CHALLENGES TO GLOBAL SECURITY

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Abstract: Now that world security is more fragile, when NATO, based mainly on the US financial contribution, seeks common resources and vision, when the European Union strives for its own stability and less for Europe's, when the US, after Donald Trump's election, is mainly looking for national solutions and only afterwards solutions for international support, when Russia can no longer accept the status of second place, desperately aspiring to be a global and regional hegemon, when China has shown that power comes from economic development and not necessarily military, we ask the question: is there any common or joint concern to combat global terrorism?

Keywords: security,airspace, terrorism, migration, risks and threats

1. INTRODUCTION

The strategic objective of any democratic state or international organization is to prevent and manage any process or phenomenon that, by its evolution, could affect its own security or the citizen, thus becoming a crisis. Crisis management involves first of all identifying threats or dangers and initiating measures in order to preempt or eliminate them from the initial phase.

Under the Romanian defense strategy, the global security environment will be dominated by complex trends of major importance for the reconfiguration of regional and global geostrategic games, the reaffirmation of the military force as a factor of power in international politics, development of information technology, resurgence of nationalism and extremism, ethnic-religious fragmentation and ideological radicalization, with implications in the amplification of the terrorist phenomenon, adapting critical infrastructure to current needs. The beginning of the century and the millennium shows that the world tends to revert to multipolar, where most state actors are of regional importance. At a mondial level, we are witnessing the repositioning of the traditional actors, each acting for the first places in the hierarchy of power and in the new global political order with implications in the global security environment architecture.

In this context, the notions of security and risks outweigh the military dimension, the "crises" generating challenges and threats in the present, being much more complex. It is also the reason why global security has become the main concern of international political organizations, even if traditional state actors are trying to direct their actions to promote their own interests. Until recently, military threats were considered the most dangerous for security.

In the context of globalization, other dimensions of security: economic, political, informational, technical, administrative, ecological, cultural, are becoming increasingly clear. We can talk about global security.

In this context, the concepts of national territory, sovereignty, national interests have new meanings. The development of the technologies has led to many research, economic and military activities in the air and the cosmic space. National airspace must be approached as an element of national territory. And in terms of security.[2]

Without giving details of the concept in this article, we will understand through global security that state of the international system in which each state has the assurance that it is sheltered from any aggression or other interference likely to affect its fundamental values.

Against the background of the increasing complexity and unpredictability of international threats and challenges, increasingly difficult to predict and counteract, both civilian and military decision-makers have been called upon to address new threats to security.

The magnitude of terrorism and organized crime, of which significant support has been given by uncontrolled migration, or more precisely controlled by humanitarian principles and laws, has put all the states, irrespective of their economic or military power, at the negotiating table. The universal enemy, terrorism, without face or principles, can only be countered by joint international efforts, now that the hegemony of the world is in a situation of strategy change, and international organizations with a role in crisis management are looking for their own identities. Here are some of the events of the past few years that highlight the current security challenges.

2. TERRORISM IN THE WORLD SECURITY EQUATION

Recent security studies have shown that terrorism is one of the most common threats - hard to control. Thus, the security dimension of globalization is the most sensitive in terms of both the tendency of globalization of terrorism and the idea of maintaining the competence of national states.

Terrorist activities have experienced an alarming extent worldwide. Terrorist groups have diversified their methods of violent action, but especially the targets of these actions. Currently, it can not be said with certainty that a particular country or region in the world is safe from terrorist actions.Terrorist actions have a specific peculiarity to other types of violent events: they do not distinguish between officials and ordinary citizens. Most of the time, these actions have a devastating impact on an extended, publicly-frequented area. Many attacks are caused in order to inflict human and material damage, but also to attract public attention and to promote the destructive image of those who provoke them.[5]

Terrorist attacks in recent years prove they have no limits and borders. They occur in different geographical areas, human activities, calendar moments, and groups of people without apparent logic - the attack on Domodedovo International Airport in Moscow, the attack on a Christian church in the Egyptian city of Alexandria, the two explosions, the work of a suicide bomber who shook the holidays in 2010, Stockholm, in Taksim Square, Istanbul.

Terrorism, the major issue for all mankind, continued in recent years with increased intensity, targeting Turkey this time, but also countries pertaining the European Union, like Belgium, Germany or France. The following are the most significant European actions of the year 2016, listed and claimed as terrorist attacks:

- 12 Jan.– Turkey, in Istanbul's historic Sultanahmet area, resulting in 10 dead and 15 wounded; 17 Feb.– Turkey, car bombing attack resulted in with 28 dead and 61 injured. The deflagration occurred near the headquarters of the Turkish army headquarters in Ankara; 3 March – Turkey, Attack in Bayrampaşa, Istanbul, with 29 dead, against a police bus;

13 March – Turkey, attack using a bombed car intentionaly crashed in a municipal bus in an extremely frequented neighborhood, with 37 dead and over 125 injured; 22 March – Belgium, the three coordinated suicide attacks in the capital of Belgium, Brussels, two at Zaventem International Airport and one at Malbeek Metro Station, a few dozen meters from European Institutions, with 35 dead and 340 Wounded; 7 June – Turkey, 11 people, including 7 policemen and 4 civilians, were killed and 36 injured in the historic and very populated neighborhood of Istanbul, Vezneciler; 28 June – Turkey, 3 suicide attackers attacked the arrivals zone of Istanbul Atatürk International Airport. 47 people died and another 239 were injured; 14 July – France, a truck, struck the crowd gathered in Nice for the fireworks on the English Promenade with the occasion of the French National Day. The attack that left 86 dead and hundreds injured; 22 July – Germany, an armed attack that took place in Munich, Germany, resulted in the deaths of at least nine people and the injuries of another 21 people, of which 3 were in a very serious condition. Among the injured were children; 26 July – France, two men have taken several hostages in a church in the Normandy region, north of the country, near Rouen. The priest in whose church the hostage-taking took place was killed, while another hostage was seriously injured; 10 Aug. – Turkey, at least 6 people were killed and 25 injured in two explosions in the south-east of the country; 15 Aug. – Turkey, 4 Turkish policemen and 2 civilians, including one child, were killed in a car bomb attempt near Diyarbakir (southeast); 10 Dec. – Turkey, the double bombing in Istanbul resulted in at least 29 deaths, mostly police officers, and 166 injured. The two explosions took place in front of the stadium of the Beşiktaş football team and in a neighboring park on the European side of Istanbul; 19 Dec. – Germany, a truck hit the crowd gathered for a Christmas fair in central Berlin, leaving at least 9 dead and 50 injured.

3. RISKS TO GLOBAL SECURITY

Human migration - originally determined by the global economic and financial crisis, is also a more subtle, long-term threat.

A fundamental characteristic of our times, is the movement of people, moving from one place to another. This right has been recognized for more than 50 years with the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Since 1994, the issue of international migration has been debated every year at the UN General Assembly, and Resolution 56/203 of 21 December 2001 has been adopted in this regard.[4,6]

International migration, a phenomenon involving demographic, social, economic and political consequences. Debates on reduced fertility, population aging, unemployment, intelligence exports, human rights, social integration, xenophobia, trafficking in human beings and individual security forces international bodies to reconsider policies on international migration as well as the potential benefits or disadvantages involving transit countries or sending/receiving countries of migrants.

In the context of international migration, there are two processes closely interlinked and complementary: immigration and emigration. Migration flows from less developed countries to a high level of economic developed countries. There are important conse-quences of all aspects of security.

The clandestine trafficking of strategic material and human is being maintained and diversified - in recent years.

Both migrant smuggling and human trafficking are transnational crimes. Migrants trafficking, both legally and in terms of the content of the offenses included in this concept, is clearly differentiated in the two major components: smuggling people and trafficking in human beings.

If in the early 1990s, Germany and Austria were the main target countries subsequently were Britain, Holland, France and Italy, and now joining Spain, Portugal, Greece, Czech Republic, Sweden, Finland and Norway.

Trafficking in human beings has steadily increased in recent years, becoming a national and international problem. The phenomenon is not an episodic one, involving a large number of people, knowing profoundly social and economic connotations, demonstrating the deep violation of fundamental human rights and becoming a constantly aggravating problem. Determining factors that led to the emergence and development of human trafficking are corruption of authorities, poor control of borders, the lack of a system of evidence of emigrants, and in the country of origin a lack of legislative framework or the existence of a inadequate legal framework, inapplicable on migration, on combating human beings trafficking, protecting victims and witnesses.

Organized crime, as a complex social phenomenon, has deeper historical roots, but today it is - more and more common.

Organized crime has become one of the most serious dangers to the existence, stability and continuity of society because of the transformation of primitive mafia-type criminal groups into true criminal enterprises in order to oppose the authorities and terrorize the entire community by exacerbating violence, diversifying operating modes, diversifying criminal structures, and committing crimes from almost the entire spectrum of crime. Organized crime is not a new phenomenon; novelty is represented by the favorable environment that globalization has created and has led to a rapid development.

The proliferation of weapons and technologies with military uses knows shades from conventional weapons, weapons of mass destruction to less well-known dual technologies.

The proliferation of weapons of mass destruction has been and is a permanent threat to global peace and security.[1] The risks caused by this type of threat reside in the effects of weapons of mass destruction, which can cause irreparable losses.It is a threat and a deterrent. It is necessary, in order to ensure global security, to reduce the threat posed by these weapons of mass destruction. The action must be directed to states that legitimately own nuclear, biological or chemical weapons to ensure that they will never be used and that they will eventually be put out of use.

Drug trafficking – unmanageable. Supporting drug trafficking is another security threat that can not be controlled. An example of this is the increase in cocaine production in Colombia. The Colombia plan, aimed at enhancing security and eliminating drug-plantations, initiated by the US, failed in a very short time. Although they invested $ 6 million, 90% of cocaine consumed by Americans comes from this Latin American country. Also alarming are the figures of a UN study that places 27% increase in cocaine production in 2015, rising for 2016.If we add that these cocaine-based production markets finance paramilitary groups and guerrillas in the area, and that despite columbian military operations drug trafficking has not fallen, we see the magnitude that this "scourge" has taken in underdeveloped countries.[8]

Ilicit arms trafficking - smuggling whose fiscal value is difficult to assess.

We observe and judge the worldwide moral aspect, because weapons are shipped from developed countries and are delivered to the emerging or underdeveloped ones.

On a global level in the officially registered arms export ranking, the US is the leader with nearly 30%, followed by Russia with almost 24%. Officially, with regard to import, over 44% India, South Korea, Vietnam and China dominate this ranking.

Illicit arms trafficking accounts for around 20% of total arms sales and brings revenues between $ 2 billion and $ 10 billion a year.

Small arms have been present in 46 of the 49 conflict zones in the world over the past 10 years, and in 2015 it is estimated that they were the cause of over 13,000 deaths a day, with more than 80% of the victims being women and children.

Bank fraud - for the purpose of financing criminal and terrorist organizations. According to statistical data, around 200 million dollars are lost every half hour in the world due to frauds in the banking system. Bank fraud has become a growing and sophisticated phenomenon.

Regional conflicts, tensions and conflicts of an ethnic nature - which provoke the expansion of instability, often influenced by political and religious factors. Currently, regional conflicts on religious, ethnic or territorial disputes, have replaced the classic war. Regional conflicts are also threats that undermine the fundamentals of security and stability and create opportunities for terrorism, organized crime, as well as for the destruction of hope and the provocation of despair.

Aggressions on the state's strategic cyber space. It's a time when the increase and diversification of computer attacks are more present, the attackers relying on man's inattention or lack of experience. Criminal groups have diversified and improved their means and methods in order to affect the electronic systems and equipment of public institutions, financial-banking, medical, educational, and electronic communications operators. We are already talking about cybercrime, which is developing at a dizzying pace and is attracting more and more youth eager for adventure and fame.

The following can also be added:

- actions of subversion - revisionist objectives, undertaken by local or regional communities or organizations, directed towards territorial autonomies, nationalist-extremist movements, creating instability and regional chaos;
- natural disasters - most caused by man's uncontrolled intervention in nature;
- the use of energy imports and strategic raw materials as a means of influencing the states' policies, plus the pricing of exported raw materials according to political alliances and "sympathies";
- attacks of any kind on critical infrastructure of alliance member states;
- monopoly policy in certain economic domains influencing state security;
- national poverty - historically, the most aggressive states were not wealthy states, and this trend is still maintained today;
- espionage- intensifying specific, operative-informative actions of the Russian Federation at an European level.

Now, that we are living in a time when state borders are mostly only on the map, because labor migration is unrestricted and products circulate around the globe, clarifying the distribution of power as well as restoring world order depends most on establishing the borders of power and interest areas.[7]

Taking into account terrorist attacks, which also have no borders, we ask ourselves where is the world going. The first answer comes from the European Union, from members of the Schenghen Area, who decided to examine the possibility of reintroducing border controls under certain conditions.

4. CONCLUSION

The evolution of society is a complex process with different rhythms of development of its components. All state and non-state actors are concerned about their own security but do not always define security in the same way. Consequently, policies and action strategies are not converging.

To determine the causes of insecurity, specialists and politicians make the analysis of the environment and changes in the world to identify hazards. It is noted that the above risks intersect and interdepend. The action of states and collective security bodies is determined by how they perceive reality as well as their real, often unspeakable interests.

Analyzing the present geopolitical situation and looking at the international security situation, where terrorist attacks no longer have territorial boundaries, we realize that Europe wants to revive itself from the West to the East, to be more stable and to strengthen its position as a pillar of regional stability and security. Although weakened by the current crisis caused by UK leaving the European Union, EU is looking for a new identity, as it is already in an economic competition with the United States. The aim is to relaunch the European construction, with a major priority on security and defense policy, on the principle of a Europe with variable speed or multiple speed.

The Europe of Security and Defense must prove that it has not come to an end and it still has answers to give to its founders and members. In fact, in the future, European security will increasingly be linked to the EU's defense dimension.

Over this panoply, we see that Russia is trying to regain the status of global power in the international political arena, and even more so, the Russian military forces have carried out military actions in Latin America, a continent considered for a long time to be the "back yard" of the United States, and NATO member states such as Turkey and Bulgaria are opposed to the implementation of the NATO maritime component in the Black Sea, we ask ourselves where is the world heading.

In this scenario, it seems that Romania is merely a spectator and able to answer only when asked. It is concluded that Romania can not rely too heavily on Europe to solve its problems, nor on NATO intervention and not even on immediate neighbors concerning regional security and economic stability toward „East".

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