

## **THREATS AGAINST INTERNATIONAL SECURITY IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBALIZATION**

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*The XXI<sup>st</sup> century security environment is characterized by profound transformations, which demands adjustments for the classic criteria in the analysis of informational security. The new threats towards security, determined by the manifestation of phenomena like globalization and fragmentation, overlap regional threats and vulnerabilities.*

*The beginning of the millennium shows an increased role of the international community in preventing conflicts and managing crisis.*

*The first level on analyzing the behavior tendencies of power relations consists in a competition between regional powers. The second level is one of cooperation and joint action in order to ensure human security.*

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The evolution of the security concept was marked by an implementation of new relations between state actors, based on respecting the principles and rules of international humanitarian law, thus the resolution of any dispute or litigation being realized amicably.

A tendency in global security evolution is represented by a development of the interests and capacities of regional powers – which include state and non-state actors. The presence of many power poles determines certain tendencies to international relations. Alliances are flexible and carried on short-terms, but forming a coalition represents an essential method to ensure security.

NATO and EU's member states undergo positive transformations in the political, economic, military, social and financial areas, and they pursue international cooperation, as main dimensions towards the construction of a new security architecture.

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The current balance of power in the international security environment makes possible a limitation of the dangers of a large-scale warfare, but new threats can emerge and create tension and crisis.

In order to ensure security, the following directions are significant: to increase the capacity of the international system in order to attenuate the consequences of a conflict; to counter the direct risks and threats towards the natural environment; to determine the direct risks and threats that are influenced by society's cultural, technological and ideological standards; to take political, economic, diplomatic and military measures, thus ensuring security for other actors on the international scene.

Romania's actions for promoting its security interests will be influenced by the anticipation of global implications over the national security. The new approaches regarding national, regional and global security reveal the link between globalization and security.

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The first level in analyzing the behavior tendencies of power relations consists in a competition between regional powers. The second level is one of cooperation and joint action in order to ensure human security.

Nowadays, we can observe the development of political and economic institutions and organizations, a transition from collective defense to collective security. This transformation presumes new concepts and adequate structures: UN and OSCE issue warrants for solving international crisis by coalitions or regional organizations, ensuring the constitution of capable forces to fulfill these missions; ensuring a decisional efficiency for international institutions; intensifying efforts for international cooperation towards the development of a crisis management system; diminishing the distinction between internal problems, which were solved through the sovereignty of each state, and external problems, in order to solve them in an institutionalized international frame; giving a definition for terrorism through a legal international instrument which can establish the political, economic and military priorities etc.

The vulnerabilities of the present international system can be caused by:

- the political instability of states which are affected by internal or regional political disputes;

- economic instability caused by the high level of external debt;
- terrorism, under its multiple forms;
- the expansion of illegal immigration or mass exodus;
- problems regarding the security of the natural environment (natural or industrial disasters, epidemics etc.);
- illegal traffic of weapons of mass destruction etc.

The analysis of the generators of risks, dangers and threats towards national and international security can help to formulate some general conclusions: the majority of risks have negative effects for the population, civil goods and the natural environment; risks and security threats have a cross-border nature, the security environment is strengthened as a result of political decisions and efforts to build democratic states, within the new Euro-Atlantic security architecture.

The proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and weapons of mass effect (WME) represents an overgrowing process, through which knowledge and equipments are spread, despite the counter-proliferation efforts. Some states will continue to develop or acquire WMD/WME to protect themselves against regional threats. WME contain equipments, including biological and chemical, which cause the neutralization (and not destruction) of the opponent's living force. In the same category we can include weapons based on electromagnetic pulse or computer viruses which can block the command systems. Cyber attacks can block or disrupt military and civilian networks of command, control and execution.

The analysis of the geopolitical and geostrategic environment from the Black Sea basin will take into account the role of NATO and EU's member states, the evolution of events surrounding the Caspian Sea (rich in petroleum and natural gas), the evolution of the area's frozen conflicts and OSCE's role in this region.

In this geostrategic context, Romania through its vocation for stability, cooperation and diplomacy participates actively along with its allies and partners in order to identify and counteract the local, regional and global threats.

The asymmetric risks and threats diversify and amplify in intensity, and preventing or counteracting them constitutes a collective responsibility for all the European and Euroatlantic defense and security organizations, implicitly for the member states.

The diplomatic efforts deployed for ensuring global security are destined to reduce the danger of a war, thus creating premises to comply with the international humanitarian law, according to which conflicts should be resolved in a peaceful way.

Ensuring a peace climate requires political and military stability, and a viable security system can be built only on these two elements of stability.

Collective security is a military and political system which is not targeted towards an identified adversary, but against any potential aggressor. The UN has to use the united force of all its participants against a possible aggressor and to promote the political conflict resolution. International organizations on collective security combine elements from the policy of a security based on confrontation with the policy of a cooperation based security. The security policy based on cooperation has the purpose of surpassing conflicts, with a special emphasis on promoting a political, diplomatic and military collaboration.

The nature of risks and threats becomes more and more influenced by technology- nanotechnology, artificial intelligence, satellites etc. The newest source of power – knowledge – manifests through propagation of new networks and methods to perpetuate data and information and constitutes an extraordinary potential towards building global security.

At the beginning of the millennium, the whole international community entered into a new phase of its evolution, marked by a confrontation between a tendency towards positive cooperation and a significant array of serious threats and risks. Security is becoming less of a military issue, the equation of security being more influenced by political, economic and social problems.

Nowadays, security is not directly linked to the states' preoccupation to protect individuals, civil goods, cultural values or the natural environment against classic threats (military aggression and cross-border organized crime), but more to the need of governments and heads of state to find solutions for prosperity, democratic development and protection of human rights. The problems of access to energy, control over water and food sources or the safety of transport routes became as important as the defense against military or terrorist aggressions.

States are very important because they assume liability, thus ensuring the essential instrument of all rules of international law. Also, they provide the necessary military force for collective and individual defense.

This approach is based on instruments of international public law, whose provisions recognize states and intergovernmental organizations as having universal vocation for being subjects of international law. Collaboration, at a global scale, is essential in this domain. This involves the commitment of all states and the application of efficient diplomatic instruments for safeguarding global peace and security.

On the agenda of international organisms, with responsibilities on this matter, but also on the agenda of each state, there are objectives related to the identification of the most efficient legal instruments which can contribute to guarantee a security environment necessary for progress. In the current

context of international security, the concept of security has to be reanalyzed according to the globalization phenomenon.

The concept of engagement (ROE) is very wide and therefore it has to be well defined and clarified. In this case, military strategy has to aim all types of military engagement, the level of engagement and, especially, the rules of military engagement (ROE), according to specific situations. The army can be engaged, according to the concept of national security, in almost all extreme situations, starting with civil emergencies and ending with individual or collective self-defense.

States will promote the next actions in favor of security: building emphasis on trust and cooperation; updating agreements regarding regional security; exchanging information through specialized structures; participating in joint military, police and crisis management operations.

Regional security strategies must respond to the new challenges of the XXI-st century, in order to solve the ensemble of crisis and threats towards national objectives and interests.

The European security environment has been strengthened as a result of the democratic states' efforts to build a new architecture for European security.

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