will arise in its neighborhood area. In this effort, civil society and social partners, including representatives of youth organizations, will have to be more actively and responsibly involved.

The two regional components, the Eastern Partnership and the Union for the Mediterranean will need to be strengthened, in line with the commitments made at the EU Riga summit. Partner states should play a more important and active role in defining their own priorities, including in the political field, leaving the option of attracting new partners, especially within the Eastern Partnership, outside the present neighborhood, as it is open. currently defined, to find more effective solutions to emerging challenges.

Obviously, for our country the revision of the European Neighborhood Policy is an opportunity that must be used, on the one hand to stimulate economic cooperation with the states of the Eastern Partnership and firstly with the Republic of Moldova, and secondly to strengthen the regional stability and security and combating cross-border threats.

In addition, acting in this way, we can maintain the unity and vision of European values, that is, freedom, democracy, social justice, respect for fundamental human rights. In turn, these values are solid foundations for mutual trust, transparency, sustainable social and human development for the benefit of all countries in the region and their citizens.

Romania's commitment to provide security in the region, to support the stabilization, reform, democratization and integration processes in the area, to promote a secure, free and prosperous Europe not only within NATO and the European Union, but also in their vicinity is a moral and pragmatic responsibility, which we assume without denial. Together with our allies and partners, Romania offers its knowledge resources as well as human and material resources to help restore regional security based on international law and ensure the sustainability of states in the Black Sea region.

Risk Factors in the Extended Black Sea Region

The main risk factors are represented by the actions of the last decade of the Putin regime, these seem to remind of a revitalization of a strategy, which has been followed for centuries by Russian leaders, starting with Peter the Great. In the European area, Russia must ensure easy access to the Planetary Ocean by controlling the Baltic Sea to the north and the Black Sea to the south. This does not seem like mere speculation if we look at the proportion in which modern platforms, naval and air, have in recent years entered the endowment of the Russian Black Sea Fleet (FRMN) and the Baltic Sea Fleet (FRB).

FRMN is the only fleet that has modern frigates, carrying Kalibr missile complexes, the Admiral Grigorovich class. They join the six modernized Kilo submarines, also carrying Kalibr systems, the only ones of this type in the Russian navy. Moreover, many of the naval projects announced by the Russian Ministry of Defense target this fleet, which reinforces the theory that the center of gravity is moving south and west.

Russia's objective in the Black Sea seems clear: total control, unchallenged by the coastal states and / or NATO and ensuring freedom of maneuver through the Turkish straits, to support the projection efforts of the force in the Mediterranean Sea (where it already has an expeditionary grouping). and further on, to the Red Sea and the Atlantic Ocean.

After ten years ago, Russia still had only a portion of the coast in the northeast of the Black Sea, the Kremlin currently restricted Georgia's naval access by taking over Abkhazia, annexed Crimea and linked it to Krasnodar via the bridge. across the Kerci Strait, practically transforming the Azov Sea into a great Russian interior. It is speculated that Russia does not want to stop here, with eyes focused on southern Ukraine, where it intends to rebuild Novorossia.

All of these actions have, in fact, turned the Black Sea into a "Russian lake". Unfortunately, in the region, only Romania was the one that drew attention to this. Turkey, a state that could be a counterbalance to Russian expansion, is playing its "own book", even if it is a NATO member, the economic interests that link it with Russia, or the conjuncture, often prevailing in front of the joint military interests of the Alliance North Atlantic

To achieve geopolitical objectives in the region, Russia has given increased interest in modernizing the military instrument. It is noted that the Iskander-M missiles, carrying conventional or nuclear ammunition, the performance of which will be detailed below, will be brought to the region. The Bastion-P mobile missile system was also deployed in Crimea.The air forces are compensated by the continuous increase of the number of aircraft of all categories, very important being the entry into service, in Morozovsk, of the fighter-bomber aircraft Su-34, capable of carrying two modern air-to-ground missiles Kh-101 / Kh- 102.

Within the FRMN an aviation division was formed, whose structure included the 43rd Aviation - Saki Aviation Regiment and the 318 Joint Aviation - Kacha Regiment.

In the summer of 2014, in the Crimea was created the 27th Joint Aviation - Belbek Division consisting of the 38th Flying Aviation Regiment - Belbek, the 37th Joint Aviation Regiment - Gvardeiskoe and the 39th Helicopter Regiment - Djankoi.

At the beginning of 2018, on the Belbek airfield in Crimea, or activities of construction of a new take-off runway, which has a length of about 4,000 meters. All types of Russian military aircraft, including long-range Aviation (Strategic Aviation), will be able to land on the aerodrome.

From a strategic point of view, the position of Belbek aerodrome should not be underestimated. Located in Crimea, the aerodrome is one of the southernmost bases of the Russian Federation's Air Force. The range of fighter aircraft covers half of Europe and a significant part of Asia.

CONCLUSIONS

Thus, analyzing the geopolitical manifestations present in the Black Sea basin, we observe the presence of the geostrategic, geo-economic and energy interests of the power centers of the Russian Federation, USA, EU and NATO.

The Russian Federation, by maintaining the control of the eastern part of Ukraine, by occupying the Crimean peninsula, as well as by maintaining control over the Caucasian area, is interested in not allowing NATO presence in the space that, according to Moscow, is the area of its exceptional interests. The foreign presence in the area, especially the location of the western military contingent in Ukraine and Georgia, will weaken, and ultimately neutralize Russian influence in these states.

The interest expressed by the US, NATO and the EU for Ukraine and the Caucasian states lies in the fact that these states serve as a tool for restraining and stopping Russia's interests and influence. The intention of the European Union to integrate into its sphere of influence the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine is determined, first of all, by the formation of a stable economic and political area, which would ensure stability at the EU's eastern borders. The accession to the European structures of the Republic of Moldova and to the Euro-Atlantic ones of Ukraine and Georgia would mean diminishing the influence of the Russian Federation in the area and, respectively, the extension of the influence of the EU and NATO (already admitted by the Russian Federation) in the East-European space.

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THE GLOBALIZATION OF SECURITY THREATS, FACTOR IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF MILITARY CAPABILITIES

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Abstract: *Concerns regarding the future of humanity, understanding in this order of ideas and those regarding achieving a sustainable development that will generate an increase in the quality of life, are often directed towards strengthening social security. The current security environment is configured by a strong evolution in the emergence of new risks and threats. These challenges require a redefinition of the concept of security and implicitly the adoption of measures to counteract them. Military capabilities are an indispensable factor both in terms of establishing a state as an actor on the international relations scene, but above all, they contribute significantly to achieving national security. In this context, it is obvious the arms race in order to create topical military capabilities, which will be able to combat the risks of new security challenges.*

Keywords: globalization, insecurity,terrorism, development, capabilities.

1. Theoretical considerations

The process of globalization initially appeared as an economic process, but today it guides the sphere of politics and international relations, with major implications also in the military. By embracing all forms of social, economic or political organization, globalization determines the resettlement of the international scene, being characterized as a "process of deepening and expanding, accelerating and increasing the impact of interdependencies worldwide. However, it remains an unequal and asymmetrical process, generating besides cooperation in order to jointly solve global problems, and conflicts sometimes followed by fragmentation."[1].

Against the background of uneven manifestations of the integrative policies imposed by globalization, there is an emphasis on the insecurity factors generated by individuals, groups and human communities in order to counteract the world order of power, for access to resources and to achieve a high standard of living. Reflecting the human need for stability and security, security has been an essential preoccupation since the beginning of mankind, this fact being highlighted in Abraham Maslow's pyramid of needs which places the need for security on the second level of importance, immediately after the physiological needs. Even though the etymological origin of this concept is placed in the Latin period by the terms "securitatis" and "securitas", over time its definition has posed great problems to the researchers due to the specificity of each era, the uncertainty and the ephemerality of the

power poles. Despite these difficulties in defining the notion of security, it is important to create the overall picture, its general framework.

In a pragmatic sense, the concept of security can be equated with the phrase "absence of danger" and that of insecurity with the phrase "presence of danger", and it can be appreciated that one security always means insecurity for another. [2]

In the NATO Glossary of Terms and Definitions, security is defined as a "state achieved when information, material, personnel, activities and facilities are protected against espionage, sabotage, subversion and terrorism, as well as the extent of unauthorized losses and disclosures", an "ensemble. of measures necessary to establish a security status,, or a"institution responsible for implementing security measures."[3]

Thus, security comes to meet these dangers, being the result of a common effort to maintain a specific balance in the essential areas in which vulnerabilities can occur. All states and international structures are guided by this criterion in assessing their own security and taking preventive measures.

2. The evolution of security threats

The beginning of the 21st century brings major changes on the international stage, with profound changes in the scientific, technical, socio-economic and socio-cultural development. In this context, but also due to the increasing instability of the current security environment, the risks, tensions and threats at international level impose on each state the determination to create and maintain a climate of security and security for its own citizens.

The general acceptance on the basis of which the definition of the threat is deduced is from a politico-military source. Whether it concerns the violation of the fundamental rights of a state or security institution, the perception of the materialization of the threats to the deeds remains the same. According to the Newtonian binomial "action-reaction" threats always determine the emergence of retorts, as counteracting measures, generating disastrous effects such as the destruction of states. This situation can be generated mainly by the asymmetrical threats, a concept prevalent in the current specialized literature. It means "the threat arising from the possibility of using different means or methods to hit or neutralize the strengths of an adversary exploiting his weaknesses in order to achieve a disproportionate result." [4]

The last two decades of the twentieth century have highlighted a strategic international strategic security dynamic as a result of a "complexity of interactions and interdependencies of phenomena and social, economic, political, military, demographic and ecological processing in the world, which may be of interest to and allow us to share his own security. An example is the need to be globalized, a complex of phenomena, multidimensional and omnipotent, that will generate positive and negative positions, as well as the security arrangement "[5]. In this sense, the threat to security is explained and globalized, they are constantly changing, in order to provide care and organizations to meet the needs to adapt to the new circumstances.
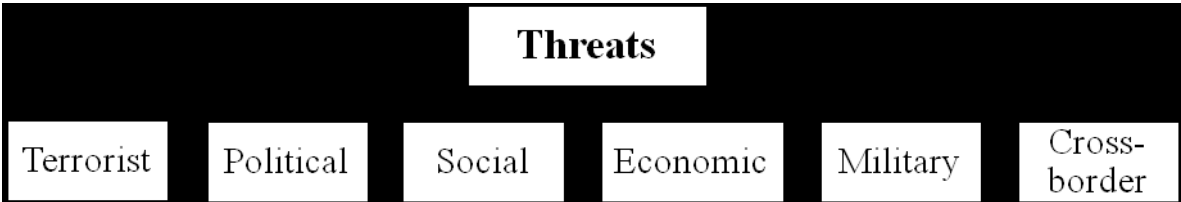
(Figure 1) Security threats classification

3. Military threats and contemporary terrorism

Until recently, military threats were the main factor that endangered security. In this sense, it is known that the force was the only way to produce colossal losses that could hardly be eliminated, so that the force of destruction for both the organizational base of the state and the very existence of the population was highlighted. As military capacity is still an indispensable factor in establishing a state as a world power, it favors and promotes the interests of the state in the international environment and, last but not least, contributes to achieving national security. In this context, the arms race between states is obvious, this being the main source of threat generated by the military competition.

In its essence, terrorism is a product of today's society being defined as a "very serious threat." Its seriousness lies in the ability of terrorist networks and organizations to capture, through the difficulty of assessing terrorism, the wave of uncertainties and anxieties that accompany this phenomenon, which is difficult to understand and explain." [6]

The main sources that generate the emergence of terrorism are in correlation with the changing and uncertain character of today's society, in the state of chaos that humanity is experiencing. Targeting attacks predominantly on some states is not accidental, the reality highlighting their predominance against the United States and the allies of America, Russia, China, India, Western Europe and even against Islamic countries, considered treacherous. Among the main sources that contribute decisively to the generation of contemporary terrorism are the following:

• the antagonistic and even conflicting effects of globalization and regionalization, especially on communities characterized by a dictatorial regime of leadership;

• the state of chaos after the installation of the multipolarity and the effort made by the big powers and by the international organizations to establish a balance, based on some contradictory principles to those of the force of arms;

• the immense technological progress "made by the United States and the countries of the European Union, the deepening of the strategic gap between the Euro-Atlantic area and the others";

• underdevelopment characterized by poverty (more than „820 million people in the world are still hungry today, underscoring the immense challenge of achieving the Zero Hunger target by 2030. Hunger is rising in almost all subregions of Africa and, to a lesser extent, in Latin America and Western Asia. We welcome the great progress seen in Southern Asia in the last five years, but the prevalence of undernourishment in this subregion is still the highest in Asia" (the estimated number of undernourished persons increased from 777 million in 2015 to 821.6 million in 2018)[7];

The Global Terrorism Index (GTI), developed byInstitute of Economics and Peace, provides a „comprehensive summary of the key global trends and patterns in terrorism over the last 50 years, covering the period from the beginning of 1970 to the end of 2018, and placing a special emphasis on trends since 2014, which corresponds with the start of the fall of Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL)"[8]. Conflict remains the primary driver of terrorism, with over 95 per cent of deaths from terrorism occurring in countries already in conflict.

Deaths from terrorism „fell for the fourth consecutive year, after peaking in 2014. The decline in deaths corresponds with the military successes against ISIL and Boko Haram, with the total number of deaths falling by 15.2 per cent between 2017 and 2018 to 15,952. The fall in the total number of deaths from terrorism was mirrored by a reduction in the impact of terrorism around the world, with 98 countries recording an improvement on their GTI score, compared to 40 that recorded a deterioration."[8]

4. Military capabilities

The notion of military capability as the output level of national power is „premised on the understanding that a country's military organizations receive national resources and transform them into specific warfighting capabilities. The warfighting capabilities thus generated are effective to the degree that they enable a country's leaders to impose their will on enemies, existing and potential. Thus, the larger logical framework developed for examining national power can be applied writ small to examining how national military establishments generate effective military forces."[9]

Any consideration of a country's military capabilities or its military effectiveness must begin with an examination of the „resources— financial, human, physical, and technological—that the national leadership makes available to its military organizations. These resources are clearly a function of the larger national-level assets possessed by a country (examined earlier under the rubric of "national resources") as well as the imperatives emerging from national performance, that is, the pressures levied by external threats, the power of the state vis-à-vis its society, and the ideational acuity with which both state managers and society as a whole can perceive problems and develop satisfactory solutions."[10]

Measuring a country's military capabilities and military power is „complex and requires both quantitative and qualitative data, which are often unavailable public. In addition, for any given country, the strengths and weaknesses associated withmilitary capabilities can only be assessed in relation to:
- identified threats;
- the capabilities of potential enemies;
- the capabilities of the allies."[11]

A first global indicator generally associated with military capabilities is the budget defense. Without analyzing the efficient use of resources, however, this indicator offers a general idea of the size and power of the army in absolute and comparable terms. In this regard, the EU Member States, taken together, are second in the world in defense spending, after the United States.
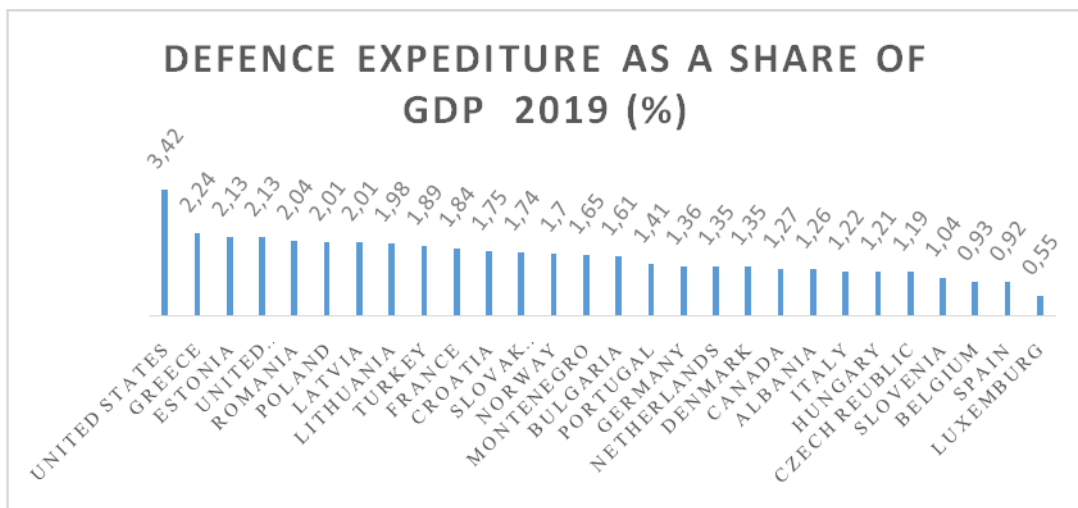

(Figure 2)[12]

A second important indicator is transfigured by the numerical size of the military. If soadds national military personnel from all Member States, the EU has the second largest army in the world. The latest statistics highlight that in the last decade the number of the military has decreased by 23%. The total number of deployable ground forces and sustainable has also decreased, but to a lesser extent.

The number and quality of the military decisively influence the military power and development of the military capabilities of a state. Obviously, the quantitative size of troops is important because it represents a gross index of military power and also because quantity is a key factor in operations in certain operational environments. Examining the structure of the forces, we observe that it is composed of the reserve and the active part, finally the military occupying positions according to training and military specialty. This structure can highlight the brute force available to a state, in order to disposee it on the battlefield.

The characteristics of a state's military inventory and its combat support capabilities is the last, but obviously not the least, important indicator of military capabilities and effectiveness. The information regarding the military inventories of the states is the object of activity of the intelligence organizations, therefore their collection and correlation with the size of the army can create an advantage in the event of the occurrence of military conflicts, firstly in the defense of their own national interests, as well as the ability to prevent others stateto achievement their objectives.
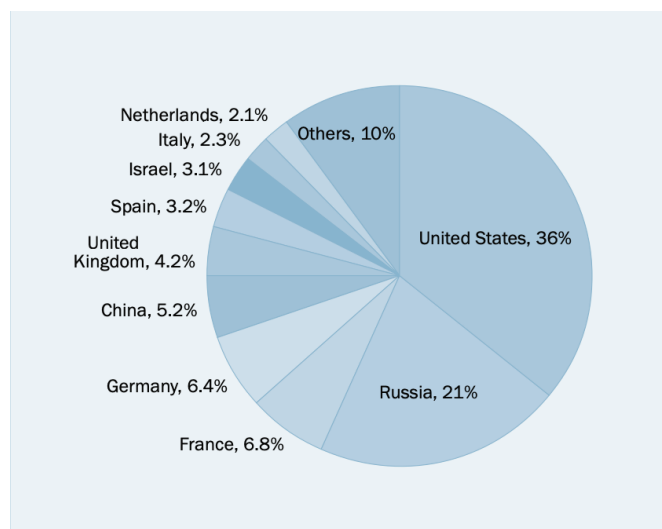
(Figure 3) Global share of major arms exports by the 10 largest exposters, 2014-2018

5. Conclusions

The configuration of the framework for the manifestation of international relations at the present moment is in a continuous change due to the emergence of the security environment, which takes the form of a compact mechanism in which each state and international organization have an important role. The operation of this interstate mechanism is an objective of the international institutions that are involved, both from the point of view of the resources, and of their operationalization, in the remediation of the aspects generating instability and insecurity.

The desire to achieve a common defense of the states, through the development of comprehensive military capabilities, is an extremely important field of activity in the economy of the states, as well as in the international organizations.

Currently, international security is strongly influenced by the broad process of globalization, these fields of activity being essential in the political, economic and military situation at the level of each state and, of course, at the global level. New challenges and threats to international security generated by globalization include underdevelopment, terrorism, various forms of extremism, separatism, corruption, regional conflicts, but also ecological catastrophes. Thus, these challenges began to rapidly gain universal character, endangering national and international stability and security, creating the premises for innovation and development of military capabilities.

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[10] *Ibidem*, 136.

[11] Curtea de conturi europeană, *Apărarea europeană*, (Document de analiză, nr. 19, 2019), 34.

[12] North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, *Defence Expenditure of NATO Countries (2013-2019)*, Press release, 2019, https://www.nato.int/nato_static_fl2014/assets/pdf/pdf_2019_11/20191129_pr-2019-123-en.pdf, dat of access 02.02.2020.

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EFFECTS-BASED OPERATIONS - A TOPICAL STRATEGIC CONCEPT IN THE FIELD OF SECURITY

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Abstract: *The actual security environment and the way of developing military actions imposed the research and develop, both on theoretical and practical levels, of some concepts that correspond to the modern warfare requirements. So, in the warfare literature and in the military practice appeared the concept of Effect Based Operations (EBO). The analysis of this concept and its integration in the way of developing the military actions is an urgent necessity both for assuring the success of the operation and aligning the way of obtaining it to the international legislation which requires the limitation of human loses. Nevertheless, the approach of this concept can be made only with the awareness that it must be integrated in NATO doctrines in order to assure its use in an integrated mode in all the levels of the military art.*

Keywords: EBO, NATO, operational, tactic.

Introduction

Military action, as part of the complex of social actions, is subject to the military phenomenon. Increasing the efficiency of all processes, phenomena, actions, systems in dynamics has become a major imperative, having as support the shortening of the evolutionary cycles, the explosive development of high technologies, the increase in competition between individuals, states, non-state entities, etc., subject to the phenomenon of globalization of all its aspects. The transformations produced in the international security environment recently have made the attention of the international community to clarify approaches that contribute to the consolidation of world peace and security, to the reduction of conflictual situations of any kind, implicitly, to the reduction, until elimination, where possible, of the causes that generate them. The evolution of the situation in the theaters of operations in Iraq or Afghanistan shows that having a large number of weapons and logistical facilities is not sufficient, raises significant challenges to the effectiveness of the actions taken and raises new concerns about the degree of adaptation of the forces participating in asymmetric actions.

The experience gained by NATO in the operations in Kosovo and Afghanistan, during the post-Cold War period, emphasized the increased need to transform NATO military forces in order to achieve coherence of actions, to integrate and adapt them to the new security environment.

The imperative of the transformation was formulated in Prague, reaffirmed in Istanbul and appears as a constant in almost all the speeches or messages of the NATO Secretary General.

In the strategic context in which we act now, and in which we will act in the future, transformation is not a slogan or an option, but a necessity.

Although, as a result of military action one can talk about it from ancient times, the concept of Effects Based Operations (EBO) has really come to the attention of military theorists, as well as the doctrine of joint operations, only in the last two decades. The essence of this concept is to overcome the classic model of warfare in which the goal is achieved by progressively diminishing the adversary's fighting ability until his annihilation, seeking to achieve them by defeating his will and strategy, as well as determining his behavior in the direction desired, by applying the whole spectrum of forms, processes and means of action, which are not necessarily military in nature and do not necessarily imply its kinetic destruction. "The basic idea is to consider the enemy as a system and to aim only its neuralgic points, to obtain an effect, which is a change in the capabilities or behavior of the system."[1]

1. The concept of effect-based operation

The concept of operations based on effects imposed a new way of conceiving the planning and conduct of operations, through the prism of the effects, being closely linked to a new typology of the war, specific to the information age, the war based on the network. The two concepts form the core of what the military theorists call the fourth generation war.

The studies undertaken over the years by military researchers and theorists on all meridians of the globe, but especially Western ones, have allowed the synthesis of three fundamental concepts of EBO / EABO: the causal relationship, the multiplier effect achieved by high technology and the systemic approach.

The creative application of the law of causation (a certain cause produces, always and everywhere, the same effect, if the same conditions are present, and the variation of the conditions determines the variation of the effects of the same causes) to the realities of the modern confrontation environment, demonstrates unequivocally that the appearance, the deepening, the development and implementation of this type of operation aims to achieve the goals, through a variety of forms and methods, with the use of military force or non-lethal means, with minimal human and material losses or zero losses, so achieving some effects under the conditions of reaching a maximum efficiencies.

Another essential principle on which EBAO is based is the systemic approach. Using the concept of systems analysis systems are evaluated not only the points of application of the action using as few elements of the potential of own power for a maximum result, but also the side effects, tertiary, or of another order, induced by the first effect.

Considering the enemy as a system of systems allows the multidisciplinary evaluation and determination of all the elements necessary for the planning and execution process of EBO (strengths and weaknesses, vulnerabilities and dependencies within the system, internal and external conditions, system of relations, etc.) depending on the effect that is intended to be created, as well as the side effects on other systems, limiting their effects and maximizing the impact on the target through cascading effects. "Therefore, SoSA is likely (at least in theory) to help the commander to apply the most limited level of violence in achieving a desired result (effect), opposing the traditional view of gradually diminishing the enemy's means, limiting in the same time, our own expenses and losses, but also unnecessary damage to the enemy."[2]

[1]Christophe MIDAN, "*Aplicarea doctrinei EBAO prin NATO şi consecinţele ei în organizarea şi funcţionarea statelor majore de nivel operativ",* Impact strategic nr. 4/2009, p.41.
[2]Christophe MIDAN, op. cit., p.43.

As a consequence of the revolution in the military field, the concept of EBO implies the efficient use of the potential multiplier offered by the unprecedented evolution and development of the very sophisticated technologies, represented by their spearhead - the information technologies.

The late 20th and early 21st centuries were characterized by a breakthrough in military technology: weaponry can be used with unprecedented precision (the possibility of selective hitting of targets), surveillance and reconnaissance systems can provide extremely detailed information on the enemy forces structures, and the combination of the systems of analysis and those of information dissemination allows its rapid exploitation. It is obvious that this process has its mark on the whole military phenomenon. "A revolution in the military represents a major change in the nature of war, brought about by the innovative use of new technologies, which, combined with the dramatic changes in military doctrine and operational and organizational concepts, profoundly change the character and manner of conducting military operations."[3]

2. Operations based on effects in the operational context

The synchronization of the EBO with the RBR allows the operations to be carried out both at all levels of military art and at the level of each component of the force in parallel, which significantly reduces the time needed to discover, analyze, make a decision and execute the action on that target, as well as all the processes of organization, planning and conduct of operations (some military theorists have defined this model as a parallel war).

Significantly, reducing the duration of each cycle (management, planning, execution, evaluation, action, reassessment, etc.) leads us to the conclusion that, in practice, the operation based on effects is carried out in real time. Any signal, any information received by the sensors is transmitted instantly to the analysis subsystem, the decision is taken, the command is transmitted to the hitting subsystem, and it acts accordingly. This is all the more evident at the tactical level, where, in fact, most actions involve the achievement of kinetic effects, but they are not excluded at the other levels (operational and strategic).

Achieving the expected effects does not necessarily imply the presence of forces or physical control on the ground 100% of the action environment, unless this is imposed following the enemy's evaluations. There is no other mode of action directly linked to the achievement of decisive effects, fact that involves economies of forces and means, as well as limiting human and material losses, economics being one of the fundamental principles of EBO.

The existence of a variety, practically infinite, of targets on which one can act, of their nature and character, as well as of the means of manifestation (terrestrial, aerial, maritime, virtual - informational, cybernetic, psychological, etc.), leads us to the conclusion that the majority of EBOs will be joint operations. Exploiting the synergistic effect of all categories of forces and means is more than a requirement, this is practically part of the content of the concept and involves channeling the effects of the action of all the component elements towards achieving the goals of the operation and achieving the desirable effects. From this perspective, the very character of the assembly itself gives a high efficiency to the whole assembly.

EBO is more than a joint operation. The effects of political - military and strategic level are achieved by using the full power potential of the state, the group of states, coalitions, alliances or other entities engaged in this type of operations.

Actions at the strategic level involve activities associated with the overall effort, as a whole, of the nation / coalition. Strategic effects contribute to affecting a specific target

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[3]Apud McKitrick, Jeffery; Blackwell, James; Littlepage, Fred; Kraus, Georges; Blanchfield, Richard; Hill, Dale, "*The BattlefieldoftheFuture – 21st CenturyWarfareIssues"*, Air University, 1995, Cap. 3, p. 1.

audience, which encompasses all political, military and economic capabilities, as well as its psychological stability. In a combat scenario, a strategic effect may be to annihilate or limit the ability or willingness to wage or continue the war by destroying or disorganizing the centers of gravity or other vital targets or groups of targets. Gravity centers generally include the command and control system, war production, ground forces, and key infrastructure elements that support the war effort. The strategic effects may be the result of the actions of the ground, air and naval forces leading to a lower level of employment. Strategic effects usually require more time to produce than the tactical or operational ones.

The operational level includes activities associated with campaigns and activities that affect an entire theater of operations. At this level, the effort focuses either on the potential of the enemy to lead the fight, or on its ability to have control in the theater. The central point of attention at this level is the enemy forces and centers of gravity at the operational level. Operational effects contribute to reducing and unbalancing the enemy's ability to successfully carry out campaigns and continue the war. These effects require less time for emergence than those at the strategic level.

Tactical effects are the result of one or more actions at unit / large tactical unit level. These can be both direct and indirect and usually act in concert with other tactical effects to produce results at higher levels of employment. Tactical effects usually occur immediately, in a certain area and last for a short time. Most often, they contribute to the overall success through the cumulative results of the individual engagements and struggles of the units. May be examples of such effects air or naval superiority, isolation of enemy units in the tactical field and rapid deployment of forces in the battlefield.

As I have already shown, force can be used either to physically destroy the enemy or to control it. The use of force first and foremost to control opens, through the prism of operations based on effects, a new and different perspective for the use of military power in the most efficient way.

3. NATO-based operations

Initially developed in the US military science environment, this concept has captured interest not only within the US military system, but also at the NATO level, adapted and with enhanced content, under the name of "Effect Based to Approach Operation" (EBAO) - "an approach of operations through the prism of effects ". Thus, the first mention of this concept is made at the NATO summit in Istanbul in 2004, but it was not a direct reference to the meaning of the acronym EBO / EBAO, but "an attempt to broaden NATO doctrine to the political, diplomatic, economic and civil dimensions. "Later, in 2006, at the Riga Conference, the allies decided to develop the concept of "Comprehensive Approach" - "Global approach", which implies the use in addition to military and political, diplomatic, economic instruments, etc., to achieve the desired effect. . In 2007, the first Pre-doctrinal Handbook was published, this being the most recent document approved by NATO and the main basis for developing the concept at the present time.

Although NATO's involvement in the development of this doctrine occurred later and several drawbacks of this theory could be corrected, especially based on the lessons learned in planning and conducting such operations (Iraq, Kosovo, Yugoslavia, Afghanistan, etc.), in practice the content of EBAO does not differ substantially from that of EBO. This is conceived as a process that targets not only the means (capabilities) but also the behavior of the enemy, the ultimate goal being to destroy the will to fight and to convince him to leave the fight. "Therefore, planning is designed to create actions on the enemy that have either an effect on his abilities, either an effect on his behavior, or, if possible, on both."[4]

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[4] Christophe MIDAN, op. cit., p.43.

NATO's strategic vision, currently developed by the Allied Command Transformation and the Allied Command Operation, shows that the Alliance's future operations will be expeditionary, multi-dimensional and effects-based.

The transformation of NATO's current strengths and capabilities to carry out operations based on effects sets three goals: achieving decision superiority, achieving coherent effects and achieving joint support and deployment. The structures of NATO's transformed forces must be agile, assembled and shipping, easily deployable (to achieve the strategic effect quickly), technologically superior, supported by integrated, multinational logistics and operating in an interconnected environment. Higher power, along with speed, precision, knowledge and lethality will replace the mass of forces. The operations will be assembled and combined from the beginning, and the plans will materialize an increased demand for the combination of land, air, maritime, psychological and special operations components. "EBAO encourages solutions that engage integrated (joint) military capability and not independent air, land or naval solutions. It is neither new nor revolutionary."[5]

Comparing the effects of the three types of operations demonstrates the increasing complexity of EBAO, as well as the change of the planning and action paradigm. Being a much more comprehensive concept, it includes both specific actions and operations that fall into the typology of the first two (TBO, OBO), but which are connected in a new order, acquiring new valences, in terms of the effects achieved.

It is obvious in this context that this is a significant increase in efficiency, a fact that results both from the way of reporting on purpose and the way in which marketing and execution are planned, as well as the way of producing effects. Their permanent evaluation allows timely intervention and the necessary corrections to obtain the expected favorable effect, as well as counteracting the undesirable effects. Thus, a significant increase in accuracy is achieved, having the effect of reducing consumption, limiting human and material losses, and even of the enemy, when the effects are achieved without the need for such unnecessary losses, its attitude being clearly directed towards the expected behavior. However, situations in which errors can occur are not excluded, and even if the action on the target does not involve losses, they can occur accidentally, being the so-called collateral losses, known since the NATO / Yugoslavia conflict era.

This also has implications for logistical support. If many of the effects will be achieved by non-lethal means or, if the accuracy is increased, the consumption is reduced, then this component may undergo rationalization as well. The fact itself does not presume diminishing quality,on the contrary, the logistics system must be flexible, timely and permanently adapted to the specific EBAO requirements.

Conclusions

Like any new concept introduced in military theory and practice, EBO has both positive and negative sides. It is subject to a permanent critical evaluation, which does not necessarily aim at its abolition, but finding the optimal solution for its integration in the general context of planning and conducting operations at all levels of military art.

Conducting the network operation allows to shorten the duration of all the processes carried out in the system, increases the internal rhythms and reduces the total duration of the operation, until the final goals are reached, as well as the simultaneous achievement.

The purpose of the EBAO is to achieve the objectives of the operation with minimal human losses and with the least material consumption.

High technology plays a decisive role in all stages of effects-based operation. Basically, they cannot be planned and carried out without having the necessary technical means

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[5]Comandamentul Aliat pentru Transformare,*Înțelegerea transformării militare a NATO*, traducere, în "G.M.R." nr. 2/2006, p.34.

available, the art of commanders from all hierarchical levels consisting of the exploitation of their multiplier effect.

From the critical analysis of the operations of this type, planned and carried out in the last decades it is clear that the maximum efficiency is reached in the initial phase of the conflict. This characteristic cannot be maintained throughout the campaigns, or the respective wars, the main cause being precisely the unpredictability of the subsequent reactions of the prime factor - man.

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TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS - BETWEEN HOPE AND RESPONSIBILITY

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Abstract: *Currently, the international market is crossed by complex operations and relationships, proving an exploitation and a great variety of bodies. Of all these, the behavior of bodies can be transnationally of interest to the specialists, with their special provocative maintenance, whose care designates them as key entities in the world economy. Transnational corporations can have the core of the creative network and can create commitments for a large part of the global resources, in their use in maintaining the process of economic economy. The organization and use of transnational corporations could be considered as an impetus in promoting retail and inter-trade operations of international partners. Traders need new techniques, care, part or push in terms of capitalization for developed countries and, in particular, part of resources, to deal with transnational corporations. Based on this global crisis, large corporations are affected, this is conditioned by a technical alternative, for business and cooperation operations and their application in production and sales.*

Keywords: **Corporation, transnational corporation, cooperation, international trade, development.**

Introduction

As a determining factor, but also to ensure an evolution of society, the phenomenon of globalizing a product by changing functions in each field, technologies and economies, should take care to submit to national borders.

We cannot talk about globalization without discussing the changes in society and the world economy, mainly due to the increase of international trade and cultural exchanges. Through the development of technology, the distances between entities and the time of their activities in various fields have been reduced. Thus, communication between people is easier, the needs of one person become the needs of others, and the standards between societies are balanced. These aspects lead to the idea of a need to ensure a living standard similar to individuals and are the basis of the appearance of entities willing to go beyond the borders of the states to meet the needs of the people.

The disappearance of the economic borders is not a recent wish, since it takes place thousands of years ago, through the exchanges of products made between people from different areas of the continents. The famous navigators of the middle of the second millennium tried to identify new ways of communication to market products from one corner of the world to another. The political and diplomatic fields have constantly tried to facilitate trade between states, and when this was not possible, the armed forces intervened.

With the dimensional increase and the capital of the companies, the influence on the economies of the states of origin has increased. The representation at the political level, as well as the transnational expansion, determined the creation of more or less important relations between the state with the main headquarters and those in which other branches were opened.

Also, the dissensions and conflicts between the states have as an incipient phase the economic sanctions, the financial field representing one of the most important pillars of a state. Nowadays, more and more such situations are encountered worldwide, used to exert pressure on hostile entities, similar to an "economic blackmail" and to create an advantage. In order to avoid the classic manifestations of the conflicts, it is expected that this type of dispute will be increasingly encountered in the future, with different intensities and impact on the whole society.

A sight to nowadays levels

Today, the important role of transnational corporations in the process of globalization is already known, which is manifested by balancing the level of markets, technology and capital of developed countries with the production capacities of developing countries.

The economic strength of these structures has the capacity to overcome, in some cases, nation states. Due to the power conferred by the economic factor, transnational corporations influence the evolution of the world economy and control the economic space of many markets.[1]

Corporate social responsibility is the firm obligation of a corporation, beyond the legal obligations or those imposed by economic restrictions, to run its business, so as not to harm the well-being of the local community and to pursue long-term goals that are useful to society[2].

A company that falls within the limits defined by law and imposed by the market strictly fulfills its social obligation, while a corporation that tries to adapt to changing social conditions is characterized by social response. Only if the company seeks to evaluate what is good and what is bad for the long-term society and acts accordingly can it be said that it adopts a social responsibility behavior.

From the socio-economic perspective of corporate social responsibility, the multinational company should set goals, such as:

☞maximizing profit in the long term, not in the short term;

☞considering the local community as an interested party, giving back to society, through various actions, part of the benefits of its operations;

☞recognizing the importance of protecting the environment;

☞adopting proactive behavior;

☞protecting and stimulating employees, as well as adopting a protective behavior towards current and potential customers.

Employing the corporation in socially desirable actions brings, in the long term, the improvement of the market position, by increasing the degree of recognition and appreciation from the consumers.

Corporate social responsibility is manifested on four levels of influence. The first of these concerns the workplace, related to standards, quality, procedures, as well as harmful emissions and waste management. The second is the market, related to the standards of distribution, marketing, consumption, suppliers and business relations. The third level is the

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[1]E. Moise, *Investiții străine directe*, Editura Victor, București, 2005, p. 31.

[2]I. Popa, *Management internațional*, Editura Economică, București, 1999, p. 258.

community, influenced by production and distribution. The fourth level is represented by public policy, through which public institutions and social infrastructure can be influenced.[3].

Corporate social responsibility manifests a shift from the option stage to the one of necessity. Thus, some corporations have specialized departments of social responsibility and over 90% of the world's first 500 corporations have ethical codes of conduct. This aspect is considered by more and more corporations as a feature of a good business, studies show that they have better results on the stock market. In this way, a company is considered to be a small community, working for a common purpose, respecting the community of which it is a member, avoiding negative publicity and can benefit from quality work force, which is been attracted with a good work ethic[4].

However, in a society where competition is ruthless, the motivations of some companies sometimes act to the detriment of those with good intentions. In fact, most companies, including those that, for example, pollute or practice bad policies towards employees, employ public relations firms to praise corporate responsibility and concern for the environment and the rights of their employees. Thus, corporations have adopted manipulation through the image and have learned to support social responsibility, even when not practicing it.

The movement for corporate social responsibility is important and should be supported by firm regulations. Starting from this aspect, developed in the current context of globalization and the era of transnational corporations, a legislative system should be designed to help align the private motivations related to social costs and benefits. It would cause corporations to take into account all parties involved, their employees, the communities in which they operate and shareholders.

One of the solutions could be limited liability, in order to limit investor liability and not to dismiss employees, regardless of the hierarchical position. Obviously, this approach presents both advantages and disadvantages, as globalization has contributed to the aggravation of the problems caused by the incorrect hierarchy of modern corporate motives, distinct and specific to transnational corporations.

The advantage would be that, in the case of corporations that present themselves as a component of the community of the country of origin, they assume, most of the times, the moral responsibility for their actions, without being constrained by laws or regulations, despite the registration low profits in the short term. Thus, the public interests are the responsibility of the authorities, who are forced to adopt protectionist laws.

The utopia of limited liability is that the main advantage is, at the same time, a disadvantage, allowing the accumulation of huge capital, because each investor would have as a loss no more than the investment he makes. In this respect, the moral responsibility of transnational corporations operating in other countries is diminished and it does not treat the employees and the environment in the host country in the same way as in the country of origin. The ability to hide these actions across borders, characteristic of limited liability, makes it difficult to hold corporations accountable.[5]

With a view to reducing costs, the states with the most permissive provisions in the field of labor and environmental legislation are the most sought after by investors.

The same limited liability is also the negative consequence of incorrectly hierarchical motivations, the size of corporations being larger than the developing countries where they operate, representing a strengthened by the poverty of these states. In this regard, corporations create a series of opportunities where this wrong hierarchy can lead to many problems.

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[3]C. Costea, C. Popescu, A. Tașnadi, *Criza e înnoi*, Editura ASE, București, 2010, p. 237.
[4]J. E. Stiglitz, *Mecanismele globalizării*, Editura Polirom, București, 2008, p. 172.
[5]C. Costea, C. Popescu, A. Tașnadi, *Criza e înnoi*, Editura ASE, București, 2010, p. 240.

In addition, the lobby against environmental standards, which reduce their profits, is run by the same entities.

As a conclusion, incentives play their part, but governments and the international community should make more efforts to ensure that corporate motivations are closer to those of the company in which they operate.

Focus on the big states

The global economic outlook tends to show that Asian states could heavily influence economies, foreign exchange reserves and economic growth rates, by expanding exports and accumulating new technologies. Corporations in China and India are increasingly acquiring control packages in multiple regions of the world, longing for global leadership, as well as controlling depleting resources - oil and natural gas. By its economic growth, Asia could substantially change the competitive hierarchies and reduce the power of the Western states in the global influences. In this way, the trajectory of regional influences would change, political alliances would change, and international bodies could be influenced, in turn, in decision-making. Obviously, Beijing, along with other actors in the area, is trying to reach the position of world leader.

As for the Russian Federation, it is working intensely on the financial side and on the international stage, being very well prepared for the competition of exhaustible resources, already capitalizing large resources of oil and natural gas, eloquent being the expansion of the GAZPROM and LUKOIL groups in the European states.

In addition to the competition for exhaustible resources, international competition for alternative energy sources has begun, given that consumption is constantly increasing, especially in Asian states, and food prices are experiencing major fluctuations.

At the modal level, the future will describe important differences in growth rates, which will be slowed down, along with a redistribution of wealth, factors that will generate inequalities and tensions.

In the perspective of an optimistic future, the ideal would be the existence of international cooperation, as well as regulations, communication, changes at the level of international bodies, elimination of conflicts of interest and prevention of possible instabilities. They may be able to define a globalization different from the one we know, with the possibility of shaping the behavior of companies and corporations as an opening to technological changes and searches for economic and social progress.

The future is shaping up to be easy for transatlantic relations, as well as for corporate structures, which aim at industrial policies and selective protectionism. The priorities of transnational corporations might change, they would no longer need to seek out markets, because they will already have them, they will no longer search for reserves, because they will already own them, but they will be oriented towards the fruition of what they gathered. Most likely, the next step will be innovation, reinvention of the type of business, continuous improvement and transparency, all started in the long term. And to support these projects, corporations will need ideas, capable people, encouraging processes and principles[6].

All these could highlight the successful corporations of the future, guarantee the competitive advantages in front of the competition, determine the way of perceiving the changes that take place in the world and transform them to the advantage of the client.

Conclusion

In conclusion, in the medium and long term, three scenarios are outlined regarding the actions of transnational corporations:

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[6]C. Costea, C. Popescu, A. Tașnadi, *Criza e înnoi*, Editura ASE, București, 2010, p. 242.

A possible scenario could present the corporations in the position of leaders of the world, dividing them from monopoly positions, meaning that they would have the ability to control and manipulate the market, by coordinating operations across state borders and transferring knowledge[7]. Such a manifestation of the monopoly position could be controlling the level of production worldwide, limiting it, against the backdrop of an increase in consumption, which would lead to an explosion of prices. An eloquent example is the industry of extraction and processing of petroleum products, where, already, several corporations or states have the capacity to control the level of production. On the other hand, in the IT field, several corporations currently own more than half of the global market.

Another scenario would be to limit the power of multinational corporations, achievable through legislative measures, at local or regional level, by limiting anti-competitive tendencies and practices or by limiting the appearance and development of monopolies. In the case of MICROSOFT, actions have been initiated since 1998, with the lawsuits initiated by the US government or since 2004, by the European Commission. In both situations, in which the company lost its lawsuits, MICROSOFT was accused of resorting to anti-competitive strategies, abusing its economic force to monopolize the market for operating systems and Internet browsers.

Finally, a balance of corporate power through measures to stimulate and support the development of small and medium-sized companies is not excluded. Moreover, in some cases it could proceed to the division or reorganization of large corporations into smaller companies, possibly specialized on narrower niches of competence in which to perform. In this situation it was the concern South Korean DAEWOO, established in the late 1960s, which, after three decades, has split into several companies, each of them specialized in / another field, such as home appliances, shipbuilding or cars.

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[7]I. Pandelică, *Companii transnaționale*, Editura Economică, București, 2007, p. 81.

MUSLIM COMMUNITIES INTEGRATION ORGANIZATIONS IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

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Abstract: *Islam has been a topic of interest in the European academic environment for many decades. In this article our aim is to find the answer to the following question: wich is the role of Muslim organizations in promoting Euro-Islam. The idea of Euro-Islam is a new concept, but a clear or widely accepted definition of this term does not exist. More important, it is still disputed whether there really is something we want to call Euro-Islam. The organizations aimed to facilitate a European dialogue focused on the role of Islam are almost absent and where they exist, those organizations, belonging to the Islamist networks have goals and objectives wich are not encouraging the development of Euro - Islam.*

Keywords: organizations, politics, integration, Euro-Islam

Integration is a contemporary problem that directly and indirectly affects everyone. Integration of Muslim communities into the European space and the creation of Euro-Islam is a difficult objective to achieve. In this article we will analyze the most important and influent Muslim organizations from the territory of the European Union (Germany and the Netherlands), which could change the image of all Muslims but could also achieve the desire for many years: Euro-Islamism.

1. MUSLIM IN GERMANY

The development of Muslim communities knows no bounds. The best example is the numerous Muslim communities, groups and organizations located in Germany. Although this country has had a very troubled history, due to its level of development on all levels, it has become and is one of the best places in the world where you can live and develop as a foreign community.

Muslim organizations in this country do not have the legitimacy to speak for all Muslims who live and have a family there. Moreover, a deeper analysis shows that a lot of the biggest organizations opposed the policies of the German Government and tried to stop the participation of peoples in an official institutional dialogue. On the other hand, some organizations created a large and powerful network of anonymous small organizations and associations for mobilization.

Also, a strong influence of the Arab Governments from Turkey, Iran and Arabia on some organizations, limits their role in defining a European-Muslim identity. The influence of the Turks on the government is important, especially in strengthening the role of citizenship as the basis of their identity. In general, the Euro-Islam relationship in Germany is more likely to be promoted and supported by well-intentioned individuals rather than by these

organizations. Some of the most important Muslim organizations in Germany are the Turkish-Islamic organizations, namely the Turkish - Islamic Union for Religious Affairs (DITIB)[1], the Central Council of Muslims in Germany (ZMD)[2], the Islamic Council of Germany (IRD)[3], and last one the Association of Islamic Cultural Centers (VIKZ)[4].

Starting with 2007, these four foreign pillons of islam have been trying to express their policies toward the German Government in the German Muslim Coordination Council (KRMD)[5]. Protected by KRMD, this organizations initially communicated through the forum for dialogue between Muslims and the German Government (DIK)[6]. After three years, in 2010, the German Islamic Council (IRD) was banned from the DIK, following investigations by German law enforcement agencies of the IRD member organization leaded by Milli Görüs. After this (2010), the Central Council of Muslims in Germany, ZMD, retreat from the DIK and sharply criticized the DIK, noting that they would be totally ineffective. Muslim organizations which completes the DIK are the Alevi Germany Communities (AABF)[7], the Islamic Community of Bosnia of Germany (IGBD)[8] and the Moroccan Council of Germany (ZMaD)[9]. A closer analysis of some of these organizations would provide more information on their role in promoting and supporting The Euro-slam relationship.

1.1 THE TURKISH-ISLAMIC UNION FOR RELIGIOUS AFFAIR (DITIB)

DITIB is the most developed Muslim organization in this country, part of the Turkish Diyanet. Therefore, it is often referred to as the "Turkish spokesperson" within the German government. On the other hand, DITIB supports the separation of state and religion, which is a basic principle of the Turkish state. A important rol in this equation played The Turkish government. It offers ceaseless support in maintaining a friendly and close relationship between its expatriates and counteracting fundamentalist inclination appeared among some Turkish Islamist activists. This major support usually in the form of special funding, especially of Imams for the construction and maintenance of mosques from German territory.This organization has built and inherited nearly 900 mosques which were divided to 130,000 members. DITIB Imams generally live in this country for no more than five years. Although in the last period DITIB has carried out numerous activities in collaboration with the German Goethe Institute and other organizations of this type, most of the time, they refuse to speak German and are not familiar with the particularities of German society. From a political point of view, the official organization of any political activities or events is strictly prohibited in the DITIB facilities. However, through DITIB, the Turkish government appeals to the religious identity of Turkish immigrants, but highlights the role of nationality. Thus, it can be deduced that DITIB has a strong political involvement, although this involvement is indirect.

1.2 CENTRAL COUNCIL OF MUSLIMS IN GERMANY (ZMD)

This organization was founded around 1987 and consists of 19 other smaller organizations from different corners of the country. In addition to these subordinate organizations, ZMD also has about 300 mosques. After 15 years, in 2002, the organization wrote a so-called Islamic Charter to prove the similarity between Islamic ideology and

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[1]DITIB, DiyanetIsleriTürk Islam;
[2]ZMD, Zentralrat der Muslime in Deutschland;
[3]IRD, Islamratfür die Bundesrepublik Deutschland;
[4]Verband der IslamischenKulturzentren;
[5]KRMD, Koordinationsrat der Muslime in Deutschland;
[6]DIK, Deutsche Islam Konferenz;
[7]AABF, AlevitischeGemeine Deutschland;
[8]IGBD, Islamische Gemeinschaft der Bosniaken in Deutschland;
[9]ZMaD, Zentralrat der Marokkaner in Deutschland.

German democracy viewed through the eyes of Muslims.In this Charter, ZMD reaffirms „its commitment to German or human rights law and to rejecting theocracy"[10]. However, reviewrs of the council have insist that some of the Charter's assertions are unclear and uncertain. As regards votes, Charta advocates political neutrality, but Muslims with voting rights have confessed that their vote will go to those who will empathize with them to understand their needs and desires. For Council supporters, this is likely to sound more like a Directive, although this criticism may seem rather slightly exaggerated. In order to give additional credit to the ZMD, it must be well-known that, with the help of this organizations young Muslims they were initiated and learned both the significance and importance of the German constitution. This project was highly appreciated among German politicians, as well as by the president or Muslim politicians, such as The Emf Özdemir.

1.3 ASSOCIATION OF ISLAMIC CULTURAL CENTERS (VIKZ)

VIKZ is an organization with approximately 20,000 persons which initially was a ZMD member. Moreover, the emphasis is on the spiritual aspect of religion and on the connexion with God. Despite their association with DIK, their activities focus in particular on the education of young people in Sufi schools. Thus, VIKZ generally deals with the management and organization of dormitories for Muslim students. The organization has about 300 mosques and also the so-called educational groups. Educational activities in VIKZ have often been criticized, because education focuses exclusively on learning of islamic ideology and the propagation of an extremely understanding conservatism of Islam.These student dorms represent a major impediment to integration because they encourage the division of young Muslims students from modern German society.

1.4 ISLAMIC COUNCIL OF GERMANY (IRD)

IRD represents about 30 organizations, but this number is changing quite frequently. These organizations generally have between 40,000 and 70,000 members. The most important IRD organization is the Milli Görüs Islamic Community (IGMG).With a total of 60,000 consntant members, the IRD is an organization dominated by Milli Görüs, and a lot of other organizations members supported by the IRD are considered to be strongly influenced by the group IGMG. In the public space, following the model of the largest Muslim organizations in Germany, the IRD is trying to adapt and merge with the German constitution and the concepts of pluralism and secularism. IRD emphasizes in own program that will protect Islam from false and defamatory accusations. In the perception of IRD, "discrimination against Islam is the prevailing attitude in Germany nowaday"[11].

2. MUSLIMS IN THE NETHERLANDS

In order to analyze the most important Muslim organizations in the territory of the Netherlands, it is necessary to specify that their organizational structure is very similar to the structure of organizations located in its neighboring Germany.The influence of the Moroccan and Turkish governments, non-identification with the organizations in which it belongs is part and a totally different ideology between organizations, are characteristic of the vision of Muslim organizations based in Germany. In general, these characteristics have an influence that rather hinders the development of Euro-Islam relationships.

The major difference between the two neighboring countries can be seen in the degree of confidence that the Dutch government has offered to the largest Muslim organizations in its territory. At the same time, with this confidence from the authorities on the shoulders of these

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[10] *Islamic Charta, Zentralrat der Muslime (ZMD), (*Berlin: art. 10-13, 2002), 1.
[11] Becker Hildegard, *Der organisierte Islam in Deutschland und einigeideologischeHintergrunde*, (Nürnberg: Conference: „Integration and Islam" at the Federal Office for Migration and Immigrants, 2005), 67;

organizations, they are pushing a very high responsibility.The downside of the fact that the government offers a "special status" to some organizations is that they feel superior to some identical groups.This can be an essential criterion for the governments of any nation to identify whether, in this case, Muslims can identify with the host country's values, norms and doctrines thus developing and combining Muslim ideologies with them to create that Euro-Islamic connection. An very important role is traditionally play by any organization in Dutch society.These organizations engaged in continuous cooperation and constant consultation with local authorities and thus became powerful actors in cotidian lives.

From a religious point of view, Dutch authorities is more reserved to give to non-Christian organizations a role in negotiations and state problems, as this would contradict the separation of the Church from the State.

The main meeting point of the Muslim persons in the Netherlands represent the mosques. There are about 500 mosques in the Netherlands, about half of it having strong Turkish influences, and around a quarter are dominated by Moroccan influences.

2.1 CMO AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE NETHERLANDS

The CMO represents five Turkish organizations, one Moroccan organization, one Surinamese and one Shiite organization. Turkish organizations meet to form the Islamic Foundation of the Netherlands (ISN) and the Islamic Cultural Foundation of Turkey (STICF), two sections of affiliated organizations Milli Görüs and the Foundation of the Islamic Center in the Netherlands (SICN). Surinamese Muslims are also represented through the World Islamic Mission (WIM). The CMO claims that it would represent about600.000 Muslims and about400 mosques, which is largely Sunni mosque.

In 2007 and 2008, the CMO gained „additional importance after the Ministry of Security and Justice and the Dutch Ministry of Defense temporarily appointed the CMO to be a missionary organization, which has the right to provide spiritual counselors for the justice and military departments. In March 2011, the Ministry of Security and Justice granted the CMO a permanent status as a zendendeinstantie"[12]. This special status seems to help the CMO become a promising candidate for the promotion of Euro-Islam.

2.2 CONTACT GROUP ISLAM (CGI)

The Contact Group Islam (CGI) has appear as a answer against the exclusion of Shia Muslims from the CMO. This group consists of Ahmadiyya, Sunni, Alevi Muslim and Shia organizations being supplemented by a powerful Turkish organization. The CGI was born in 2004 and condemned the CMO for their intolerance and their unwillingness to accept liberal tendencies within Islam. CGI has approximately 115,000 members. However, CGI is less visible in the media than the CMO, which makes it harder to assess their goals. In brief, the status of Muslims group in this country is not much different from that of the neighbour, Germany, but Turkish Muslims are more efficiently represented than other entities and much better organized. On the other hand, „groups such as Indonesians, for example, have a very low degree of organization" [13] . In addition, organizations such as Muslim Student Organizations (MSO) or Al Nisa (Muslim women organization) talk about specific interests among Muslims in the Netherlands and try to solves it. Another influent group is the World Islamic Mission (WIM) from the Netherlands which is part of the world wider WIM network, representing Sunni Muslim Hindustani, and a lot of other small and medium organizations targeting particular groups.

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[12]Jørgen Nielsen, SamimAkgönül, Ahmet Alibašić, Brigitte Maréchal, Christian Moe, *Yearbook of Muslims in Europe*, (Leiden: Brill Publisher, 2010), 248;
[13] W.A.R. Shadid, &P.S. van Koningsveld*, Institutionalization and Integration of Islam in the Netherlands*, (Kampen: IntercultureleCommunicatie, Kok Pharos Publishing House, 1991), 92.

3. CONCLUSION OF THE PAPER

At European nivel, the organization of Muslims is currently not as much notable and does not importantly provide to the promotion of Euro-Islam. Those groups founded on the belifs of Islamist actions or controlled by overseas governments are arrange in the most invented way possible. Otherwise, the activities supported by a certain Muslim community are mainly limited to specific projects. Therefore, the problems of Euro-Islam focus to a greater extent on the conversation of Muslim values that are well suited with European values or not, rather than on the significance of Islam through groups at European nivel. It appear that the most favorable choice for the development of Euro-Islam focuses on the every day brawl for equal rights, social inclusion and political involvement of Muslim individuals, preferably than united measures of Muslim groups.

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TERRORISM - THREAT TO THE ADDRESS OF INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL SECURITY

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Abstract*: Under the conditions of the contemporary, volatile, complex, uncertain and ambiguous security environment, the threats acquire new values, permanently imposing searches for counteracting them efficiently. The entry in the early 1990s into the so-called "information age", along with the "digital revolution" - the widespread use of computers and the globalization of the internet - has led to the acceleration of technological development, a comparative advantage considered absolute, in a position to limit their imposition of "game rules" in case of war. The new security context has forced intelligence services to multiply their "targets" and to respond to the information needs of an increased number of beneficiaries, who are increasingly concerned that the information they receive will be "actionable", that is, to allow their timely exploitation in practice.*

Keywords: information age,digital revolution, terrorism.

1. Introduction

The year 2001 is considered the year of the birth of a new world, the date of September 11, representing the date when the US was hit by a wave of international terrorism. People have begun to use the word "terrorism" in everyday language more and more, the phenomenon spreading on a large scale internally and internationally, without them really understanding its significance. It is the year that the states understood the alarm signal and chose to unite to face the new asymmetrical threats, declaring openly the war against terrorism.

2. The Concept of Terrorism

Terrorism has far-reaching origins in the Ancient East, coming from the "hasichim" sect from which the word assassin derives. The founder of this sect, Hassan Sabbah, had established in the twelfth century a body of "devotees" in order to make panic reign among the princes and monarchs who ruled the Middle East to Persia. The disciples of Hassan Sabbah, following a deliberate plan, had the mission to introduce themselves to the courts of these principles and monarchs, to gradually gain their trust, and then one day when they received an order from him they had to assassinate the sovereign in a way. publicly, in the eyes of the whole Court. As a result, in the 1970s the hijackings of civilian aircrafts occurred, in the 80s there was an increasing frequency of explosion of the trap cars, so that from the 90s the suicide bombings gradually increased, which it happens at an earthquake pace, becoming

almost daily. Terrorism, whether domestic or international, thus becomes a cruel and barbarous scourge that is today the most serious threat to international peace and security.

As an expression, the word "terrorism" comes from the French word "terrorism", having its origin in the notion of terror, which came in turn, from the French expression "terreur" or the Latin "terror-oris". Terror means that state of fear, fear, fear, intentionally provoked, by threats or by other means of intimidation or intimidation.55 Terrorism is therefore a phenomenon that, in its criminal manifestation, provokes terror, its favorite targets being politicians , institutions or buildings emblematic for a state, and the places chosen are the public ones, the criminal action injuring or reaping the crowds of innocent people, the publicity and the resonance of such criminal manifestations identifying themselves with the proposed purpose, that of attracting the attention of the whole world. on unfulfilled claims or ideologies.

3. Terrorism Classification

Terrorism is a phenomenon that, in its criminal manifestation, provokes terror, its favorite targets being the politicians, institutions or buildings emblematic for a state, and the chosen places are preferably the public ones, the criminal action hurting or harassing lots of innocent people, publicity and the resounding of such criminal manifestations identifying themselves with the proposed purpose, that of drawing the attention of the whole world to the unfulfilled claims or ideologies[1].

Terrorism in its violent manifestation can take many forms, depending on the existence or non-existence of the element of foreignness, the purposes under which it acts, the quality of the active and passive subject, the moment when the terrorist act takes place or other circumstances or situations. what defines terrorist action or activity. Among the most important ones we can distinguish:

1. Depending on the number and quality of the active subjects:
- individually, only one person acts;
- as a group, when several persons act;
- the state, when acted by official subjects on behalf and on behalf of the state.

2. By the number and quality of the passive subjects:
- on a particular person, when the terrorist criminal action concerns a certain person;
- on a community, when they are paying attention to a group of people or even, to a wider view, to a local community;
- against a state, when the criminal activity affects the national security of a state or even its existence.

3. From the point of view of discrimination in choosing the target, it can be:
- racial, "when it is aimed at attacking individuals, collectives or material entities on racial considerations;
- religiously, when it is aimed at choosing the targets attacked on the grounds of their belonging to a certain religion."

4. Depending on the evolution of its forms of manifestation over time, it can be:
- traditionally follows the classic scenario: "preparation of the attack, threatening with the attack, exposing claims, negotiating with the authorities, committing or giving up attacks depending on the outcome of these negotiations."

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[1]AnghelAndreescu, NicolaeRadu, *Islamic Jihad- "From Defeat of Terror" and "Holy War" to "Hope for Freedom" -*, Bucharest, Rao Publishing House, 2015, p.119

- Neo-terrorism takes on new forms, "integrated today in the post-industrial era, of information, of the computer, today talking about information, cyber-terrorism or megaterorism, consisting of the use of weapons of mass destruction."[2]

4. Redefining Security Policies and Modernizing Information Structures

In the last decade, most of the states have updated their strategies and legislation in the field of information for security and have initiated processes of change and modernization in intelligence, being pursued objectives regarding: unequivocally defining the elements that constitute the condition of national security, reducing the margin. their use for other purposes; blurring the role of state actors, compared to that of non-state actors (corporations, non-governmental organizations, terrorist structures, hackers); establishing classic benchmarks in the prevention and countering of terrorist or organized crime networks.

The new security paradigm will not lead to a safer world, whereas globalization, the internet and economic interconnection are platforms for proliferation of risks and generate a world of extremes. In the complicated future peacekeeping missions, new roles are envisaged for the intelligence activity, which is essential for monitoring disarmament agreements and can be used to anticipate crises, to use diplomatic solutions and to provide informational support for post-decision implementation operations. conflict. For example, the US considers the need to establish a fourth category of weapons (cyber), alongside the classic ones (land, naval and air), due to the rapid evolution of the risks manifested in the cyber space.

At present, the biggest challenge facing the international community is "generated by the complexity of the new types of risks, which are increasingly difficult to identify, monitor and interpret, given that security problems vary from country to country and from country to country. from one social group to another. In order to anticipate and model the future as much as possible, to promote strategies in the field of national security and to take decisions at the state level, accurate and grounded analyzes are needed on a variety of areas: from economic trends through technological development and changes. climates, until the forms of combat change. Thus, in order to counteract the new types of risks and threats, the information services have initiated processes both for changing the action component of intelligence and for increasing the role of the analytical component in order to improve the capacity to respond to these new challenges."[3]

5. Freedom of Action

Freedom of action is achieved through actions, first of all, offensive, dynamic, maneuvering, rapid, united and synchronized, and calls on commanders and troops for provision, initiative, knowledge of the status and objective of the echelon, cooperation, flexibility in leadership and action, leadership, action and troop protection, and logistic support.

In order to obtain freedom of action it is necessary to anticipate the intentions of the enemy and the way the military actions will be carried out, creating a quantitative and functional superiority of the local and temporal over the enemy, in the areas and the most important directions, guaranteeing the space and time reserve indispensable to the ability to act independently and in conditions of isolation of forces, diminishing the influence of disturbing factors.

In the US military doctrine, the principle of freedom of action is called the "offensive" principle and exposes the decisive importance in achieving the success of operations, adopting an offensive attitude in all types of operations carried out.

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[2] Dumitru Virgil Diaconu, *Terrorism, legal and historical landmarks*, Bucharest, All Beck Publishing House, 2004, p.8

[3] IonelNițu, *Intelligence analysis*, Bucharest, Rao Publishing House, 2012, p.71

Freedom of action is also ensured by realizing the principle of surprise. Surprise is also done when the actions of their own forces are known by the enemy, but they cannot take annihilation measures, whether their action is delayed or cannot use their proper forces. This surprise is determined by the speed of maneuvering and blowing, by engaging all forces, including reserves, in multiple actions, disseminated in terms of space, a decisive role with infiltrations with small subunits, the struggle of circular clusters on various objectives, forces in the depth of the device, or resistance struggle. In this case, the realization of the surprise determines the gain of the freedom of action by its own forces and its loss by the enemy, ensuring a particularly maneuverable character of its own actions.

6. Respect for Human Rights in the Development and Application of Counterterrorism Strategies

Countering terrorism is a very complex task, which involves uniting the efforts of the entire international community to this end. For this, it is necessary the active involvement and contribution of each state for the implementation of the provisions of the international conventions and of the decisions taken by the competent international organizations, in order to prevent and combat terrorist acts. The central role in the fight against terrorism is attributed to the United Nations, which according to its structure and competences, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter, has an essential contribution to the development of international cooperation and to the role of coordinator of efforts to combat terrorism.

Among the most important conventions and resolutions in this field we mention the International Convention on the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism adopted in New York, on December 9, 1999, ratified by Romania by Law no.623 / 2002 and Resolution of the Security Council no. 1624 from 2005. Also In addition to the conventions adopted in this field, other documents showing concern for this phenomenon, namely the Global Strategy on Combating Terrorism, adopted by the UN General Assembly, on September 8, 2006, the Military Concept for Defense Against Terrorism, NATO document and the Strategy Security of the European Union.

In the process of developing and implementing anti-terrorist legislation, states are forced to adopt some provisions to protect the safety and rights of their citizens. They bring, paradoxically, restrictions or restrictions on fundamental rights and freedoms as follows:
- the right to freedom of movement, can be restricted by the prohibition
- access to certain public places or travel on certain routes; it can be restricted by increasing police powers, in the sense of abusive detention of persons suspected of terrorism, in arrest or detention.
- the right to private life, family life, the inviolability of the home, maybe
- be restricted by conducting home searches, even without a warrant, video surveillance.
- the right to privacy, can be restricted by recording the calls
- telephone and supervision of written or electronic correspondence.
- the right to equality before the law and the prohibition of discrimination, they can
- be allowed by accepting in the antiterrorist laws some special provisions, restrictive for foreign citizens.

Many of the measures taken after the September 11, 2001 attacks undermined the foundations of international law, blatantly violating international norms and US constitutional principles.[4] The fight against terrorism must take into account the avoidance of the "trap of democracy", that is, the violation of human rights: "it is clear" the need to prevent terrorist

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[4]Dumitru Virgil Diaconu, *Terrorism, legal and historical landmarks*, Bucharest, All Beck Publishing House, 2004, p.163

acts and to condemn their perpetrators, but the sacrifice of other key priorities, such as human rights, would mean self-defeat. " Terrorist groups are aware of the prohibitive considerations involved in respecting values in the development and implementation of an anti-terrorist strategy, acting in such a way as to undermine the legitimacy of institutional actors in the face of public opinion, accusing them of violating human rights and democratic values. Thus, an anti-terrorist strategy that does not respect these rights is limited and unsustainable in the long run.

7. Forms of Manifestation

Irrespective of name, spread or local color, terrorism sponsors, in addition to violence, two other alarming phenomena: drug and weapons trafficking. In their activity, in order to achieve the proposed goals, those who practice it resort to a variety of terrorist practices such as political assassinations, kidnappings, bombings and bombings, their victims being both political and government officials, magistrates, businessmen, personalities of culture and science, policemen, journalists, newer women, old people or even children.[5]

The third millennium is characterized by a new approach to the concept of terrorism, namely neo-terrorism, which leaves no room for dialogue and negotiation, which uses unconventional means, attacks based on the hostility of the West towards Islamic peoples, network structures, increasingly technologies. advanced and it is more violent because it has increased the possibility of using weapons of mass destruction. It aims to target the states that have formed a coalition to fight terrorism.

Suicidal terrorism, promoted by Islamic fundamentalist leaders, as a current form of jihad, has become a social phenomenon, with a strong religious basis, which can also be interpreted from the perspective of the "death for death" theory. The Qur'an's teaching about entering the dead into paradise in jihad has inspired Muslims over the centuries to fight to the death for the holy cause of Allah. It is, in essence, a play played in front of an audience, meant to draw the attention of millions of viewers to a situation by relying on the shock produced by that audience.

Religious theorism is based on the conflict between two or more religions and is equally present at the international level, usually acting on behalf of the state. For the first time, Constantine placed the Christian religion in the service of the state and used it as a means of resistance against the political forces. The state gave the church a free hand to enrich itself, and this supported the authority of the state. On the other hand, over the centuries, Mohammed establishes the same relationship between organization and Islam, the religion reaching a relationship of identification with the state. Thus conflicts between religions have become conflicts between states degenerating into war, religious organizations tending to see other enemies to be destroyed.

Another form of manifestation is cyber-terrorism that has adapted best to today's society. The use of the media in the most important sectors favors the emergence of cyber-aggression, as a form of hybrid threat to security. The Internet is the preferred side of terrorists, but it should not be confused with the cyber space that includes systems for operating networks and military information and communications systems.

Biological, chemical, radiological and nuclear terrorism is another threat on the agenda of mankind. CBRN terrorism, considered an asymmetrical weapon, involves the use or threat of violence, using chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear means, in order to kill large numbers of people. This threat came after the end of the Cold War and the abolition of the Warsaw Treaty, the weapons of mass destruction being defined for the first time in 1948 by the UN.

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[5] Cristina Albu, *Psychological Weapon - Between Limits and Performance-*, Bucharest, Publishing House of the Ministry of Interior and Administrative Reform, 2008, p.13

8. Conclusions

Terrorism, as evidenced during this work, is one of the most serious problems against which the current security environment is being fought. Each state, depending on its resources, tries to fight by all means, constantly developing strategies, modernizing information structures, cooperating with the services of other states and adopting security policies depending on the context. In order to combat terrorist threats and maintain the national security status, it is necessary to call on the intelligence services. These services need to be constantly upgraded to meet the new challenges that are emerging with globalization, by recruiting analysts and field officers with unconventional thinking who can offer new solutions to use intelligence as productively as possible.

The current terrorist phenomenon is influenced by globalization, favored by crises and conflicts, being a true political instrument within the increasingly integrated management system. This hapless enemy has never felt the feelings of threat, hatred, intolerance. "When we see people going into bombshells linked to their bodies, people pointing planes at buildings full of the world, when people, in the name of the revolution, cut off the arms and hands of children in a village for the purpose of terrorizing them or taking revenge that is terrorism . That's what we need to stop. This is what our anti-terrorist campaign is all about. If we can delegate these tactics, we will win the war against terrorism. Humanity is at the crossroads of its future: either we cooperate in the fight against terrorism, or the future will be bleak, and this threat will be maintained throughout the 21st century and maybe even after. " (F.X.Taylor)

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NATO DEFENSE PLANNING PROCESS

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Abstract: *Defense planning within the alliance is a fundamental element of the arrangements that allow member countries to enjoy the political, military, and essential resources of collective defense and other joint military efforts to enhance security and stability. The goal of the NATO Defense Planning Process (NDPP) is to provide a framework in which the harmonization of national defense planning and Alliance activities will enable the Allies to provide the necessary forces and capabilities in the most efficient manner. Defense planning has the role of providing the forces, means and capabilities necessary for the Alliance to accomplish the full range of missions. According to the Washington Summit release, Defense Planning aims to incorporate the availability of forces for operations led by the European Union.*

Keywords: NATO, Planning, Alliance, Defense

1. NATO Defense Planning Process

The alliance of the last decade is still undergoing a transformation. Planning became more complex after the Cold War, due to changes in the security environment.Defense planning within the alliance is a fundamental element of the arrangements that allow member countries to enjoy the political, military and essential resources of collective defense and other joint military efforts to enhance security and stability.The goal of the NATO Defense Planning Process (NDPP) is to provide a framework in which the harmonization of national defense planning and Alliance activities will enable the Allies to provide the necessary forces and capabilities in the most efficient manner.

Defense planning has the role of providing the forces, means and capabilities necessary for the Alliance to accomplish the full range of missions.In accordance with the Washington Summit Communiqué, Defense Planning aims to incorporate the availability of forces for operations led by the European Union.It should facilitate the timely identification, development and provision of the necessary range of forces to be interoperable and properly prepared, equipped, trained and sustained, as well as associated military and non-military capabilities, to achieve the full spectrum of of the Alliance's missions.

2. General Political Directive

The Comprehensive Political Guidance (CPG) provides the policy framework and directions for continuing the NATO transformation process, setting priorities for all Alliance capabilities, planning disciplines and military information for the next 10-15 years.The Executive Working Group (EWG) is responsible for CPG development. After its approval, the Military Committee will issue the directive for its military implementation.

3. NATO's strategic concept and Alliance initiatives

The NATO Strategic Concept, developed in 1999, establishes the Alliance's purpose and missions, the organizational concept in relation to the security environment of the 21st century, as well as the general directions for NATO forces. The statements of the defense ministers after the Madrid Summit provided additional directions, definitions and clarifications.These documents present the type of forces, means and capabilities required for the Alliance to be able to carry out the full range of established missions. The North Atlantic Council is responsible for developing the Strategic Concept and establishes the committee to carry out the related activities.After the approval of the Alliance's Strategic Concept, the Military Committee (MC) will issue the directive for its military implementation. According to NATO's strategic concept, there are three main tasks for the alliance: collective defense, crisis management, cooperative security (NATO strategic concept, 2010 , p. 6).

The principle of collective defense means that an attack on one of the allies is considered an attack on all members of the Alliance. The founding member states of the alliance in the North Atlantic Treaty have agreed on mutual assistance in the event of an armed attack. Individually, each Member State is required to determine what kind of assistance it deems necessary to respond to the threatening situation. Based on the agreements, which were concluded at the Lisbon summit, the leaders stressed the importance of crisis management.The Alliance is committed to resolving the political, military or humanitarian motivated crisis. Involvement in crisis management helps NATO resolve conflicts and protect against destabilizing regions in the vicinity of NATO member states.

The Alliance recognizes that areas of instability could endanger the situation in neighboring states (for example, Turkey and the Baltic States).Defense planning is a comprehensive effort that includes the following planning disciplines: Armaments, Civil Emergencies, Command Control and Consultation, Force Planning, Logistics, Nuclear Planning, Resource Planning.Each of these disciplines is managed by different NATO bodies and contributes to achieving the main purpose in different ways, applying specific procedures. These bodies operate under the direction of the North Atlantic Council (NAC) and / or the Defense Planning Committee (DPC) or the Nuclear Planning Group (NPG). The process begins with the development of the Long Term Requirement Study - LTRS), which identifies the requirements of future high priority capabilities, which derive from the developed transformation concepts.

National security is the requirement to maintain the survival of the nation through the use of economic, military and political power and the exercise of diplomacy.

Measures taken to ensure national security include:
• use of diplomacy to gather allies and isolate threats
• economic power to facilitate or compel cooperation
• maintaining the effective armed forces
• implementation of civil defense and emergency preparedness measures (including anti-terrorism legislation)
• ensuring the resilience and redundancy of critical infrastructure

4. FORCE PLANNING IN THE NATO FRAMEWORK

Force planning aims to ensure the availability of national forces and capabilities for the entire range of Alliance missions, setting goals for the implementation and evaluation of the degree to which these objectives have been achieved.The planning process comprises three main elements, each of which has its own development cycle:
a) The Political Directive;
b) Planning on Objectives;
c) Defense analysis.

The Force Planning process is, by its very nature, essentially cyclical, but includes certain non-cyclical elements. The approval of the Political Directive is followed by the elaboration of the Planning Objectives which, when completed, provide the reference element on the basis of which the Defense Analysis is carried out within NATO. In turn, the results of this analysis are the basis for the development of the new Political Directive, and through this directive the new cycle begins. Aiming for a 10-year planning period, NATO's Force Planning takes place over a 4-year cycle, in which the biennial and four-year periodic elements are a continuous process whose activities are carried out at different levels simultaneously. in different phases of the main elements.

In contrast to the cyclical nature of the Force Planning process, some of its elements can be deployed on an ad hoc basis, if the situation requires. For example, an unforeseen major change in the security environment may result in the revision, outside the cycle, of the existing Directive or the enactment of the Adaptive Force Objectives. Furthermore, identifying critical operational requirements / deficiencies may, if deemed necessary, result in the enactment, outside the cycle, of the Force Objectives, developed through simplified state procedures, which can be based (but not absolutely necessary) on the type evaluation. Defense Requirements Analysis.While it is not necessary to conduct an out-of-cycle review, nations must inform their Allies of any major changes in defense structure and plans.

The NATO Policy Directive sets out the general goals needed to be met through Defense Planning within the Alliance, with particular emphasis on Force Planning and NATO forces during the planning period.This reflects the political, economic, technological and military factors that could affect the development of those forces and capabilities during this period and the impact of these factors on the implementation of the general strategy. The Directive identifies general political and economic constraints, pays attention to major areas of interest for NATO in security and defense, and sets a set of priorities for Alliance defense planning and at national level, agreed by all members. The Political Directive should cover the entire range of missions of the Alliance and attach importance to all defense planning disciplines and other disciplines, thus engaging national authorities at the highest level.The Political Directive also provides the all-encompassing conceptual framework for defense planning beyond the 10-year planning period.By extending as much as possible the political, economic and military factors and by identifying the general political constraints, which may affect the Allies' defense capability, in general, the Political Directive can provide the Framework through which longer-term national defense decisions can be made. , in particular, if the Alliance's requirements are identified as soon as possible.

This ensures, among other things, the effective coordination of nations in terms of defense planning and defense planning disciplines, as well as timely decision-making, in order to ensure an efficient force structure and interoperability.In order to ensure political transparency in the Defense Planning process, the Political Directive consists of three parts: NATO's Level of Ambition, agreed by ministers and signed by heads of state and government; The Ministerial Directive, approved in the Defense Planning Committee (DPC) in the ministerial session; Supplementary Directive, approved in the DPC in the permanent sessionNATO objectives planning is based on the political orientation on first identifying NATO military requirements and then determining the specific, collectively agreed national planning objectives (NATO Force Objectives) in order to ensure the entire Alliance. level of forces and capabilities required for the full range of missions.

Planning by objectives is part of the unitary and coherent process whereby the cumulation of national contributions aims to meet the Alliance's requirements, so that the roles, risks and responsibilities are equitably shared.The objectives of the NATO Force must be focused precisely on the capabilities required by the Alliance as a priority, both quantitatively and qualitatively, and take into account multinational efforts, in particular,

within large multinational units.These goals must strike a balance between military requirements, technical feasibility, available resources and political considerations. At the same time, they set priorities for the future defense of the Alliance and the defense plans of the Allies. The goals are collectively agreed to be fulfilled by the nations as part of their commitments to coordinated NATO force planning and constitute a reasonable challenge for nations to make an effective and equitable contribution to the Alliance's capabilities needed to carry out the full range of missions, taking into account account of political, financial and economic constraints.

Where efforts are needed and considering the division of efforts, the NATO Force Objectives must aim at using existing forces in national structures, before asking nations to develop such forces. Governments must express their willingness to adapt plans and priorities regarding their own forces in the sense desired by the Alliance and in accordance with the security requirements of the Alliance and its members.

Defense analysis is the collective assessment and evaluation of the strength of each nation and of the financial plans against the NATO Force Objectives for the next ten years, culminating with the approval of the General Report at the meeting of defense ministers. Defense analysis will be conducted every two years and provides the mechanism for assessing both the degree to which individual nations meet their relevant objectives (NATO Force objectives, use of force objectives) and the degree to which Allied multinational military forces and capabilities are fit. to meet existing political directions, including the LoA.Due to their comprehensive nature, which, among other things, highlights the relative strengths and, in particular the deficiencies, and identifies the trends in the evolution of defense reform and transformation, the result of the Defense Analysis can provide important information for the development of the new cycle of the Political Directive, as well as being a point of reference. departure in the development of the Updated Force Objectives, if any.

The evaluation of the national plans and the General Report on the Alliance's plans must be concise and clear in order to determine the attention of the ministers. These analyzes must be correct in describing the capabilities of nations and plans and include both recognition of progress and critical shortcomings.

The evaluations may include recommendations in areas where nations should stop allocating resources to allow them to focus on priority areas for the Alliance. For the participating nations, these analyzes will also evaluate the progress in the implementation of the Reinvestment Objectives. They must address the degree to which individual nations participate in Alliance capabilities and operations (including particular inputs and outputs of indicators that need to focus on quality, but also on quantity). The evaluation should also identify specific areas where multinational cooperation would provide benefits.

Although Defense Analysis is conducted each year, the current review process takes just over a year. The process begins with the development of the Defense Planning Questionnaire (DPQ) and its distribution to nations. After the responses from the nations are received during the summer, they are analyzed by NATO personnel, leading to the preparation of two preliminary assessments of the individual nations (a draft of the Country Chapter prepared by the IS and a draft of the evaluation carried out by the two commandments. strategic).Started in the summer and worked sequentially, the two evaluations are discussed in the Trilateral Meetings with the interested nations, further revised and then presented in the DRC, a few weeks later, for multilateral defense efforts. The revised country chapter, approved in the DRC, is accompanied by a brief and concise general assessment of each nation and the associated evaluation of the BI-SC and are submitted successively to the DPC, as annexes to the General Report. This process is repeated for each ally, in turn, over several months.

In the spring of the next (odd) year, when the national plans are finalized, the DRC turns its attention to the preparation of the General Report, a brief analysis highlighting,

among other things, the degree to which Allied multinational military forces and capabilities are capable of meeting the current Policy Directive. , the tendencies derived from the defense plans of the nations and the inclusion of the general appreciation for each country, as well as the position of the MC and the Risk Assessment. The General Report and the associated Country Chapters are presented in the DPC at the spring ministerial.

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THE INFLUENCE OF TERRORIST ATACKS DEPENDING ON THEIR LOCATION

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Abstract: *This article will demonstrate that public opinion on migration is systematically driven by terrorism in neighboring countries. News about terrorist attacks can trigger more negative views of immigrants. Feelings of imminent danger and a more salient perception of threats posed by migration do not stop at national borders. The effect of terrorism on concerns about migration is strongly present within a country but also diffuses across states. An attack in a powerful and influent country has a greater impact than one in a country who has less resources and less global connections.*

Keywords: terrorism, migration, immigrants, national borders.

- **Introduction**

The 21st Century will be the century of migration, given the number of immigrants and the forms in which migration took place, as well as the violence and disorder and the general chaos adopted. It can be seen that the wave of refugees will increase towards Europe, and this is just the beginning, with all the anticipated consequences on serious downfall of security and public order. The question being raised is "who will stop the millions of refugees from the terror of ISIS?". Germany's mistake with the launch of the invitation for immigrants, despite the powerless structure of EU in front of the wave of refugees, will create remarkable tensions in Europe.

The chances of keeping the emigration phenomenon under control are minimal, and the long-term consequences are dramatic. Western leaders have been concerned about the return of the crisis, discussion that remained unfinished in this area of EU security. In fact, the greatest danger represents the retreat of the refugees to the states where terrorists come from, at least 1000 in France, including 200 women. The waves of migrants built ideal means of pervasion, waiting for the perfect opportunity to attack the environment from West, as it represents the perfect target for this.

The latest terrorist attacks, as well as the special EU forces, demonstrate their power to do so. The suburbs of the cities are almost lost for ten years, being occupied by immigrants. In fact, the studies underline and show that the second and third generation of Muslims among immigrants are less integrated or not at all, compared to their parents. Recently, in Europe, a decision was made to close mosques, where, for several years, they served itinerant Imams who recruited and trained future terrorists. The terrorist attacks of the last few years have determined the elites to rethink globalization, democracy and security, in order to demonstrate their vulnerability.

- **The impact of immigration**

According to the head of the fight against organized crime networks within Europol, Robert Crepinko, the European authorities are facing an army of 30,000 human traffickers, of which 3,000 operate in the Mediterranean. The traffickers network of various EU and non-EU nationalities, very active in providing their services on social networks, manage to earn millions of euros, facilitating, for example, Syrian immigrants, at exorbitant prices, illegal transit from Turkey to Greece, with false identity documents, by sea, air or land, with precarious and unsafe means of transport. And, of course, in the vicious circle of demand and supply, the desire to earn traffickers is constantly fueling the flow of Muslims eager to reach Europe.

Beside the organized crime networks, this state of affairs also benefits the jihadist groups, which relate, on one hand, ideologically, to the Islamic doctrine of Hijrah migration and, on the other, to the illegal introduction into the European space, of jihadist elements trained to prepare and execute terrorist combat missions.

To emigrate in the name of Allah, in this case, to go and spread Islam to another country is an extremely meritorious act. Consequently, from this point of view, it can be said that the massive Muslim migratory flow to Europe could conceal, in the form of a refugee crisis, the Islamic doctrine of Hijrah migration, a masked form of jihad.

Thus, in the pursuit of its expansionist plan, through the massive wave of illegal Muslim emigrants, it can be said that the jihadist group Islamic State has skillfully placed the Trojan Horse of Syrian refugees in the city of the European Union, the aim being the Muslim conquest of Europe from within.

In February 2015, a source from the Islamic State, from Syria, confirmed, under the protection of anonymity, that the Islamic State intends to use the refugee crisis to constitute the fifth pillar of Muslim fighters, even on the territory of the states in the West.

In this context it is revealed that over 4,000 ISIS-trained fighters would have been infiltrated and spread across Europe among hundreds of thousands of war refugees in a successful underground operation.

Of course, these claims, although difficult to prove by conclusive evidence, cannot be ignored, especially in the context of the terrorist attacks in Paris, from November 13, 2015, when a series of forensic evidence raised from the place of the attacks indicates the possible involvement of some individuals connected to the east-Mediterranean illegal migration route.

- **Definitions of terrorism**

Terrorism adapts to the phenomenon of globalization by hybridizing its forms and methods of action.This fact denotes the ways in which terrorists exploit in acts and deeds the direct and indirect negative consequences of globalization and the weaknesses of the increasingly globalized environment: the interdependencies created between states and the permeability of their borders; by the network effect induced by the advanced technologies and means of communication and information that allow them to transmit messages and promote their own ideologies in the global virtual environment; modern strategies of resource management and marketing; the strategic failures generated by globalization emphasizing and exploiting in the policies taken the antitheses of the new dynamic and complex environment created.

According to some authors, the bankruptcy effect is a product of the growing gaps between the poor and the rich world, the categorical breaks between religious fundamentalism and the great religions, between the market culture and the universal culture, between the underground economy and the normal economy, between the order social - economic and social crime, economic and financial, the expansion of the North Atlantic Alliance and the EU, the consolidation of the Euro-Atlantic Union, the design and gradual construction of an

Eurasian entity and the development in parallel and in opposition to this tendency of identity, zone and civilization strategies, of ethnic, religious and separatist manifestations all more obvious; increasing the role of high tech and IT while deepening the technological gaps between developed and underdeveloped countries.

The main features of contemporary terrorism under the impact of globalization do not differ essentially from those of traditional terrorism for all time, but they are much more acute, visible, pressing and known. They are in some way diametrically opposed to the characteristics of modern democratic society and symmetrical with them, due to the fact that the strategies and tactics used by the terrorists are part of the sphere of ingenious, violent, cruel, vindictive, surprising and cold asymmetry. Synthetically, we consider that these characteristics are the ones enumerated:

- the development of cross-border terrorist networks against the backdrop of extending the phenomenon of globalization concomitantly with the increasingly obvious coordination and coordination of actions and reactions against powerful economic and social systems, as well as against the great entities and political identities, social, cultural and military;

- the transition from criminal to ideological and fundamentalist terrorism and the proliferation of threats in direct relation with the vulnerabilities between the old society and the new type of society in an increasingly globalized, concentrated, integrated environment;

- development of terrorist organizations and networks in the fault areas located on the border of the spheres of influence of the power centers;

- the emergence and proliferation of terrorism, especially in the poor and corrupt regions (areas, countries) in which chaos and anarchy dominate;

- the widespread extent of the types of ethnic and religious fundamentalist terrorism that have flexible locations with a predilection in the areas of the Middle East, the Middle East and South-East Asia and which mainly target the centers of Euro-Atlantic power, Russia, India and China;

- the accentuation of the ideological terrorism directed especially against the process of regional integration of some areas of the world (the European Union, Southeast Asia, Asia - Pacific, etc.), as a result of the phenomenon of globalization;

- increasing the danger of terrorists using, globally, weapons of mass destruction, in particular chemical and biological agents;

- the global proliferation of migration and drug trafficking favors the emergence and development of forms of terrorism (especially in regions such as: Southeast Asia, the Balkans, the Caucasus, Central Asia, Afghanistan, the Black Sea);

- the global escalation of conflicts between religions highlighted by the inclusion in the series of strategic targets targeted by terrorist attacks of cultural and spiritual values and objectives of a religion other than that of terrorists;

- diversification of international terrorism by the emergence and proliferation of new forms in the technological and informational field, especially in the form of cyber terrorism, acting with sophisticated means to attack modern information and communication systems belonging to the targeted entities;

- the amplification of separatist terrorism of the kind practiced against the state and the rule of law in Spain, India, Northern Ireland, the Caucasus, Israel, Turkey, Africa and Latin America.

- **The relationship of muslim immigration with organized crime and terrorism**

According to the person responsible for combating organized crime networks, the European authorities face an army of 30,000 human traffickers, of which 3,000 operate in the Mediterranean.

The networks of traffickers of various EU and non-EU nationalities, very active in providing their services on social networks, manage to earn millions of euros, facilitating, for example, Syrian immigrants, at exorbitant prices, illegal transit from Turkey to Greece, with false identity documents, by sea, air or land, with precarious and unsafe means of transport. And, of course, in the vicious circle of demand and supply, the exacerbated desire to earn traffickers is constantly fueling the flow of Muslims eager to reach Europe. The created situation can be likened to a Muslim invasion of the European space, to which the objective generators, as well as the speculative ones, compete.

Along with organized crime networks, this state of affairs also benefits the jihadist groups, which relate, on the one hand, ideologically, to the Islamic doctrine of Hijrah migration and, on the other, to the illegal introduction into the European space, among refugees. , of jihadist elements trained to prepare and execute terrorist combat missions.

According to the Koran, to migrate in the name of Allah, in this case, to go and spread Islam to another country is an extremely meritorious act. Consequently, from this point of view, it can be said that the massive Muslim migratory flow to Europe could conceal, in the form of a refugee crisis, the Islamic doctrine of Hijrah migration, a masked form of jihad.

- **Muslim immigration - favorizing element of terrorist actions**

Not all Muslims are terrorists, but the terrorists prove to be, in the vast majority of cases, Muslims, with the rest falling into the category of detached persons. Analyzing the profile of the perpetrators involved in the terrorist attacks in the big western cities, we conclude that they were western, born or naturalized Muslim citizens, whose parents or grandparents were, in their turn, immigrants or refugees, who left their countries. origin to escape poverty or war.

In this context, the problem of integrating and adapting migrants or refugees and their descendants in the western environment was raised, concluding that the number of integrated people is extremely low, since integration works only when the behavior, aspirations, principles and lifestyle, attitude towards work, education, community or the environment of the immigrant and / or the native are compatible with the values of Western society.

Social inclusion cannot function as a consequence of democratic liberalism, and the European native does not feel obliged to accept an immigrant whom he does not want and does not like. In turn, neither can the immigrant quickly transform into the Western lifestyle. As a result, there are groups that live precariously on the outskirts of major cities, whose lines are thickened by new immigrants. And these groups are targeted by terrorist organizations for religious indoctrination and regimentation.

Therefore, the segment of the western Muslim population targeted by the terrorist groups for recruitment is that of the young people between the ages of 15-24 years, unintegrated, with a history in the area of petty crime, with psycho-behavioral problems, influential, descended from families with limited possibilities, established in the western area following the immigration process.

Lacking a clear perspective on the future, forced to live on socio-cultural and economic values different from those of their families, unintegrated and hardly assimilated by Western society, these young Muslims without a genuine religious practitioner history are found as disciples. The connection with immigration and the feeling of exile, the relationship with the environment and the territory in which they live are favorable factors for radicalizing young people born or naturalized in the West.

Eager to find their purpose and existential purpose, religiously indoctrinated with profoundly radical views, these young people respond positively to their mentors' call to demonstrate their loyalty to Islam by participating in jihad in conflict theaters, where they reach the recruiting line run by groups terrorist.

These young people are born with the desire to emigrate to a place that promises to offer them what the West where they were born and / or only have children cannot offer them, and this place is the Islamic State. In general, those who return use the legal routes, usually traveling from Turkey to the state of origin, either directly, by plane or by land, with the transit of several European states. However, there are also cases when, in order to avoid the monitoring and control of the authorities, they choose to return using illegal migration routes to the EU or using false documents and / or identities.

- **Conclusion**

Throughout history, the Mediterranean Sea has been a border between the Muslim World and Europe. Gradually, this border was blurred, the Muslims constituting and consolidating themselves, through a continuous immigration process.

The expansionist plan of the Islamic State aims at conquering and annexing adjacent and non-adjacent territories, by referring to the Islamic doctrine of Hijrah migration, which involves the gradual Muslim invasion of the West, both by a massive migratory flow induced by humanitarian considerations, but also by using foreign fighters, both for the construction of the Caliphate, by establishing bridgeheads, logistical and operational bases of attack, global support points, but also for executing war missions in the form of terrorist attacks.

Statistics on the sharp increase in the number of Muslim immigrants in Europe in 2015, threatening messages and urges transmitted by the Islamic State, terrorist attacks organized and claimed by the jihadist group with the help of young Western Muslim citizens, who are a direct product of the immigration process, demonstrates the negative effect of encouraging the phenomenon of immigration and its terrorist potential.

Thanks to a pronounced prevention policy, but perhaps the conciliatory attitude displayed over time by Romania, our country has been prevented from materializing the terrorist threats.

Adhering to the Euro-Atlantic structures, however, is likely to change the perception of radical Islam on the geographical state of our country which, even if it is not a direct participant in the conflict, will automatically be assimilated as a US-led member against the Islamic State.

From here we can conclude that, although at the moment we have been circumvented by the massive wave of illegal immigrants that has taken Western Europe by storm, but also by the production of major terrorist events on the territory of our country, neither can Romania consider that it is completely safe. in the face of the danger and terrorist threat of the Islamic State.

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THE THREATS TO INTERNATIONAL SECURITY IN THE POST-COLD WAR ERA. SOME ASPECTS CONCERNING THEIR NATURE AND SOURCE

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Abstract: *This paper aims to take a close look on the reshaping of the international security environment after the end of the Cold War, by discussing the new challenges to global security, posed by the demise of the bipolar regime. The analyze is focused on how the security threats have changed from being mostly of military nature to non military. These types of security threats may vary from humanitarian crises and climate change to terrorism and cybersecurity issues. Moreover it's important to mention the rise of the non-state actors, which have become a new source of security threat because of their ability to operate internationally in order to fulfill their interests.This means that the state and the international organization, as types of international actors, need to adapt their security strategy approach to be able to respond to these new types of threats accordingly.*

Keywords:international organizations, terrorism, threats, security;

Introduction. Security environment after the end of the Cold War

The end of the Cold War brought forwardnew security challenges, because the changing nature and sources of security threats.As a result of the fall of Soviet Union, new independent states were formed but at the same time the contraints that restrained conflicts in these countries were removed. Therefore, violent conflicts broke out in some of these states, which were ethnic or religious in nature. At the same time, we saw a change from the the simple bipolarity of the Cold War to a multipolar world, where the balance of the power was no longer clearly defined. The growing presence of the Asian economic powers combined with the progessin nuclear and biological weapons in countries such as Iraq, Iran and Israel challenged the stability of the mutual deterrence principle, which was playing an important role during the period of the Cold War.

Another important factor to mention is globalization, which led to a change of the capacity of the state to observe human security and human rights. Globalization is a phenomenon defined as "*a situation in which available goods and services, or social and cultural influences, gradually become similar in all parts of the world"*[1]. In the context of a borderless world, it is inevitable that the main carriers of legal standards are no longer represented solely by state actors, but by the global civil society, comprising of International non-governmental organizations (INGOs).In a highly globalized world, it is difficult for the states to solve their security problems in a unilateral

way. Therefore in order to manage the threats that result from globalization, the states need to cooperate on the international level, which in turn holds many complexities.

As a result of these transformations, the very perceptions of war, threat and security changed in several different ways. The classic war, was replaced by new types of conflicts such as religious, civil wars and organized crime. The modern warlacks time and space andit is based on non-quantifiable demands such as religion, ethnicity and ideology. For instance, in the 1990sthe world wittnesed the dramaticcollapse ofYugoslavia, and a series of conflicts in Africa, which happened from various reasons such as:ethnic and religious factionalism, the redefinition of political borders and the struggle over economic resources. Consequently, theincreasingpresence of the sub-state actors generated new challenges to the classic perceptions of security, because the aspirations of the wars were no longer linked to economic gain and territorial invasion.

The fall of the USSR also marked the growing presence of international organizations such as UN, NATO and OSCE, and their involvement in the international security environment. An international organization can be defined as "*an institutional agreement between members of an international system in order to achieve objectives according to systemic conditions, reflecting attributes, aspirations and concerns of its members*"[2].In order to respond to the new security challenges, a new security strategy was needed. As a result of the revised strategy, operations such as humanitarian intervention gained more attention and also the security of foreign nationals, whose human rights have been violated by their home countries became important. This strategy revealed a transition from military to human security, emphasizing the crucial role of the human life from a security perspective after the fall of the Iron Curtain.

Threats, Risks And Dangers and aspects concerning their nature and source
A. Terrorism
After the terrorist attacks against the United States on September 11, 2001, terrorism has emerged as a major threat to international security. International terrorism is one of the most serious threats to international peace and security.This phenomenon is described by NATO as "*the unlawful use or threatened use of force or violence, instilling fear and terror, against individuals or property in an attempt to coerce or intimidate governments or societies, or to gain control over a population, to achieve political, religious or ideological objectives*"[3].

The post 9/11 period changed the way everybody viewed the security domain, by prioritizing terrorism threat amongstall of the democratic states. Even though it is hard to accept, the terrorism phenomenon, which is one of the most complex phenomenon of the contemporary world, became a reality with global implications which are hard to prevent and manage. At the same time, another crucial moment that affected the whole world was the decision of the United States government to launch a military campaign on a global level against international terrorism. The war against terrorism divided the world between civilized states and states that support terrorism, fueled the conflict between western and islamic cultures, and at the same time saw a rise in the insurgency phenomenon. Therefore, non-state actors such as Hamas and Al Qaeda, became a new source of security threat because of their capacity to operate internationally while being able to exist inside the state.

As for the causes of terrorism, many experts underlined the need to consider especially the economic and political context from which terrorism arises. It is important to mention that internal and international conflict, state failure, foreign ocuppation, as well as the lack of development, are important root causes for terrorism. It was also pointed out that the connection between terrorism, radicalism and violent extremism needed to be decryptedand not necessary conflated."*Furthermore, some delegations expressed concern at the nexus between transnational*

organized crime and terrorism, while other delegations expressed the view that the issues should be understood and addressed separately. In this regard, many delegations stressed the need to address the question of the paying of ransom money, underlying that it constitutes one of the key sources of income for terrorist groups"[4]. Therefore it is crucial to understand the driving factors of terrorism if we want to be able to stop people from adhering to different terrorist groups.

In order to manage this threat, the international organizations began to elaborate strategies to combat terrorism. The "UN Global Counter Terrorism Strategy" is a global tool to boost national, regional and international efforts to counter terrorism. This strategy commits the members to fight terrorism globally, while respecting human rights and allowing its citizens to live in peace and freedom. The "UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy" is composed of 4 pillars:

- *"Addressing the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism.*
- *Measures to prevent and combat terrorism.*
- *Measures to build states' capacity to prevent and combat terrorism and to strengthen the role of the United Nations system in that regard.*
- *Measures to ensure respect for human rights for all and the rule of law as the fundamental basis for the fight against terrorism*"[5].

B. Climate Change

It is a real fact today that the climate change is remodeling the way we understand security. Security researchershave warned for some time now that climate change puts into danger the water and food security, the allocation of resources and coastal populations, threats which in turn could increase forced migration, raise tensions and trigger conflict. One of the most worrying things about current developements on our planet is the lack of awareness about climate change among people, at government level and in the media.

Recent scientific evidence has highlighted our worst fears about the physical impacts facing our planet. It had become a fact that climate change has consequences that directly affects the security environment: flooding, disease and poverty, resulting in migration in areas of already high instability; drought and crop-failure, leading to dramatic competition for food, water and energy in regions where resource are already stretched to the limit. This threat surpasses the national security, and it is slowly becoming one of the most important problems that is affecting the collective security in increasingly interdependent world.

Former UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon has disscused about the importance of this phenomenon we are dealing with during his opening of the UN Climate Conference in Warsaw, Poland in 2013. He argued that "*time is running out. The more we delay, the more we will pay. Climate change is accelerating and human activities are the principal cause... The effects are already widespread, costly and consequential — to agriculture, water resources, human health, and ecosystems on land and in the oceans. Climate change poses sweeping risks for economic stability and the security of nations*"[6].

The climate change is no longer just an environmental problem. According to the "Report on the 2019 Climate Action Summit", some of the priorities of the UN Secretary-General for 2020 are focusing on transitioning to 100% renewable energy, securing commitments from all countries about carbon neutrality until 2050 and increasing assistance for people affected by climate change. This plan is built around four objectives:

- *"Convening high-level platforms for countries to present strengthened national climate plans;*
- *Pushing financial actors to speed up the shift from the grey to the green economy;*

- *Facilitating dialogue between countries and stakeholders;*
- *Coordinated engagement of the UN System, among other key steps*"[7].

C. Cyber Threats

Cyber threats to security and defense are strategic challenges that most modernnations are facing nowadays. Cyberspace is defined by Joseph Nye as "*a global domain within the information environment whose unique and distinctive character is customized by the use of electronic means and electromagnetic spectrum to create, store, modify, exchange and exploitinformation through interdependent and interconnected networks on Information andCommunication Technology*"[8].

Cyber threats refer to persons who attempt unauthorized access to a control system device and/or network using a data communications pathway. This acces can be directed from remote locations by unknown persons who only need to use the internet. Cyber infrastructure such as communications systems may be affected by tehnical threats, human threats or natural disasters. It is important to understand that cyber attacks can affect both citizens, bussinesses and the government.

The spectrum of cyber attacks varies from cybercrime and cyber spying to subversion and cyber terrorism.In order to respond to the changing cyber threats environment, EU states began implementing cybersecurity strategies. According to Romania's Cyber Security Strategy the concept of cybersecurity is defined as "*normality resulting from the application of a set of proactive and reactive measures that ensure the confidentiality, integrity, availability, authenticity and non-repudiation in electronic information, resources and public or private services, in cyberspace*"[9].

Conclusions

To sum up the present paper, the international security environment suffered significant changes after the end of the Cold War, given the fact that the world had to deal with new types of threats. On one hand, we have to mention the importance of the rise of non-state actors and their capacity to act internationally thus influencing the national and global security. On the other hand, the new types of threats are no longer military predominant, but are related more to things such as climate change, cybersecurity, terrorism or organised crime.Nevertheless, we still address these new issues with great attention because the impact they have over us may be even greater than the military related threats.

In my opinion, I believe that all nations should prioritize the problem of climate change, because the damage we are doing as whole to the nature may be irreversible and will affect the generations to come. Furthermore it is the duty of every one of us to do our part in the process of making the world a more secure place. Even though it is hard to predict what the future holds we have to be prepared to face the new security challenges that will appear.

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STUDY ON STRENGTHENING NATO'S EASTERN FLANK

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Abstract: *"NATO's Eastern Flank is the most vulnerable sector of the Alliance, one that is increasingly exposed to penetration, subversion, and military probing by a revisionist Russia. This geographic expanse, spanning from the Arctic to the Caucasus, is the primary arena in which tests to the credibility of NATO's defence posture are greatest. Along this flank, there are three core geographic theaters in which the United States and NATO will need to focus their deterrence strategies in a coherent manner: North (Baltic Sea region), Middle (Suwalki Corridor and Poland), and South (Black Sea region)."*

Keywords: Eastern Flank, NATO, defence

1. NATO Reloaded? The 2014 Wales Summit

The NATO Summit in Wales, September 4-5, 2014, had to be a routine one, ending a mandate of a secretary general of the Alliance and starting another, for a new secretary. Unfortunately, this summit took place at a very delicate moment for the security of the Euro-Atlantic area, the security environment in the East of the European continent being severely damaged, through a new, unprecedented crisis, that of Ukraine, soldier, up to this date, with over 4000 dead, with the change of the Ukrainian and Russian borders, with the creation of new, hybrid and long term threats. The United States and the European Union believe that the main culprit in triggering and escalating this crisis is Russia, through its aggressive actions on Ukraine, while Russia accuses the West of wanting nothing more than to continue its EU and NATO enlargement actions, to bring NATO to its eastern borders and implement its old United States-generated Anaconda strategy of Russia's encirclement, embankment and suffocation. On both sides, the terms were and are harsh and irreconcilable, and the war started in the Ukrainian space between pro-Russian separatists in the east of the country and government forces seems to be a much broader and more complex one, far exceeding even the new concept. hybrid warfare, used in the Declaration of the Summit in Wales, becoming a complicated confrontation between two already hostile camps, on the one hand, the United States and the European Union and, on the other, Russia. However, this NATO summit said things by name, aiming both at deterring Russia from the Ukrainian crisis and at revealing, as clearly as possible, new threats to the security environment, as they are identified and evaluated from theEuro-Atlantic perspective.

Once again, the Ukrainian crisis has shown how big the vulnerabilities of the security environment are and how complicated and surprising the packages of dangers and threats are, especially regarding geopolitical configurations and reconfigurations. After the break in bipolarity and the end of the Cold War, the world did not recover. The new confrontations are located in the same geopolitical areas, which control the borders, the areas with resources, the big geo-energy and geo-economics platforms. Great powers continue to behave like great powers, and their concerns about securing vast areas of strategic security are almost the same as they were a century ago, but under the conditions of immense risk, stretching to its extreme limits.

We do not know if the greatest threat to the peace and security of the world, and especially to Europe, is Russia, a Russia that has emerged from the freefall and which, when armed, begins to react. However, it is certain that Russia has a role to play both in the Asian space and on the Black Sea-Baltic Sea fault, the two seas still representing its main European exit path to the warm ocean, very important for the development of maritime power. and an economy that counts. Interestingly, Russia is beginning to reassociation its old geopolitical space management policies and an important military component. Two of Russia's four multifunctional military strategic commands are located exactly at the level of these strategic maritime colors: St. Petersburg and Rostok on Don. This is where the special strategic attention that Russia gives to the axis of the Black-Baltic Sea and the geopolitical construction in this part of the world also results.

NATO's reactivity, Russia's effort to transform the Shanghai Organization into a political-military alliance, equipping the fleets with twenty nuclear submarines of a new generation, annexing the Crimea and reinvigorating Russian policies may be interpreted as ways of rebalancing strategic relations. between the great nuclear powers, but also as new sources of tension, especially on the European axis the Black Sea-Baltic Sea, in a period when they should receive the policies and strategies of confluence and Euro-Asian connection. The Kaliningrad enclave, Transnistria and, here, now, Crimea reinforces its advanced strategic alignment and clearly shows Russia's intention not so much for advanced defense, but especially for the geopolitical bridgehead that can be reconfigured at any time to the neighboring countries. In this area of geopolitical and geostrategic interest for Russia, of course, there is also the Romanian space, as a space of NATO and of the European Union, in the situation in which the direction of strategic coverage of Ukraine is reactivated: Crimea, Odessa, Transnistria.

2. Romania in the Eastern Flank

For Romania, the support of the partners is extremely constituted or otherwise. At the NATO Summit in Warsaw, in July 2016, Heads of State and Government of other states reiterated their support for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Eastern partners, taking concrete measures at the top of the creation to strengthen their ability to protect in order to protect see, the complex security union more and more.

Following Romania's efforts, the NATO commitment to cooperate with the Republic of Moldova in support of a stable, secure and prosperous future for this country, according to European democratic values, was recorded in the Warsaw Summit statement.

In terms of relations with Russia, the illegal annexation of Crimea by Moscow and the crisis in Ukraine prompted the Alliance to suspend practical cooperation with the Russian Federation, in April 2014. At the NATO Summits in Warsaw (2016) and Brussels (2017 and 2018), the Heads of State and Government have decided to extend this measure successively

until Russia returns to respect the principles and norms of international law. In response to Russia's actions, NATO strengthens its deterrent and defense capabilities.

At the same time, the Allies agreed to maintain channels of discussion, notably through the NATO-Russia Council, in order to help avoid risks and increase transparency and predictability between Russia and NATO. The main issues addressed in the NATO-Russia Council were: the situation in Ukraine (the allies do not recognize the illegal annexation of Crimea and also call on Russia to fully implement the Minsk agreements), reducing the risks in the euro area. Atlantic, the situation in Afghanistan.

3. Romania and the Black Sea basin

The security environment in the Black Sea Basin (which takes into account developments in six riparian states - Romania, Bulgaria, Ukraine, Russia, Georgia, Turkey, but also includes the South Caucasus and the Republic of Moldova) is constantly changing. Following the abusive annexation of Crimea by the Russian Federation, the Black Sea area has become extremely militarized.

As a result of these events, it is necessary to understand the security environment in the Black Sea, but especially the atypical challenges in this area. Cooperation and dialogue between riparian states is needed more than ever to prevent any further conflicts. Since the communist period, Romania was one of the most independent states (compared to Moscow) in the communist bloc. After the fall of communism, Romania became a NATO member in 2004 and a member state of the EU in 2007. Also, in 1997, Romania signed a strategic partnership with the USA, which is still valid today.

The year 2014 brought a lot of geostrategic problems in the extended neighborhood of Romania, especially in the Extended Black Sea Region. These problems continued in 2015, even amplifying, and at present, new problems and challenges arise, both for Romania, for NATO and for the European Union.Following the events of 2014, security in the Black Sea has become a priority for NATO, but also for Romania. Also, Romania participated in numerous NATO missions and exercises in the Black Sea. Romania is one of the few Alliance states that allocates 2% of GDP for defense.

According to the current Country Defense Strategy, Romania has the following international goals: "strengthening Romania's profile in the EU and NATO, ensuring security in the Black Sea, strengthening the strategic partnership with the US, deepening cooperation with neighboring states, but also with those on the eastern flank. of NATO, supporting the European path of the Republic of Moldova "[1].

To meet the new challenges around it, Romania "will continue the process of equipping and modernizing the Romanian Army, by allocating 2% of GDP for 10 years, starting in 2017, will develop cooperation with NATO and the USA, will develop the industry of armament and the purchase of equipment "[2].

Romania frequently sent troops in NATO missions. Romanian ground forces have been operating in Afghanistan since 2002 and have contributed "over 20,000 soldiers in the period 2002-2013; also, the navy has sent ships on NATO and EU missions to the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean. [3]

Following the events of 2014, Romania has requested to increase the presence of NATO troops temporarily stationed on its territory. In response, NATO agreed to set up a multinational division based in Bucharest - the "National Command of the South-East Division", which is under the command of SACEUR and in which "officers, military masters and non-commissioned

officers from 14 countries operate with a total number of 280 persons "[4]. Romania began to become aware of the geopolitical dangers of the Black Sea and to act as an active member state of the EU and NATO by modernizing the army, but also by strengthening cooperation in these bodies. Since 2017, considerable efforts have been made to modernize the military technique and to purchase modern military equipment.

Following the installation of the US air defense components of NATO space on its territory, Romania has become a target, at least rhetorically, of Moscow; Russian officials' statements repeatedly confirm that these components would pose a threat to the security of the Russian Federation. The missile shield, which appeared during the Cold War, is a project that began under the Regan Administration. "On March 23, 1983, the Strategic Defense Initiative project [5] was created, which aimed at defense against missiles in the USSR."

Following the Lisbon summit in 2010, it was decided to develop a missile shield that "would ensure full coverage and protection of all NATO member states in Europe, their territories and military forces, against the increasing threats posed by the proliferation of ballistic missiles" [6].

Romania signed on September 13, 2011 "Agreement with the US on the deployment of the American Defense System against ballistic missiles" [7]. This document provided for the "establishment and operation of a SMD-3 BMD ground system" [8] at the base of Deveselu.

At present, there is a great danger regarding ballistic missiles in the Middle East. It is expected that this threat will become more frequent, especially from Iran. "Iran already has the largest inventory of ballistic missiles in the Middle East and is expanding its scale, range and sophistication of ballistic missile forces, many capable of carrying nuclear cargo." [9] According to US assessments, Iran will at one point gain "the ability to hit US targets in a few years" [10].

Thus, the shield from Deveselu allows Romania to improve its political, economic and military status within the Alliance, but also in the enlarged Black Sea Area. Also, Romania had economic gain from the location of the shield; the location of the missile shield has, at least so far, led to the consolidation of security in the

The location of the Deveselu base also created risks. First of all, it led to a tension between Romania's relations with Russia, but also with Russia's with NATO (although during the implementation period, Romania constantly informed the Russian Federation about the objectives of this approach). The threats against Romania began to become more frequent in the Russian positions after the breakdown of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty between the USA and Russia. One of the reasons why Russia withdrew from the Treaty was at least officially the basis of Deveselu. Even in some recent statements, the Russian Defense Minister called on the US to "destroy the MK-41 missiles from Deveselu in order to return to the Non-Proliferation Treaty" [11].

NATO officials have repeatedly stated that the Deveselu Base is defensive (and not offensive) and that in this context, the Kremlin is trying to distract from repeated breaches of the Non-Proliferation Treaty.

The presence of the missile shield on the Romanian territory will give Romania the chance to improve its presence in the Alliance, but also in the Black Sea Area. It has also led - at least so far - to an improvement in the security environment in the Black Sea Basin. Although, lately, Romania has become a target of (declaratory) attacks by Russia, NATO has made a tradition of reacting each time, dismissing the Kremlin's accusations with logical arguments.

Romania has the responsibility, which it periodically confirms, to design stability, democracy and prosperity in the Extended Black Sea Area, especially in an increasingly

complicated regional security design. In the medium term, I estimate that the expanded Black Sea region will remain a region characterized by complex challenges and developments, both with security risks and with opportunities, and our efforts must lead to minimizing risks and at the same time maximizing opportunities.

Conclusions

The collective defense system is and will remain the main task of NATO. Starting with 2014, in response to the major changes in the security environment and to the deterioration of the situation in the immediate vicinity of the Alliance, NATO has begun an extensive process of adapting its defensive posture. This process aims to increase the efficiency and responsiveness of NATO, through a 360-degree omnidirectional approach.

Measures were taken to strengthen the eastern flank, by ensuring an advanced NATO presence on the eastern flank, tailored to the regional specificity. It is a consolidated presence in the northeast of the Allied East Side (enhanced Forward Presence - eFP), through the four multinational battalions in Poland and the Baltic countries and an adapted presence (tailored Forward Presence - tFP) in the southern region. -is, respectively at the Black Sea, with the Multinational Brigade from Craiova as a central part of this presence.

On the territory of Romania, two multinational commands were created, as part of the NATO Force Structure - the Multinational Command of the South-East Division (MND SE) and the Integration Unit of the Allied Forces (NFIU), both of which are located in Bucharest and having the role to support the carrying out of possible missions in the southern area of the allied east flank.

Other decisions aimed at increasing the Allied air and maritime presence in the region and creating a coordinating function of NATO maritime activities in the Black Sea, consisting of integrated training activities and exercises in which NATO Permanent Naval Forces will participate, alongside State ships. and other interested allies. Also, the NATO capabilities were developed and their capacity was strengthened to deal with threats regardless of their nature and origin, by: declaring the Initial Operational Capacity of the NATO system against ballistic missiles; improving NATO's capacity for strategic anticipation and evaluation; strengthening the allied maritime posture; adopting measures in the spirit of cyber defense commitment; strengthening resilience and civilian preparedness at the level of the allied states; reconfirmation of the role of nuclear deterrence, as an essential element of the allied deterrence posture.

The aim was also to strengthen the southern flank, by adopting a framework of NATO adaptation to the challenges and threats arising from this strategic direction. All these allied measures have a defensive character, they are in line with the international commitments of Romania and with the needs of strengthening the national defense and the Alliance, and confirms the importance of the Black Sea region for Euro-Atlantic security.

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RESOLUTE SUPPORT MISSION IN AFGHANISTAN – NATO

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Abstract: *Resolute Support is a non-combat mission, the main objective is to instruct, recommend and help the Afghan National Defense and Security Forces (ANDSF) and institutions that have responsabilities in the field of security and safety. Its scope is to support Afghan safety forces and institutions grow Afghanistan's defense capabilities and to secure its civilians in a resistant way. The mission realize supporting functions in more domains. These include operational planning, budget transfer, the generation of forces, personnel's management and development, logistical maintenance and civilian oversight to ensure Afghan security institutions and forces to act in accordance with the rule of law and good governance. The Afgan National Dedence and Security Forces assumed the full responsibility for security of the Afghan territory in 2015.*

Keywords: Security, resolute support, forces, mission.

1. Introduction

Forty-one nations are contributing to the mission of supporting NATO resolutions. These members advise and assist the Afghan National Defense and Security Forces working to bring peace and stability to Afghanistan. To ensure the future of Afghanistan, young Afghans attend basic training courses in Kabul. The 12-week courses are implemented by the Unified Command of Training, Education and Doctrine of the Afghan National Army, UTED-C. Resolute Support's Force development branch to provide advise and assistance. NATO remains committed to providing the Afghan National Army with the best-qualified and well-trained soldiers and leaders capable of ensuring the security of Afghanistan.

2. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization

By the 1949 North Atlantic Treaty, commonly referred to as the Washington Treaty, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization was established.

The leadership of the Alliance is realized through a complex structure including civil and military personnel that have the role of ensuring the coordination of activities, elaboration of collective defense plans, the realization of the necessary infrastructure for they application and the conclusion of the agreements regarding the training programs and joint exercises.[1]

NATO military forces are under the command of the North Atlantic Council and are structured so as to ensure the effective defense of the territory of the member states in case of threats and to make an increased contribution to crisis management. NATO remains an essential source of stability, in a unpredictable geopolitical concept.[2]

3. The main activities carry out within the framework or Resolute Support Mission

At the end of 2014, the mission of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) was completed, on January 1, 2015, a new mission was launched, followed by NATO, called Resolute Support, to ensure additional training, consultation and assistance to the forces and institutions of Afghan security. After 2016, Resolute Support Mission was extended because Allied leaders decided at the 2016 NATO Summit in Warsaw. The mission will be sustained until the conditions indicate an appropriate change; this is commitment made by Allied leaders at the 2018 Brussels Summit.

More than 16000 personnel from 39 NATO member states and partner countries are supporting of the Resolute Support Mission (RSM). The Unated Arab Emirates and Qatar contributed troops to support the mission; the two countries officially announced at the 2018 NATO Summit in Brussels and which are currently finalizing their offers to contribute. In Kabul/Bagram there is a central point with which the Resolute Support Mission operates and four spokes located in Laghman, Kandahar, Herat and Mazar-e Sharif. The mission focuses mainly on training, counseling and assistance activities in security ministries, institutions in the country and in the upper ranks of the army and police. The elements of the Afghan army, police and air forces work closely together to accomplish the Resolute Support Mission.

Key features contain:
- Backing planning, budgeting and programming;
- Ensuring clarity, supervision and accountability;
- Assistance the observance of the fundamental of the rule of law and good dominion;
- Support the creation and support of processes such as the generation of forces, recruitment, training, management and staff development.

Fig 1. Resolute Support Mission

Key decisions regarding Resolute Support Mission in Afghanistan

The decision to launch a non-combat mission led by NATO, to continue to support the development of Afghan security forces after the conclusion of the ISAF mission in December 2014, was jointly agreed between the Allies and partners with the Afghan government at the

NATO Summit in Chicago 2012. This commitment was reaffirmed at the 2014 Summit in Wales.

On 27 November 2014, the Afghan parliament approved the legal framework for the Resolute Support Mission through an Agreement on the Status of Forces (SOFA) following the singing by the Afghan President and NATO's Senior Civilian Representative on 30 September 2014 in Kabul. NATO forces are deployed in Afghanistan as specified on the SOFA and the activities they will carry out are based on this agreement.

The Security Council of United Nations established by Resolution 2189, the agreement between NATO and Afghanistan regarding the establishment of new mission. This agreement underlines the significance of continued international backing for Afghanistan's balance; it was adopted unanimously on 12 December 2014.

At the meeting of the foreign ministers of the NATO Allies and their partners from the Resolute Support Mission, which took place on 15 December 2015, it was established to support the presence of the Resolute Support Mission including in the regions of Afghanistan until 2016. At the Warsaw Summit in July the Allied leaders confirmed the decision to support the Resolute Support Mission beyond 2016.

The number of forces provided will grow from about 13000 to about 16000 forces; these numbers being confirmed by the nations that contributed to the Resolute Support Mission troops at the meeting of defense ministers in November 2017.

Allies and partners countries are comitted to supporting the wider world collectivity, in addition to the mission of training, advising and assisting, and for the extensive term financial support of Afghan security power by the enf of 2020. Allies and partners have agreed at the 2018 Brussels Summit to extend their commitment to support by 2024 the financial support of Afghan security forces.

4. Romania and NATO

Romania joined NATO on March 29, 2004 and on April 2, 2004 the Romanian flag was flown to the NATO headquarters. Since the pre-accession period, Romania was constantly involved in operations and missions born in the theaters of operations.

Romania has participated in the Resolute Support Mission since its inception, and currently has a quota of approx. 700 troops, mainly in the Kandahar region and at the Kabul headquarters. Romania's involvement in Afghanistan is based on several major reasons: our commitment to the success of the largest NATO operation; ensuring a stable environment in Afghanistan in which the Afghan people can live in peace and decide their own future; Euro-Atlantic and international security is linked to the stability of Central and South Asia, with Afghanistan playing a key role in this regard.

The Romanian troops in Afghanistan consider that the solution of the conflict consists in negotiations and the renunciation of violence that therefore Romania supports a process of reconciliation in Afghanistan.

To promote security and stability in the country, Romania supports the activity of Special Civilian Representative (SCR) of NATO in Afghanistan and the coordination with the United Nations, the European Uninon and the representatives of the Afghan government.

Fig 2. NATO – RSM

In autumn 2018, Ambassador Zalmay Khalilzad, US Special Representative for Afghanistan, supports diplomatic efforts and talks held directly with Taliban representatives in Doha.

The Resolute Support Mission is organized as a continuation of International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) operations based on completely different elements. ISAF is focusing now on people's training, advising and assisting (TAA) because it has a mission to combat terrorism and operations against illegal substances. The Afghan government is responsible for implementing security so that it is durable. Within the national institutions (Afghan security ministries, national logistics centers, the National Headquarters of the Armed Forces, the Afghan police) and the security ministries, there are ongoing activities of training, advising and assisting. For the implementation of the special operations, complete sets of capacities will be developed so that training, advising and assistance activities will be carried out at all levels for the special forces.

The logistic backing used in the situation of the ISAF operation cannot be used in the case of the Resolute Support Mission operation. The best support in Resolute Support Mission is achieved by an efficient logistics system which in turn is maintained by the strategic logistics prority. The plan aims to increase the utilization of the support capacities of the host nation, the joint logistics support group (JLSG) and the multinational logistics agreement. The NATO Support Agency (NSPA) is used by nations and can develop contracts for the whole operation.

Between NATO and Resolute Mission partners, the coordination and cooperation of the logistical support will be realized at the corresponding levels. The logistical solutions that have been successfully applied in the operations area are presented further to the nations participating in this operation.

NATO and non NATO members will be able to reduce costs for stocking and logistics presence in the operations area due to application of NATO logistics supply standards. With the help of civil contractors, multinationals and solutions were created for close cooperation on logistical requirements at all levels. Within the Resolute Support Mission, it can be said that a mixture of national, multinational and contractual solutions make up the logistic concept. The elements of logistic support have a well defined role with the help of the concept of implementation of the NATO operation.

The nations participating in the operation are inclined to plan, coordinate and execute the logistical support. In addition to the organic logistic units, the NATO Response Force has a planned and structured Joint Logistic Support Group that coordinates the multinational logistics elements.

5. Conclusion

NATO continues to train experts to reduce the danger of improvised explosive devices. The Afghan National Defense and Security Forces and the NATO coalition have shown great interest in growing the operational power of mountain troops, because of the only geographical features found in some surface of western Afghanistan.

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THE ASPECTS OF NATIONAL AND INDIVIDUAL SECURITY

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Abstract: *The analysis of the levels of application of the concept of security underlines the idea of positioning the individual as an irreducible reference object of the security study. The main sources of the insecurity of human beings are represented by their own actions which allows the development of the problem of individual security in the form of a larger dimension which includes political and social aspects. The concept of human security may include minimal aspects of human development and human rights, thus being characterized as a component of human development. National security is a much more complex and varied concept than individual security. The degree of complexity and variety of the concept of national security is emphasized mainly by the specific states features. For this reason, the concept of national security cannot be characterized by a unitary meaning, its meaning varying according to the conditions and situations of the different states to which it is applied.*

Keywords: security, state, individual, report, limitations.

1. Human security - delimitation of the concept
1.1. Presentation of the concept

The idea of human security was widely debated for the first time in the Human Development Report prepared in 1994 through the United Nations Development Program. The report argued that the notion of security was "for a long time interpreted in a narrow sense: as territorial security in the face of external aggression or as protection of national interests in foreign policy or as global security in the face of the nuclear holocaust"[1]. It identified six main components, which in an interdependent relationship made up the concept of human security - political, economic, food, health, personal, environmental and health security. Subsequent studies have shown, however, that the notion of human security has expanded from the perspective of two approaches. One was the one adopted by the Canadian government, which supported the concept of human security, while at the same time creating a network of states with a similar conception, according to which the emphasis was placed on the security of individuals as opposed to that of the states, while maintaining the same while focusing on security at the expense of political violence. The other approach had as central reference point the formation of interdependent relations between the different types of security, emphasizing at the same time the importance of the development of individuals as a security strategy. From a defining perspective "human security concerns the security of individuals and communities rather than the security of states and combines human rights and human development"[2].

Human security can also be analyzed from the perspective of a new framework for approaching the concepts of security and human development. This idea has as an argument the close relationship between the two concepts, motivated by the semantic perspective itself similar to the two notions. Thus, from the analysis of the studies carried out, it appears that the notion of security refers generally to the confrontation of extreme threats constituted not only by the actions of military character in the military conflicts, but also by the natural disasters caused by humans, such as famine, hurricanes, tsunami waves and many other examples. The concept of human development is generally analyzed from the point of view of the material development of individuals, but this may mean more, thus referring, like the notion of security, to the feeling of security of individuals, and thus to the absence of physical violence, "Development it should mean more than a decent standard of living. It also refers to the feeling of safety on the streets or that of being able to influence the decision-making process"[3].

An example relevant to this hypothesis is the case of contemporary wars, where the percentage of victims after the battles is very low, as most victims are caused by the controlled targeting of violence to the civilian population through actions of ethnic cleansing, use of terror or genocide, but also by the indirect effects of the conflicts, signaled by the spread of the diseases, inaccessibility to health care, loss of housing and hunger. The most representative indicator for human security is represented by the number of displaced persons, as this is a fundamental cause of military conflicts and natural disasters, with a significant increase of conflict-displaced individuals in the last three decades. The conceptualization of human security may include minimal aspects of human development and human rights, which is more narrowly defined in relation to the two concepts. The perspective of the relationship with human development emphasizes certain risks that threaten the safety of individuals, namely "insecurities that threaten human survival or daily safety or those that endanger the natural dignity of men and women or those that expose human beings to the uncertainties of diseases and pandemics or those who are vulnerable to sudden shortages." [4]. In terms of human rights, risks are characterized as "a class of human rights that guarantees freedom from basic insecurities - new and old"[5].

Human security can therefore be characterized as a component of human development, but it is at its extreme, because it encompasses both military and civil aspects, offering a mode of action and a spectrum of principles in solving problems caused by various crises. . This is closely linked to the political legitimacy, as the way in which the institutions act to solve a crisis situation offers the confidence of the citizens in their protection and security capacities, the actions of the public protection institutions representing the general perception about them.

1.2. Individual security as a social problem

Security analyzes present the hypothesis that the notion of security is more difficult to apply to individuals than to things. The security of tangible assets can be sustained and strengthened by replacing them with similar ones and by insuring them against disappearance, insurance carried out with the help of calculating statistics based on real risk. An example is the security of money in a bank, which can be ensured by performing preventive calculations, regarding the possible threats of unauthorized raising of financial material or of lowering the value of the money market.

The security of individuals cannot be ensured as easily, since in this case there are certain factors, such as health, material condition, life, freedom, which once lost, can no longer be replaced. This is characterized by certain aspects that are sometimes contradictory and difficult to define from the point of view of objective or subjective evaluation, for example the impossibility of distinguishing between real and imaginary threats. Also, in the case of human security "The cause and effect relations regarding the threat are often obscure

and controversial (the individual explanation for the social one of the crime)"[6]. Threats to the security of individuals, often outlined by danger and doubt, can therefore have a high degree of ambiguity, and the sense of security of individuals may not exactly coincide with the real state of security. These can be encountered in different forms for all individuals, the only fact noted is the material status of each person, which can produce a detachment from some threats. For example, those with an above average financial situation may be detached from some threats such as hunger, economic exploitation, physical hazards and others, but they can at the same time share others such as incurable diseases, natural disasters, nuclear wars. Therefore, "Security cannot be total for any individual: few would indulge, beyond a very short period, to the platitude and predictability of life in which they would be possible"[7].

As a general level of security of individuals cannot be ensured, the reference objects of the analysis should be focused on the specific threats and the measures taken against them. There are certain threats, such as poverty, curable diseases, against which a high level of security can be ensured, but there are also others against which security measures may be uncertain, especially when the cause-and-effect relationship is unclear. The decisions to allocate resources to ensure the optimum level of security must be made by directly referring to the number of possible threats. The implementation of security measures can be self-destructive, if by them a high state of insecurity was provoked. For example, the use by citizens of a large number of anti-theft systems for the protection of their homes and their material goods, amplifies the threat dimension by signaling the thieves' interest in the existence of valuable material objects inside secured homes.

The major source of threats to individuals is generated by the complexity of the human environment characterized by social, economic and political pressures. In the process of classifying social threats, four basic categories are identified: physical, economic, rights and social status threats. They operate interdependently on each other, so that actions of one can have effects on another, for example the injury of an individual can lead to the loss of one's job. The presence of threats against individuals within society highlights the dilemma of a political difficulty, namely: "how to enhance the freedom of a community without amplifying its oppression by the authorities"[8]. Emphasizing the conceptual understanding of this problem can be done with the help of a strong interpretation of the states that "The insecurity of states, as well as of peoples, is directly proportional to the extent of their freedom. If freedom is wanted, insecurity must be accepted "[9].

2. The aspects of the state - security report
2.1 The state as a reference object of security

In analyzing the concept of security, a central position is occupied by the concept of state. By directly referring to the notion of individual, the state proves to be an amorphous entity, much more complex and much more developed, to which threats and damages are much harder to identify and counter. Unlike individuals, whose behavioral manifestations can be analyzed through concise terms, states are systems characterized by a high degree of analytical rigor, which does not allow them to attribute a general consensus from the perspective of behavioral unity. Despite the structural ambiguity, the state remains the strongest unit in the international system, exceeding from the point of view of political organization the other political units and thus becoming the universal standard of political legitimacy. It is also a powerful force due to having a modern military apparatus needed in modern confrontations, a fact especially characteristic of large, strong and well organized states, which have the capacity to exert strong influences on the others and on the entire international system.

The specialized literature characterizes the state from the perspective of political science and sociology, generally being based on the conceptual boundary between the notions of state and society, while also trying to highlight how these two concepts interact in practice. Through this demarcation, the state is largely analyzed in political-institutional terms being described as "an organization composed of numerous agencies, led and coordinated by the state leadership (executive authority), which has the capacity or authority to do and implement constructive rules for all people, as well as the parameters of the legalization of other social organizations in a given territory, using the force where it is necessary to fulfill its goals"[10]. This approach, however, has proved to be far too narrow for the analysis of the concept of security, since the identification of the state with the institutions of the central government is impossible at international level. Also, through this perspective, territories such as the United Kingdom and America, can be characterized as "stateless societies" [11], a description which proves to be absurd from the perspective of the international position of the two territories.

From the traditional perspective of International Relations, the state is described as a "politico-territorial billiard ball" [12], an approach that has proved to be just as restrictive as it discourages the basic research of the internal organization of the state, from the political point of view. territorial on the state highlighting the interaction between states and the relations that are built between them. Systemically analyzed, the state is perceived as a socio-political entity defined by a specific territory. It represents "human communities in which the governing institutions and societies are interspersed with a determining territory. For many, though not all, what constitutes the state, for most of the purposes of this system's interactions, is the central connection between territory, government and society "[13].

Due to the fact that the security problems within the international system depend equally on the structure of the system as well as the interaction between states, as well as their internal characteristics, in the elaboration of the security analysis process, the notion of state must be characterized by a complex approach, which will combine proportionally the political-institutional perspective with the political-territorial perspective. In order for the objectives of security analysis to be fulfilled, the state must be defined so as to encompass both the relations between its internal and international dynamics, as well as the complex relations between the internal and external space of the state. In other words, in the perspective of the international framework, the connection between the concepts of territory, politics and society, respectively, must be made through strong links, which will actively interpose in order to understand the concept of security because, without a complex analysis on this conglomerate, the problem of security it becomes impossible to analyze.

An important role in the process of approaching the notion of national security is played by the in-depth interpretation of the state from a socio-political level, because "the state is not a thing ... it does not exist as such" [14], this one therefore it functions more in the socio-political plane than in the physical one, that is to say, the state is rather a representative conception for a grouping of individuals, but not a physical organism, the physical characteristics being represented by its typical legislative and political institutions. government. The essence of the state is therefore represented by a certain conception or idea deeply rooted in the population, which for a long time kept in its mind and vision, becomes the main objective of national security. Since this concept can be interpreted variously by those who prove to be members of a state, the notion of national security is much more difficult to analyze than that of individual security. This statement is explained by the fact that individuals are not characterized by a certain fundamental idea, they can dedicate themselves entirely to the analysis and support of a certain conception, ideas or ideologies, without their own existence being affected in any way. This cannot be the case for states as well, because "a state without a unifying idea can be so disadvantaged that it becomes incapable of

maintaining its existence in a competitive international system" [15]. Thus, due to the high degree of differentiation between the characteristics of individuals and those of states, it can be stated that national security is a much more complex and varied concept than the security of the individual. However, the degree of complexity and variety of the concept of national security is highlighted by the specific features of the states. These are different from other social units by their specific size, as the state must have sufficient area to fulfill the various functions required in the self-governance process. Another crucial element that differentiates the state from the other social units is the notion of sovereignty. This concept is the key to the process of homogenization between the notions of territory - politics - society, representing in fact the process of self-government. With the help of sovereignty, a state "decides for itself how to solve internal and external problems, including whether or not to seek assistance from others, and in doing so, restricts their freedom by making commitments to them" [16].

Therefore, the concept of national security cannot be characterized by a unitary meaning because of the significant differences between states. The meaning of this concept varies depending on the conditions and situations of the different states to which it is applied.

2.2. The state limitations generated to the security of individuals

The state is the entity invested with the role of maintaining the state of safety and well-being of individuals, thus representing the main source of assurance of individual security. Maintaining the security balance among the citizens requires considering the occurrence of inevitable threats manifested by direct or indirect means, which may have anticipated or unanticipated side effects, but which are quite significant for the fragile texture of the individual security environment.

These threats fall into four categories, the sources of which are:
➢ the national legislation of the state;
➢ the political, administrative actions of the state on the citizens;
➢ the struggles for the control of the political power of the state;
➢ external security actions of the state security.

Threats whose source is within the internal laws of the state, result from the incorrect application of police actions and follow-up. The unfair application of justice laws and rules can have negative consequences on individuals by administering unjustifiable sanctions and by exposing them to certain activities that are dangerous for their physical and moral integrity. These actions are really important for national security in the case of highly contested and politicized complaints. An example for this type of threat arises from environmental problems. The extent of the chemical pollution process highlights the fears and concerns of each citizen regarding the actions and regulations for counteracting, respectively stopping the process, established by each state. The spread of cancer, the occurrence of genetic mutations, as well as other health threats due to the inability to control the processes harmful to the environment, can have a catastrophic impact on the population.

Threats to citizens arising from the political and administrative actions of the state are explained by the variety of rules and legitimate measures held by the modern bureaucratic administration that can be applied to the citizens of the state in order to ensure the good of the entire state community. Thus, some people's homes may be requisitioned for the purpose of building a highway, for example; also "children from dismembered families can be institutionalized, economic manipulations can leave millions of people out of work" [17]. Part of these actions may be "structural violence, in which individuals are not harmed by other individuals, but by the action of impersonal structural forces" [18]. These actions are due to the application of certain legitimate norms and procedures through which a part of the human community of the state must give up their own interests, goods and material values in order to fulfill the collective interest, a possible justification of these acts being represented by the well-being and comfort. to future generations.

Another series of threats to the citizens of the state is generated by the fight for the control of the political power of the state, because in certain states, the desire to take over the political power, has as main effect strong threats against certain parts of the population. The state has the capacity to withstand existing conflicts within its own internal politics, but at the level of individuals, these confrontations in order to capture the political supremacy, can have serious negative effects.

The society, by its constructive nature, is in a permanent fear of the political acts resulting in violent repercussions. However, those instituted by the act of governing the state, use different modalities, sometimes illegitimate, with the help of which they manage to support and promote their own ideologies and political goals. Internal political violence can lead to different armed struggles, assassinations and victims of a real war, representing an opportunity for invaders from the external environment of the state, who thus have the possibility to access inside it due to the vulnerability caused by internal battles.

The last category of threats to human security and state policy is represented by the actions of the foreign security policy of the states. The functioning of the external security of a state also requires the existence of a set of costs and benefits for ensuring human security. The state is vested with the role of ensuring the protection and safety of its citizens, but it cannot fulfill this task if it does not subject its own citizens to costs and risks. This action does not require contradictory discussions because the citizens of the state, as well as in the risk of incorrectly applying laws and justice measures, as well as in the case of unpunished crimes, accept the status of combatant in the event of a war in order to strengthen the security measures provided by the state. Such an action has really visible results in the democratic environment, because it favors the expression and support of an idea easily, without too many obstacles.

3. The relationship between individual security and national security

The citizens of a state have the opportunity to carry out various activities through which they can strengthen their security both against threats from within the state and against those against which the state has not succeeded in committing the counter act. Many of these activities can be done with the help of self-help actions in order to ensure both personal and material security. Also, in order to improve their own security, individuals may be in the form of defensive organizations such as Catholic and Protestant religious communities, in the form of militant civic organizations, or may act on governments under the pressure of pressure groups, trying thus a channeling of the state's policy towards its own needs. In the case of the weakly developed states from the point of view of the governmental organization, structures such as family, organizations, clans and tribes have an important role in ensuring individual security.

This diversity of individuals' concerns for ensuring their own security can have effects on national security in at least four ways:

• The first implication refers to the fact that the individuals or the different organizations of which they belong, can represent essential problems for national security. Thus, governments are required to provide in a sometimes discrete manner, sometimes in the form of obvious conflicts, and sometimes in the form of a true internal war, a certain amount of resources to stop the possible revolutionary acts against their own structure.

• The second implication is the possibility of assimilating and promoting by the state certain ideas from some foreign peoples, existing within their own state community through foreign citizens, of different nationalities. This fact favors the dissolution of the internal security with the national security by the disappearance of the obvious differences between the citizens of the state and the foreign individuals, of another nationality, and thus between

the domestic and the international politics, the meaning of the concept of national security becoming more difficult to understand in this sense.

• The third perspective of the consequences of individual security on national security is marked by the pressures and constraints at the political level, carried out by the citizens on the government and the state. These pressures are not carried out by direct threats, they result from expressing the public opinion of the citizens regarding the political and governmental system of the state, as well as from the inability of the state to shape the opinion of the citizens in favor of their own interests. Such manifestations may have as main sources the armed forces, various citizens with a high degree of material development, as well as other individuals characterized as "business elites".

• The fourth implication concerns how individuals manage to fulfill their role of state leader and thus, how they perceive and raise awareness of the importance of individual security in relation to state security, since the degree of interpretation of the concept of security differs from from one individual to another.

Conclusion

The evolution in time of the concept of security validates the hypothesis that security (individual and national) has always been in the form of a primary problem for humanity. The changes in the international security environment caused by the numerous armed confrontations, as well as the periods of tension and low cooperation between the states, have degenerated as major threats to the states and individuals, which has led to a detailed analysis based on which it can be found the fact that the connection between national security and individual security is marked by the following considerations:

• The problem of national security cannot be summed up strictly to the acceptances of the notion of individual security, since human security is in direct relation of subordination with the higher political structures of the state, its structure representing much more than the sum of the elements that compose it;

• The security of individuals is paradoxically characterized by both threats and benefits from the state, this being the basic feature of the discrepancy between national security and individual security.

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THE FUTURE ROLE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN THE CONTEXT OF INTERNATIONAL CRISES

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Abstract: *The constantly changing international security environment which can be described as a complicated one, with realist valences towards an increase in instability, the emergence of crises or the triggering of conventional military operations in different areas on the globe, on the background of the occurrence of new types of threats towards the security of developed states, requires a new reconsideration of the future role of nuclear weapons, their efficiency and limits in crisis situations. The role of these weapons remains mainly that of discouraging hostile intentions of state or non-state actors with concerns to obtain nuclear weapons that could be used for offensive purposes. But the nuclear weapon has always been and will remain the ultimate weapon, its role as the offensive weapon of mass destruction being viewed with skepticism by experts, in fact none of the states that currently hold nuclear capabilities have an increase in nuclear capabilities but rather a transformation of operational capabilities and conservation of current stocks.*

Key words: the international security environment, crisis, new types of threats, offensive purposes, nuclear capabilities.

Introduction

The importance and the purpose of nuclear weapons are not so clear as they used to be in the past, because those facts show problems and provocations which reconsider the role of nuclear weapons through the optical changes concerning the nuclear policy in the context of the emergence of new international crises, generated by states with nuclear weapons or by non-state actors trying to obtain nuclear weapons for offensive use. Also, the further study regarding the role of deterrence can provide some answers to identify what is needed to discourage the current security environment.

A brief summary of the specialty works showed that nuclear weapons are still being considered a discouraging factor, being but it is necessary to think about the role of deterrence in the post-cold war period.

There are many viewpoints regarding the nuclear weapons and their effect on the worldwide security environment. Specifically, the considerations comprise of the way in which/or if, the nuclear weapons can affect and threaten the current environment. Additionally, is obvious a review of those subjects is necessary to see if something changed and/or if everything is according to the new types of threatens which promotes global security climate destabilization. Several nuclear strategy and policy analysts conducted analyses based

on these concerns, and global events were established that caused changes within politics that affected the role of nuclear weapons and implicitly the military storage of the great powers.

These analyses draw more contradictory opinions on the necessity, the role and limitations of nuclear weapons in case of the emergence of new large-scale crises.

Based on the assumption that analysts are supporters of nuclear weapons or opponents, also occur and other debates about the roles, policies and associated force structures that sustain nuclear deterrence of the US and other nuclear forces.

Methodology

This work analyses the problem as a whole regarding the rethinking the role of nuclear weapons in crisis situations in which to obtain eloquent answers, the specialized literature was used to raise awareness of the present technological, geostrategic and geopolitical environment/context. The study included the current and past literature, research products, works/ books/ items, international forums of nuclear security and conference/documentation summaries. The information was also collected through the interviews of nuclear policy/ strategy/analysis published in the specialized press. Also, the factual analysis comprises the observation and the research on the tendencies/impacts which redefines, continues or affects the discouraging purpose of the nuclear and non-nuclear weapons, as well as future opportunities to determine an appropriate nuclearly based force structure and upholding their complex foundation.

Global conflict the contributing factor for development of nuclear weapons. The purpose of nuclear weapons in the context of the crisis at the global level

„Nuclear fission was accidentally discovered in Nazi Germany on December 21ˢᵗ, 1938, nine months before the start of World War II. It was a discovery, which, on a long term, drastically limited national sovereignty and changed forever the relationship among the national states and occurred as a complete surprise".(Richard Rhodes)

The idea for the atomic bomb arised from a discovery that involved a dynamic physical relationship. „This discovery inevitably led to certain scientific breakthroughs of the times: the understanding and division of the atom, the artificial growth of radioactivity, and the artificial growth of the uranium based elements"[1]. But the discovery and its evolution occurred in one place and at a time in history when the opportunity was beneficial for the pursuit of its peaceful and military utilities. Nazi Germany invaded Poland in September 1939, just nine months after they had discovered nuclear fission. Shortly thereafter, Hitler threatened the United Kingdom with „a weapon against which there was no defense, in which the British took into account one of the following:

1. Hitler bluffed;
2. The Nazis developed a deadly poisoned gas;
3. Hitler referred to the German air force, Luftwaffe;
4. The Germans developed the atomic bomb"[2].

The context of this historical moment is remarkable. The world was in war. „The new instrument of nuclear energy, with all tools, could serve as a weapon of war"[3]. „Scientists may not have intended to create a weapon for such devastating destruction that would forever change the course of our world in terms of war. However, Rhodes eloquently invented this evolution as a round of nuclear proliferation, and the reason it represents for today's

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[1] Manhattan Project,‖ *MSN Encarta*, 2, http://encarta. msn. com/text_701610456_0/ Manhattan_Project. html.
[2] Ibid
[3] Richard Rhodes, The Atomic Bomb,‖ *Remembering the Manhattan Project: Perceptions on the Making of the Atomic Bomb and Its Legacy* (Hackensack: World Scientific Publishing Company, 2004), 19.

proliferators what it was in the past is that owning such a weapon seemed the only defense against an armed enemy"[4], more specific, a documented quote from two German refugee physicists as a warning to the British government at that time „if someone acts at the proposal that Germany is or will be in possession of this arm, it must be realized that there are no shelters available and the most effective response would be a counter-threat with a similar bomb. Therefore, it seems important to us to start production as soon and as possible, even if it is not intended to be used as a means of attack"[5].

Thus the race of weapons in the world has begun, with its players aspiring to be the first to develop the atomic bomb and the goal of using it operationally during their strategic war as a war discourage factor. Once the news about the nuclear fission spread throughout the world-wide scientific community, Germany, the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Russia, Japan have started atomic bomb development programs. But it has become a matter of priorities (economic, political and scientific validation and credibility), for which the country would enjoy the inaugural success. „Three stimuli led the US atomic bomb development program, the Manhattan project, Einstein's letter to Roosvelt in 1939 concerning the use of uranium energy for bombs, the German imaginary clock by which the US evaluated inaccurately (unknown until later) for the Germans to have a two-year advance in terms of development efforts, and the time of war itself, of young people dying in the battlefields of Europe and Russia and the Pacific bloody beaches"[6]. Under the pressure of succeeding, nuclear weapons were introduced by the US into our world in 1945. „The Manhattan project produced four bombs in the first three years as an official program: one is tested in Trinity Bomb Site, one is abandoned in Hiroshima and the other is dropped at Nagasaki (the first and only operational use of nuclear weapons which occurred within one month of the first nuclear testing), and the fourth was predicted to be abandoned in other Japanese city"[7].

Following the impact of the occurred devastation and destruction, the United States (and the rest of the world) were forced to reconsider the purpose of nuclear weapons. „After the invention of nuclear weapons and once their abominable destructive power had been demonstrated in Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945, the least harmful way to use them would be through nuclear deterrence: the indirect use of such weapons (in the form of threats to use them), in order to prevent nuclear aggression from enemies or a conventional attack on a large-scale"[8].

There are roles of both use and non-use for nuclear weapons. „The fact that Japan surrendered the day after the Nagasaki attack has completely changed the view that strategic attacks with atomic bombs could have decisive results"[9], according to Henry Stimson, the British Secretary of War during the Japanese capitulation, trying to explain the reason for the Americans' decision to drop the bomb was that „the atomic bomb was more than a weapon of atrocious massacre; it was a psychological weapon, too"[10].

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[4] Ibid

[5] Robert Serber, *The Los Alamos Primer*, ed. Richard Rhodes (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1992), Appendix I: The Frish Pierls Memo, 82..

[6] Richard Rhodes, The Atomic Bomb,‖ 21.

[7] Manhattan Project,*MSN Encarta*, 1.

[8] Alexei Arbatov and Vladimir Dvorkin, *Beyond Nuclear Deterrence: Transforming the U. S. Russian Equation* (Washington, DC; Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 2006), 163.

[9] John Baylis, *Ambiguity and Deterrence: British Nuclear Strategy 1945–1964* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1995), 31.

[10]Ibid

Some historians have argued that another reason to use the bombs was to discourage the Soviets (these historians disagreed upon the fact that Truman and Winston Churchill understood the US-Russia dynamics of the early Cold War).

Among the conclusions resulting from these events which have changed history are the following:

1. a role to be followed for the use of nuclear weapons is their non-use in the aim of discouraging against the attacks;

2. The dramatic effects of the nuclear weapons were considered decisive for the ceasing of war;

3. Those threatens influenced efficiently the will /the the morale of the opponent (a previous condition for the efficient discouraging and a precursor to effective nuclear deterrence). Therefore, some particular roles for the use of nuclear weapons have been set by these events which prevailed throughout the nuclear era.

Future roles of nuclear weapons in the context of a security environment with tendencies of instability

On the whole, the analysis of literature showed the consensus the nuclear weapons offer at least a discouraging role in crises situation. Even among the arguments of nuclear abolitionists, the basic reality is that nuclear weapons cannot be disposed of in the nearest future, so until the possible agreement on their elimination, the nuclear weapons community should think about realistic role of existence of nuclear weapons. Most agreed that the economic and political realities require necessary cutting down on nuclear weapons. The question is not „if nuclear weapons will be reduced, but how far will the reductions go and how quickly"[11].

The current security environment in continuous change with valences towards instability reconfigures the roles of nuclear weapons in the acceptance of security policy specialists and other future roles outside the basic one are identified, as follows:

Stability: it is a necessity to continue the nuclear deterrence to ensure world stability, being obvious that nuclear weapons play a role in ensuring global stability.

The bond between nuclear weapons, the discouragement it offers and world stability is emphasized by Tom Sauer when stating: „because of their unique destructive characteristics, nuclear weapons are not paradoxically perceived as real weapons to be used, but as discouraging tools ... to prevent the enemy from attacking vital interests. The main consequence of international politics is ... their stabilizing effect. But what is interesting to note here is that the non-use of nuclear weapons is significant"[12].

War prevention and cessation: „another important role for not using nuclear weapons is the prevention of war, a dimension of nuclear deterrence. Since the invention of nuclear weapons and their abominable massacre, their destructive power was demonstrated in Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945, the least harmful way to use them has been through nuclear deterrence: the indirect use of such weapons (in the form of threats to use them) to prevent enemy nuclear aggression or a conventional attack on a large scale"[13].

Nuclear weapons have roles both in the prevention of the war (non-use) and in the cease of the war (use). However, the cease of the war was the first and only operational use of nuclear weapons by the US. „The assumption that wars were prevented by the mere threat of

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[11] Sybil Francis, ―The Role of Nuclear Weapons in the Year 2000: Impact Summary of Workshop Proceedings‖ (Livermore, CA: Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, 1991), 14.

[12] Tom Sauer, *Nuclear Inertia,* 7.

[13] Alexei Arbatov and Vladimir Dvorkin, *Beyond Nuclear Deterrence: Transforming the U. S. - Russian Equation* (Washington, DC; Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 2006), 163.

nuclear bombardment is unproven, but however believed by ... most contemporary strategy specialists. Similarly, the wars were terminated by the effective imposition of pain against value: World Wars I and II fit this model so much, in a way that is considerably more conclusive"[14], the effect against the value of nuclear weapons is pointed out by George Quester in the context of the first nuclear weapons use. Since 1945, nuclear weapons have been seen first and foremost as a tool of value, meaningful for how it can affect the motivations of the opposing party, rather than what their abilities can do. „Nuclear weapons had rather convinced the Japanese to surrender and convinced the Soviets not to exploit their advantage in conventional forces in Europe, rather than to paralyze the Japanese forces to pave the way for an amphibious invasion of Japan or to repel the multitude of tanks of the Warsaw Pact"[15].

Diplomatic instrument: Nuclear weapons are obviously military instruments. Therefore, they are also diplomatic tools. An operative group in the field of US defense in the field of nuclear abilities concluded that „they were (and are) instruments of national policy more than the weapons of military operations"[16]. They play a role in framing foreign policy decisions. Rosen adds, „The discouragement should be seen as allowing our political system to adapt to the dangers of the nuclear age by gradually reducing the likelihood of global conflict"[17].

Discouraging, „involves activities which discourage the enemies and the potential ones to act hostile against the interests of the US and its allies. Ryan Henry, Under Secretary of Defense for Policy points out that deterrence seeks to model the nature of military competitions in ways that are favorable to the United States by restricting the behavior of enemies, conveying strategies and resources in less threatening command and complicating their military plans"[18].

More specifically, deterrence aims to influence the opponents behavior. Henry adds that the discouragement can be thought of as pre-discouragement „preventing some adversary from developing the ability before it can be used and the action before it can be adapted. In some circumstances, it is possible to try to discourage opponents from expanding, improving or transferring a capacity, while discouraging them from using it"[19]. A nuclear weapon can be an instrument of influence because of its inherent destructive effects;

Insurance: Nuclear weapons play a role in securing allies and friends in the context of a widespread deterrence;

Defeat: the devastating and destructive impact of the nuclear weapons can directly refer to the capacity of defeating the opponents. Nuclear strength, size and type are the factors when the adversary possesses nuclear weapons capacities that can be comparable to that of the United States;

The final solution: As discussed above, nuclear weapons do not stand for military tools only, but also for diplomatic tools to be used in order to influence the actions and the behavior

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[14] George H. Quester, ―Necessary Moral Hypocrisy,‖ *Nuclear Deterrence and Moral Restraint*, ed. Henry Shue (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1989), 268.

[15] George H. Quester, *Nuclear First Strike: Consequences of a Broken Taboo* (Baltimore: The John Hopkins University Press; 2006), 18.

[16] Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Technology, *Report of the Defense Science Board Task Force on Nuclear Capabilities,* December 2006, 29.

[17] Louis Rosen, Nuclear Deterrence: Considering the Alternatives,‖ Remarks presented at the Trinity Forum Panel Dialogue in Albuquerque, New Mexico, 6 June 1987, 1.

[18] Ryan Henry,Deterrence and Dissuasion for the 21st Century,‖ presentation given during IFPA Fletcher Conference, 14 December 2005, slide 6.

[19] Ibid

of adversaries. Conventional weapons can be used to affect the opponents decisions, but depending on the situation, the messages sent to aggressors may not be strong enough. When all else fails, nuclear weapons play the supreme role in deterrence or defeat. Sir Michael Quinlan, manager of Ditchley Foundation from UK, said succinctly: „the order of nuclear weapons is different: they deceive all competitors"[20].

Unique targeting effects: „Nuclear weapons possess technology and release particular effects to defeat targets that no other weapon types can defeat", such as targets in deep buried, distributed and stored tunnels. Sir Quinlan offers a perspective that „no one can fight ... nuclear weapons with other non-nuclear weapons"[21].

Conclusions

Finally, it would be ideal to conclude that everything will be fine in the world and the conflict between nations will end, crises will be history, the struggles for power will disappear, and that all nuclear weapon states will denuclearize their weapons systems, but this is not the case. It takes a lot of work and international dynamics to materialize these ideals. Great consensus is needed to identify problems and solutions regarding the role of nuclear weapons in relation to new threats and vulnerabilities to global security.

William Fox's quote from Absolute Weapon resumed by Richard Harknett and James Wirtz, best captures this - „absolute freedom from the fear that absolute weapon cannot be for our time; But let us continue to see our mission to meet this new threat, with intelligence, determination, perseverance and will"[22].

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PROMOTING THE COMMON SECURITY AND DEFENCE POLICY TO THE EUROPEAN CITIZENS

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Abstract: *Although the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) has a very important role in creating a secure and prosperous European community, there is a question that needs to be answered: how many citizens of the European Union know about it? Therefore, this paper aims at discussing some different ways of promoting the policy not only to those citizens concerned with the security domain, but also to the large number of those who are not familiar with this system and with the importance of having a common policy. Promoting CSDP to that kind of citizens is important because it can gain their support, helping the involved EU institutions to develop it even further. It is a two-way relationship, the development of the policy being based on the support of the EU citizens, and the citizens knowing that the EU institutions work for their security.*

Keywords: CSDP, security, promotion, media, internet.

1. INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, the growing tensions on the international stage make it important for people to be protected, and the system that protects them is continuously developing. Even more important for people is to feel protected. The Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) is an important, integrated element of the Common Foreign and Security Policy of the European Union covering military, defence, and crisis management issues. It represents the base framework for European Union military and political structures, missions, and operations abroad[1]. The basis of the Common Security and Defence Policy is composed of the 2016 EU Global Strategy, which lays its strategy, while the Lisbon Treaty contributes to the clarification of the institutional aspects and the strengthening of its role and importance. Recently, the Common Security and Defence Policy has undergone important changes in the strategic and operational domain, and it has constantly been evolving to meet the challenges regarding security and the popular demand for more increased responses[2].

After the Lisbon Treaty, European Presidencies do not longer need to continue to promote the CSDP and its missions as they did in the past, but they still do need to develop and apply new measures for its promotion in order to assure its continuity and consolidation. So, the European Presidencies have to start implementing some of those measures and mechanisms to promote the policy and strengthen its transparency and popularity, consequently gaining increased support from the European citizens and their representatives in the European Parliament.

For some time, the available information from open sources was just the one provided by the Council on its website, thus forth being limited. In the last years, other sources have begun to appear, conducting to an improvement. However, on higher EU level, there are not so many similar mechanisms in place. It will not be long until they will be necessary, and the authorities need to start developing and implementing them[3].

2. THE CONCEPT OF PROMOTION

Having the support of the population is a key factor in everything today. For the Common Security and Defence Policy it is no exception. But how can it have people's support if they are unaware of its policy, of what it is, of its content, and of how it can affect them?

For a better understanding of the topic, it is necessary to define the concept of 'promotion'. This is not as simple as it looks, some of the activities being misunderstood as part of the domain, determining the apparition of incomplete definitions. The Business Dictionary defines promotion as "*the advancement of a product, idea, or point of view through publicity and/or advertising*" [4]. Understanding the difference between advertising and promotion offers an improved point of view for the topic. In a narrow sense, advertising is referring to messages sent to the public via magazines, newspapers, TV, radio, billboards, and website banners, whereas promotion is a method of announcing the product by using dynamic means that can be easily changed or modified [5].The dynamic character of promotion means that it is not limited to classic, conventional methods, so there is a lot of room left for developing and trying new ones, in purpose of achieving the best results.

3. PROMOTING THE CSDP

There are a lot of different ways in which something can be promoted, with the CSDP being no exception. Promotion can be done in both physical and virtual environment. Those held in the physical one require interaction between a promoter and the customer. Applying the concept to the domain of this paper, the best example is promoting the policy through a subject in the university or any form of education, but this method has been shown to be not quite viable. Regardless the domain, there are some traditional media methods of promotion that include newspapers, magazines, radio, television, and outdoor media (banners, billboards). Not all of them can be used to promote the Common Security and Defence Policy. Perhaps the only viable one is television, where some sort of commercials can be used. This type of commercials were used in the past to promote the European Citizen's rights. Television is part of electronic media, which refers to the means that use electronics. Most of the new media are now in the form of digital media, which includes internet and social media, being a modern way of promotion.

3.1. PROMOTING THROUGH CLASSIC ELECTRONIC MEDIA

To be more specific, electronic media is defined as "*broadcast or storage media that takes advantage of electronic technology*" [6], including radio, television, fax, CD, DVD, and internet. Basically, it refers to any other medium which requires electricity or digital encoding.

The most viable method for promoting the CSDP is by television. The broad reach it has represents a powerful and important media tool that can be used in promoting something. Compared to the radio, it offers a more complete view of the issue, due to the implication of both acoustic and visual perception. Also, it is more developed and it offers better mechanisms to make the information easy to understand and acknowledge.

In the past, there were TV commercials that promoted the rights that the citizens of the EU had (Figure 1).This advertising campaign was financed by the Union andit was quite a

motivational way to increase the population's interest and awareness in the EU and their rights within it.

Figure 11: Image taken from the ending of the upper mentioned TV commercial [7].

In the case of the Common Security and Defence Policy, the same thing can be done, with the European Structures financing a commercial that can give citizens an insight to what CSDP means, what it refers to, etc. It is not necessary to have a long commercial, a small presentation informing about the policy or the things it involves should suffice, if there are not so vast resources available for a promotion on television.

3.2. DIGITAL MEDIA PROMOTION

Digital promotion represents, according to BusinessDictionary.com, "*the promotion of products or brands via one or more forms of electronic media*" [8]. The digital media includes, of course, Internet, social media and social networking sites. It must be viewed as a modern way to promote something, currently being the most effective one.Having a fast paced environment, it constantly shows new methods for promotion, utilizing new tools that become available through technology.

Social media must be viewed as a modern marketing instrument that offers increased opportunities to reach big audiences in an interactive, sometimes very captivating way. A definition by Merriam-Webster presents social media as "*forms of electronic communication (such as websites for social networking and microblogging) through which users create online communities to share information, ideas, personal messages, and other content*" [9]. But how effective can it be? Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, Snapchat, Google Plus, are only a few of the most used social media platforms. Everybody knows them and almost everyone uses them. They are forms of mass communication that facilitate large amounts of product and allow the distribution of content to the biggest audience possible.This means there is a lot of room for advertising and promoting something, with the CSDP being no exception. There are different methods, but for different reasons, not all of them are viable for promoting the policy. Still some of them are, and they can conduct to important, positive results.

3.3. PROMOTING THROUGH FACEBOOK (SOCIAL MEDIA)

When people hear of social media, they firstly think of Facebook. It is by far the most known social media platform, with over 2 billion active users [10]. It has become a part of our lives – when you wake up you take a look at Facebook, when stuck in traffic, you take a look at Facebook, when you get bored at work, you do the same.With this increased popularity, it represents a great, full of potential source for promoting something, including the CSDP.

There can be found a lot of strategies for promoting stuff on Facebook, depending on the resources available, money and time being the primary ones. But Facebook can also be free, or at least not that expensive. Obviously, the first mandatory step is to have a Facebook Page, to exist on the network. It is not necessary for the CSDP to have its own page; it would

probably be confusing and strange for people, because most of the European Institutions already have web pages with a significant number of followers and likes. In promoting Facebook, the audience is a key factor. They are not only those who see your posts, but they also contribute to its sharing and to increasing its visibility. If you know how to interact with your audience, you can achieve great results.The policy can be promoted not only by one institution, but by more of them. Doing so will increase the visibility of the posts and their popularity within the audience. Gaining popularity and time spent in acknowledging about it will conduct to an increase of support in the policy and in the European Institutions.

To concretize, the promotion of the policy can be done by using the pages of the European Institutions to share posts about it. The posts have to be interactive, captivating, but also to reveal important information about what the CSDP is and about its role. Probably, the most effective way is by videos showing how the policy is put into practice, emphasizing the positive effects it has and showing images that create sentimental feelings. By spending a variable amount of money, the posts will have increased visibility, not only to those following the pages, but to those that do not, based on algorithms developed by Facebook. This can lead to an increase in audience, basically more people having the possibility to learn something about the CSDP.

4. CONCLUSION

Considering the current state, the Common Security and Defence Policy requires more promotion to increase its acknowledgement and to gain support from the population. This can be done in various ways, using different methods, the most viable and effective, in my opinion, being the promotion using television and social media, particularly Facebook. The large number of audience they offer and, in the case of Facebook the extended possibilities, make them the best choices. The use of those methods has a significant chance of spreading the information about the policy to the citizens, thus helping to gain their support.

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