

THE DIPLOMACY IN THE EURO-ATLANTIC ZONE**Roxelana UNGUREANU¹****ABSTRACT:**

IN THE CONTEXT OF THE CURRENT CIRCUMSTANCES IN EXISTENCE AT THE GLOBAL LEVEL, THE ECONOMIC LINE REPRESENTS A PREREQUISITE FOR ALL ACTIONS AND ACTS OF THE DIPLOMATIC BODIES, ECONOMIC DIPLOMACY, AND OCCUPYING A PLACE OF PRIMARY IMPORTANCE IN THE CONTEXT OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

THE ACCENTUATED PROCESS OF GLOBALIZATION OF THE WORLD ECONOMY HIGHLIGHTED THE ENTAIL AND THE IMPOSITION, AT STATE LEVEL, DIPLOMATS, IN ORDER TO PROTECT AND PROMOTE THE INTERESTS OF EACH COUNTRY'S IDEAL.

DIPLOMACY STOOD AT THE BASIS OF ELABORATING THEIR OWN GUIDELINES WHO AIMED TO FOREIGN POLICY OR TO ADAPT THEM, SO THAT THE MAIN OBJECTIVE PURSUED IS TO BE DEFENDING THEIR OWN INTERESTS, BOTH AT THE CONTINENTAL LEVEL AS WELL AS GLOBALLY.

NATO IS THE MAIN CHARACTER OF THE SPACE OF GLOBAL SECURITY, THE STABILITY OF THE EURO-ATLANTIC ZONE AND PERMANENTLY EXTENDING THEIR AREA OF INFLUENCE AND OTHER SPACES IN THE VARIOUS SECTIONS, OF WHICH THE CRISIS SITUATIONS, CONFLICTS AND TENSIONS.

TODAY'S SECURITY ENVIRONMENT, WHICH SOMETIMES PROVES TO BE EXTREMELY FRAGILE, REQUIRES CLOSE COOPERATION BETWEEN THE NORTH ATLANTIC ALLIANCE AND THE EUROPEAN UNION IN THIS WAY SUCCEEDING IS COUNTERING THE VARIOUS RISKS AND THREATS TO GLOBAL SECURITY.

KEY WORDS: GLOBALIZATION, DIPLOMACY, NATO, BREXIT, GERMAN LEADERSHIP, EURO-ATLANTIC ZONE

THE DIPLOMACY OF GLOBALIZATION AND BREXIT

In contemporary society, the diplomatic environment at international level is characterized by an impressive number of “actors,” which demonstrates the exponential aspect of the democratization of international relations globally.

The idea of indivisibility of peace drew upon the permanent concern of the main countries of the world so to analyze the various events that occur globally and to act in making major decisions, relating to national security, especially the international ones.²

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² See J. Goldstein, *Relații internaționale*, (Editura Polirom, Iași, 2008), 23-28

Globally, because of the delineation of the new security environment, it has imposed a redefinition of the main international relations, which has direct implications for the level of international security, to the default of the state security level.³

At European level, it was noted a considerable diminution of the risk of major confrontations continue ascent of the State upon the interlink ages and attracting an acceleration of exponential type of interactions between States.⁴

Globalization represents, from an economic perspective, global integration of trade, various productions and the banking and financial sector, on which the less developed States could benefit greatly. The reality has proven in recent years but, unfortunately, the fact that globalization has no not generated the development of poor countries, but on the contrary, their marginalization, the degree of participation in international trade, as well as access to powerful international financial market it is fairly low.

In addition, globalization pretty must reduce the degree of autonomy and decision-making at the discretion of national Governments, which are often put in the situation of not being able to intervene sufficiently to support their own economies.

Despite the fact that not all the savings are included in the current global system, a global macroeconomic stabilization, without which the world economic market would have suffered long enough.

In 2015, where a State is considered to be poor and not ideal managed financially, it needs help, it cannot turn to its own Government, but to the renowned, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), which impose their own conditions and rules, often with dramatic effects for the vast majority of the population of that country.

Despite the fact that it is often claimed that the phenomenon of globalization of the financial system has beneficial effects on the level of countries of the world, the financial crises produced in Asia, Russia or Mexico have demonstrated the opposite, many being specialists who have tried to demonstrate that all economic crises of recent years would be the result of global financial liberalization, as well as the operating of multiple possibilities offered numerous banking establishment operating in the world.

To all this must be disclosed the phenomenon of contagion that manifests itself strongly in the event of financial crises, the global economy being the most favorable environment for its exponential growth. The phenomenon of globalization has generated a difficulty, a complained increased by some reputable banking institution, which no longer have the opportunity to gather valuable information, or to update them in real time, in order to be later used efficiently.⁵

Many were professionals who have proposed various solutions to end the crisis through a generalized control at the level of the global economy, either through a bank or a single currency, either through a single authority at the level of monetary control.

Globalization has negative effects in all countries of the world, accentuating its already formed polarization between states considered to be strong economically and the poor. While the

³ See H. Morgenthau, *Politica între națiuni, lupta pentru putere și lupta pentru pace*, (Editura Polirom, Iași, 2007), 45-47

⁴ See Paiușan-Nuică Cristina, *Istoria relațiilor internaționale și a diplomației (1945 – 2008)*, (Editura Fundației România de mâine, București, 2008), 45-49.

⁵ See H. Morgenthau, *Politica între națiuni, lupta pentru putere și lupta pentru pace*, (Editura Polirom, Iași, 2007), 56-58.

major countries of the world, considered to be privileged, they can move more easily over various economic shocks, deprived States are permanently at a disadvantaged.

Globalization has imposed on countries of the world to increase financial efficiency nationally and beyond, in parallel with the reduction of the political factor in the economy. At the same time, however, it came in an increase of interdependency between the States of the world, which has immediate effects on the level of risk of the spread of financial problems in certain areas of the world.

Globalization of the economy means a perpetual challenge for the international environment, the more so as the number of companies and business people tend to move only towards the sites deemed to be of maximum economic efficiency is constantly increasing.

Given the increasing interdependence⁶ between the economies of the various countries of the world, generates the concept of the global economy, whilst operating simultaneously on all continents, has a great impact on the international environment at the diplomatic level. Thus, the diplomatic act has acquired a new relevance and a clearly superior quality, resources, methods and rules of governance of the diplomacy being in a permanent process of adaptation to global economic market trends.⁷

Strengthening diplomatic customs has drew after it the transformation entailed in the contact rules of customary rules with regard to the contractual relationships between the various countries of the world, diplomacy and expanding considerably the scope for action and diversifying the activities to promote the interests and inter-State cooperation.

The intensification and diversification of relations between States and import-export trade, development, and modification continues to the centre of gravity in the sphere of environmental policy (with the stimulation of cooperation and confrontation of economical type) propelled the economic diplomacy in the forefront of international diplomacy.

In the context of the current circumstances in existence at the global level, the economic line represents a prerequisite for all actions and acts of the diplomatic bodies, economic diplomacy, occupying a place of primary importance in the context of international relations.

The accentuated process of globalization of the world economy highlighted the entail and the imposition, at State level, diplomats, in order to protect and promote the interests of each country's ideal. It is for this reason that in recent years has imposed economic diplomacy, redefining the concept of defining the limits it so-called trade diplomats (what target mainly the various foreign trade activities, foreign and domestic investment, technological exchanges, and financial flows, development assistance, bilateral talks and negotiations multilateral, etc.).

It is well known that external economic promotion requires constant adaptation to global market conditions, as well as the requirements are imposed by the various international relations, which entail perpetual development and the role occupied by economic diplomacy in the complex process of promoting national interests involved in the external environment.

The onset of the current Millennium, which is characterized by an exponential-type development of the various processes of globalization and integration, as well as the transition from the world of unipolar type multipolar society, to which are added new challenges on the international stage (of which referred mainly to terrorism, but also on the level of security crises at international level) has entailed major changes not only at the level of political life and of

⁶ Morgenthau, *Politica între națiuni...* 34-35.

⁷ See J. Goldsthein, *Relații internaționale*, (Editura Polirom, Iași, 2008), 34-36.

international economic, but also major changes within the various diplomatic relations and consular relations.⁸

All of these changes, which were reported at the level of diplomatic relations, consider both objectives which are pursued in contemporary society, but especially the methods applied and the scale of many of the events that require their intervention.

All political transformations, as well as the social economic times that were developed during the twentieth century have had special effects on the subsequent conduct of international relations, the main direct consequences being felt mainly of the character of diplomacy, but also on the contents, methods and forms of its manifestation.

It should be noted that aspect especially in the second half of the new millennium, noted a certain tendency to diplomacy, which increasingly began to assert itself as a primary component within the complex structures of international relations.

Thus, diplomacy has begun to constant impose its self as a complex task, involving the use of different specific means, namely:

- Permanent diplomatic representations
- Various talks
- Diplomatic talks
- Good offices
- Diplomatic contacts

The amplification particular that has known phenomenon of globalization, to which were added and the development of the various processes of economic integration, as well as the development of regional policy, exponential had entailed an increase of exponential international relations (unprecedented phenomenon observed in the context of the history of humanity).

Thus, about therefore it was established and development of great diplomacy, in all its forms of manifestation.

In contemporary society, diplomacy is regarded as a dynamic institution, which has the primary purpose of both promoting various national targets, as well as international ones, as Nations and achievement of the objectives in terms of diplomatic performance, namely international relations based on understanding, cooperation and peace-building environments conducive to the manifestation.

EUROPEAN UNION OR GERMAN IMPERIUM UNION

Contemporary society is characterized through diplomacy that has an open character, with direct talks, economic diplomacy, and occupying supremacy. This repositioning is mainly due to the numerous export-import relations between States, as well as trade, cooperation and permanent economic confrontation.

It is well known that the first steps in diplomacy can be developed, with a lot of ease with the beginnings of the history of civilization, diplomacy since; however, truly stroke ends at the time of the occurrence. Regardless of the type of organization of the company's existence has been confirmed as diplomacy's most effective method of promotion and implementation of foreign policy at the State level.⁹

⁸ Duță Paul ș.a., *Areale globale. Uniunea Europeană - Africa Subsahariană*, Colecția Studii europene nr.2, (Editura Tehno Media Sibiu, 2009), 29-37.

⁹ See Constantin Vlad, *Istoria diplomației*, (Editura Cetatea de Scaun, București, 2014), 43-45.

Often defined “diplomacy is an art or a science to the negotiation of international relations, diplomacy, economic system includes all interests is generated mainly from economic relations between States.” Diplomacy requires mainly respect for international system of sovereign States, which are based on various common rules, on the Convention on the privileges and immunities.¹⁰

In contemporary society, the risk of this system to erode steadily due to various existing threats and future ones is rather increased, the smooth functioning of international diplomacy in general (and in particular the economic diplomacy) representing obeying sovereignty of States and the availability of states, without taking into consideration any policies that are promoted nor the interests pursued, the main objective being pursued to interact in a permanent official framework, universally accepted.¹¹

Regardless of the major changes that have occurred over time in the level of global geopolitical and strategic balance, the major countries of the world and their leaders have continuously appealed to services related to diplomacy (and hence of the diplomats) to achieve its goals regarding political objectives too seriously all the allied States considered hostile, that have been declared or not.

Also, diplomacy stood at the basis of elaborating their own guidelines who aimed to foreign policy or to adapt them, so that the main objective pursued is to be defending their own interests, both at the continental level as well as globally.

Thus, diplomats with experience in the career have received various missions of negotiating treaties with great importance, various agreements, agreements for the economic development of a State, its primary interest being paramount.¹²

It is well known that diplomats¹³ have an extremely active role within the various diplomatic conversations aimed at economic development among States, their primary role in the promotion of the economic interests of the State about the means, as well as relations between States long collaboration.

Diplomatic action, which may take various forms, includes all areas of international relations, namely the economic, political, social, cultural, scientific, military, etc.¹⁴

Diplomatic action is carried out not only in the different areas, but it takes different forms, which allows its classification on the basis of several criteria.

Thus, depending on the scope of work, diplomacy may refer to:

- Political Diplomacy - has mainly focused on promoting the political interests of a stand or group of states.
- Economic diplomacy - aimed primarily representation of all economic interests within a country, as representing the interests of the various economic operators in that country in the international environment.
- Cultural diplomacy - envisages the intensification of cooperation in culture, the foundation of cooperation on a bilateral as well as multilateral type.
- Military diplomacy - represents all actions that are taken to military cooperation, with the stated purpose of preventing wars.

¹⁰ See J. Goldsthein, *Relații internaționale*, (Editura Polirom, Iași, 2008), 39-40.

¹¹ See Jules Cambon, *Diplomatul*, (Editura Institutul European, București, 2011), 25-29.

¹² See Constantin Vlad, *Istoria diplomației*, (Editura Cetatea de Scaun, București, 2014), 154-159.

¹³ See Elena Chiriță, *Diplomați în jurul lumii*, (Editura Universitară, București, 2014), 52-55.

¹⁴ See J. Goldsthein, *Relații internaționale...*, 34-38.

- Scientific diplomacy - aimed mainly at developing cooperation relations in the field of existing research institutions globally.
- Social diplomacy - is considering the establishment of international relations, dialogue and negotiation.

Political Diplomacy is designed to promote political interests attaching to a stand or a group of States, in order to ensure safety, but also for the protection of the fundamental rights of every citizen.¹⁵

Also with regard to the political field, it should be noted that parliamentary diplomacy is,¹⁶ namely diplomacy held at parliamentary level.

These lawmakers can act both on behalf of its own Government, as well as in connection with it, having both the ability to participate in analyzing a given situation existing in a State, and to act for the purpose of unlocking negotiations, even without the commitment of own government.

Also in this category enters the international parliamentarians that have the capacity to act both individually (meaning the reporters of various parliamentary committees), as well as in a group (such as parliamentarians in the framework of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, European Parliament lawmakers, and lawmakers from various other international parliamentary assemblies).

As regards international practice¹⁷ it can speak both of internal parliamentary diplomacy (such as diplomacy, directed principally at addressing differences which may arise between Member States of a certain organizations) and foreign parliamentary diplomacy, an example of this being what diplomacy seeks mainly to solving foreign problems that may be flagged within an organization.

Economic Diplomacy - mainly aims at the representation of all economic interests within a State, as well as representing the economic interests of the various economic operators in that State in the international environment.

Economic diplomacy¹⁸ includes the totality of economic negotiations completed by the conclusion of bilateral economic treaties or multilateral treaties.

Economic diplomacy can be in turn in several ways, namely:

- Diplomacy development
- Environmental diplomacy
- Integration of environmental diplomacy
- Resource diplomacy, etc.

From the point of view of representation, diplomacy¹⁹ may be:

- Governmental diplomacy - consists of the activities are carried out by certain persons with a view to the hire their own States to achieve various objectives of foreign policy.
- Integrated diplomacy - consists in employing diplomatic bodies and various international institutions both at national level and at the level of the States- European Commission EU.

¹⁵ See K. Henrikson, *Diplomacy for the 21st century: 're-crafting the old guild'*, Wilton Park, 1997.

¹⁶ http://www.utgjiu.ro/revista/jur/pdf/2011-1/14_GABRIEL_LIVIU_ISPAS.pdf, (Accessed on 10 January 2017).

¹⁷ See J. Goldstein, *Relații internaționale*, (Editura Polirom, Iași, 2008), 44-46.

¹⁸ See Radu Șerban, *Diplomație Economică Europeană*, (Editura Tribuna Economică, 2010), 47-49.

¹⁹ See Cristina Paiusan-Nuica, *Istoria relațiilor internaționale și a diplomației 1945 – 2008*, (Editura Fundației România de mâine, București), 23-34.

- Non-governmental diplomacy - not involving the hiring of Governments by certain representatives of non-governmental type of institutions.
- Personal diplomacy - takes place at the level of political people, which subsequently can generate various governmental actions.

In terms of space deployment, diplomacy may refer to:

- Bilateral – takes place only between two States.
- Multilateral - involves the participation of large number of States, within the bodies of various conferences, programs, and organizations.

In terms of time, diplomacy may refer to:

- Permanent diplomacy - has a permanent character, achieved by means of various institutions and diplomatic missions, consular offices and international organizations.
- *Ad hoc* diplomacy - includes all diplomatic actions taking place temporarily by various people that are specially delegated for this purpose.

From the point of view of transparency, diplomacy may be:

- Open diplomacy - gives the public the opportunity to know the contents of diplomatic actions, as well as the manner in which they may exercise.
- Confidential diplomacy - diplomatic negotiations as well as diplomatic actions will be carried out without the public to be informed.

NATO AND THE STABILITY OF THE EURO-ATLANTIC ZONE

Various mutations, which sometimes have been radical, that have been observed in recent years globally have prompted a rebalancing of political forces, with effects that were reflected mainly in international life, which entered a cone of unprecedented complexity.

The events that shook the world on 11 September 2001 have garnered numerous major changes after them both politically and diplomatically, the interest in the factors that may determine, both globally and at the regional level, the major crises in the political plan, the economic plan in social or even in the spiritual plane increasing exponentially.

Unfortunately, all crises²⁰ what followed after September 11, 2001 had asymmetrical ways at the level of international relations, which has attracted over time numerous unknowns in the field of international security environment, with effects on international relations.

Traditionally, any question of insecurity (crisis, conflict, etc.), as well as all the problems that are related to safety (stability, cooperation) are in close dependency with the ability of a State to manage them, to control them²¹.

Globally, in 2015, the power of a State²² (regardless of its size and busy world) cannot be quantified only in its military dimension (i.e. the potential maximum power), but also by joining the economic potential of the State, of diplomatic ability and capacity, as well as technical and information potential.

So is made that, in order to be able to ensure a balance of security and stability at global level, it is necessary to analyze image characteristic overview of every State (high or low),

²⁰ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Financial_crisis, (Accessed on 10 January 2017).

²¹ See Mărcău Flavius Cristian, Ina Raluca Tomescu, “Coordinates of NATO – EU cooperation”, in proceedings *Strategic changes in Security and International Relations*, 2014, pp. 258-265

²² See Henry Kissinger, *Diplomatie*, (Hardcover, 2006), 34-39

economic potential, military, technical and information thereof causing major changes to the system of international relations.

In international politics, with all that implies, it became a topic very interesting not only for the great analysts of the world, but also to the ordinary citizens of the different States involved active or passive in various geopolitical transformations.

Contemporary political phenomenon has seen major changes, specific analysis techniques which in a continuous process of reassessment. Whether the spotlight is located inside a State policy or political relations of various countries of the world, a special interest is paid

- Ongoing assessment of developments in the international political arena, “the actors” of the world, but the position of the areas prone to conflicts.
- The analysis of successes, as well as the failures of the great countries of the world are characteristic
- Identify all sources that can be generated at any given time a military crisis, a political crisis or an economic crisis
- Identification and analysis of all the underlying causes of a behavior focused on the use of force, by some “players” in the relations between the various countries of the world

The current international environment is much more complex and more dynamic compared to the one only a few years, which has caused over time a multiplication of perspectives and analysis techniques.

Increasingly frequent instability receives a level of international environment, which is generated by different processes and phenomena that cannot be anticipated, predicted, resulted in an exponential-type development of related explanations of the causes that might underlie them.

The end of the cold war has entailed many consequences, on the various plans; the most affected being the political and diplomatic plan. Many were those who refused to believe that the end of the cold war will have major and lasting influence on the level of international political life,²³ while various renowned politicians and analysts were quick to overstate.²⁴

Thus, at the end of the 1980s it was the total compromise of the Communist system²⁵ and its ideology, at the level of the Eastern European Communist power, the great Soviet Union, gave it the status of a political leader, briefly causing the break-up.

In addition to the disappearance bipolarism at the European States, has been found and the evaporation quite precarious equilibrium existing between States improperly bounded East-West. The whole Euro-Atlantic space, joined in a lasting transition to the new security system, permanently altered power relations in a continuous state of fluency.

The main character was the basis of all changes have occurred on the international scene of political life, at the end of the cold war, was none other than the Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev, considered by many analysts as a “man of great strategic errors.”²⁶

²³ See Toffler, H., Toffler A., *Război și Anti-Război, Supraviețuirea în zorii secolului XXI*, traducere Columbeanu, M, (București, 2005), 279-286.

²⁴ See Fontaine, A., *Istoria războiului rece*, vol. I, II, (București, 2004), 76-77.

²⁵ Mărcău Flavius Cristian, „Democratization in the former communist state: imposition or necessity?”, *Research and Science Today*, No. 1(7)/2014, March 2014, pag. 81-85

²⁶ See Brzezinski, Z. *Marele eșec. Nașterea și moartea comunismului în secolul douăzeci*, (Editura Humanitas, Bucuresti, 2005), 23-24.

The Soviet leader was accused in the late 1980s that the political scene is located “on the threshold of some mutations radical,” forecasting sales “a watershed scale concerning the meaning and history,” for what was to become “a new civilization.”²⁷

At the end of the cold war nor a politician or political analyst did not know which will be redefining the European space, how will it evolve super geopolitical power of the former USSR, and what influence it will have²⁸.

Few were those who were able to assume in what ways will be affected international politics of disappearance, under bipolarism mutations common Pacific,²⁹ as well as the nature of the relationship that will establish between major Western powers, which have been declared winners at the end of the cold war, or who will be the evolution of the Euro-Atlantic Partnership.³⁰

All events took place rapidly and had a scale well above the forecasted value, all the major powers trying to find new solutions in the new era of imposing what is opened. United States of America, the biggest winner from the conflict between East and West, it panicked, trying to predict who will be the future of the NATO Alliance, but also reasonable solutions to ensure safety at European level, after the fall of the Communist block and the dissolution of the Soviet Union.³¹

The “two worlds” of Europe, which had founded at the end of World War II, have disappeared as a result of wear and tear, European States being again placed as the new standards after remodeling geopolitical imposed,³² in order to find the ideal solution for achieving global security.

Things have, unfortunately, not at all according to the forecasts, the main poles of power multiplying quickly; however what drew exponentially environmental visions of security and hence making the very difficult process of finding a security solution, widely accepted.

Globally, conversions were quite large, but also in the context of accelerated, which significantly decreased the ability of major “players” of the world international to control factors that could determine the true political crisis, economic or social level.

In addition to the growing phenomenon of centers of power, has increased and more and more attraction to the various subjects involved in the equation of power globally should be asymmetric.

Thus, in addition to the potential of each State involved in the equation of power, have been added and potential diplomatic, scientific and technical potential, as well as economic potential.

The phenomenon of United Europe can be considered, rightly, as the top major events in recent years resulted in a turnaround of the map power poles at the global level. And that's exactly why, so the rest of the world, as well as that of the Europeans, will depend on the ability and ability displayed by the main poles of power in solving problems inherent in security, but also on the ability to balance the various interests in the premises.

²⁷ See Gorbaciov, M., *Memorii*, traducere de Pontbriant R., ediție îngrijită, note și anexe de Dan P., (Editura Nemira, București, 1994), 19; see Mărcău Flavius Cristian, „Revolution of <<the ten years>> from Poland”, *Research and Science Today Supplement*, No. 3/2015, July 2015, pag. 124-129

²⁸ Mărcău Flavius Cristian, „Democratization in the former communist state: imposition or necessity?”, *Research and Science Today*, No. 1(7)/2014, March 2014, pag. 81-85

²⁹ See Hlihor, C., “Confruntarea Est-Vest la începutul războiului rece,” in *Dosarele istoriei*, an. III, nr. 20, pag. 21.

³⁰ See Kissinger, H., *Are nevoie America de o politică externă? Către diplomația secolului XXI*, (Editura Incitatus, București, 2002), 34-36.

³¹ See Bush, G, Scowcroft, B, *A World in Transformation*, (Vintage Book, New York, 1998), 230-231.

³² See Messmer, P., “Le nouveau contexte geopolitique,” in *Defense nationale*, nr. 2, 1995, 10.

Any disposal of interest in a centre of power can create a serious imbalance in the level of security of global geopolitical scenario, despite what would be the basis for such decisions.³³ The so-called “bipolar world” that ruled during the cold war, was gradually replaced by three power poles, i.e. Europe, the Americas and Asia-Pacific.

The European continent is much smaller compared to the other two centers of power, which is why he will be forced, in his conception Morin, to go through the “two apparently contradictory, but conversions in the background. One is to surpass the nation and one that reduces us to the Province.”³⁴ Morin considered that Europe has the chance to develop into a continent with a multi-faceted identity only if manages to become at the same time, “province” and “meta-nation.”³⁵

Many are analysts who concluded that Europe's security architecture cannot be found on the famous formula “continent of Nations” but also on the idea of the mainland regions, treated extensively by Jean Fouéré, in called “l'Europe aux cent drapeaux.”³⁶

Thus, the author manages to bring out the fact that along its evolution, Europe strengthened structure, but also architecture based on relations between States, based on the three models. The third pattern revealed in his work by Jean Fouéré considering Europe regions, often mentioned by numerous geopolitician and political analysts.

The term “regional identity” means, in the view of many political analysts, geopoliticians and a number of spaces and historical-cultural landscapes with identifying specific regions. Worth reportedly is that these regions “point of view, it does not always coincide with the current borders of a State,”³⁷ a specific community may identify as part of several territorial structures, and within a region and can co-exist what many authorities are distinct as the membership of a particular area of Linguistics times.

One of the solutions considered by analysts as being viable for a new organization at the level of Europe is regionalization, including what ethnicity is highlighted within the State type. It is well known that in a State of the nation, the Government type is found often to be very complicated, particularly with very bureaucratic administrations, deficient, but schedules and oppression of individuals from different social statuses and/or economically.

At the opposite pole of the State-nation can learn state-region, it having the ability to provide individuals the opportunity to participate actively in public life, knowing fully well the situation³⁸.

It is already well known that the phenomenon of globalization involves numerous processes that can often be contradictory as well as dissolution of the barriers, limited market foreclosure time's fundamentalism.

³³ See Hlihor C., “Noua arhitectură de securitate în Europa,” in *Strategii XXI*, Supliment al Buletinului AISM, nr. 2/1997, 50.

³⁴ See Morin, E., *Penser l'Europe*, Paris, Gallimard, 1990, p. 231.

³⁵ Morin, E., *Penser l'Europe...*, 235.

³⁶ See Bădescu I and Dungaciu D., *Sociologie și geopolitica frontierei*, vol. II, Editura Floarea Albastră, 1995, 1-9. See also Blumenwitz, D., “Regionalismul transfrontalier - un instrument posibil de atenuare a conflictelor,” in *Strategii XXI*, nr. 3 / 1998, pp. 36-41, Rostov W., *From Globalism to Regionalism*, pp. 151-166, *Annual Report to the President and the Congress*, US Government Printing Office, Washington D.C. 20402, January 1991, *Les défis pour la société européenne à l'aube de l'an 2000, La coopération transfrontalière dans le cadre de l'aménagement durable du territoire en Europe centrale*, Vienne, 1993.

³⁷ See Bădescu I and Dungaciu D., *Sociologie și geopolitica frontierei*, vol. II, Editura Floarea Albastră, 1995, 9-10.

³⁸ See Niculescu I., “Geopolitica - un nou început?,” in *Euxin. Revista de sociologie și geoistorie*, nr. 1-2/1997, București, pp. 89-94. See also Vlădescu R., “Geopolitica entităților,” in *Euxin. Revista de sociologie și geoistorie*, nr. 1-2/2007, București, 95-98.

So it's done and the fact that at this point the challenges and threats to security have begun to increasingly more frequently global in character, adding to those the new threats and challenges, namely weapons of mass destruction terrorism times.

Globally, producing more and more acts of violence what are motivated (or not) of various ethnic or religious discord. Amid the collapse of the economic structures of the traditional type, the global economy, new models of political authority, as well as disruption of the image are generated by various cutting-edge information technologies,³⁹ these acts of violence with quite a lot of it easily exceed the boundaries of the State, leading to a significant increase of the role and its place in the North-Atlantic Alliance.⁴⁰

So it makes the fact that, under the current security environment, the North-Atlantic Alliance has a major role in ensuring the stability of the euro-Atlantic area, but also of the global space.⁴¹

Through various military actions or through the management of various crises, organized either on their own behalf, either under the aegis of the United Nations, as well as through the collaboration with various international security organizations, the North-Atlantic Alliance can be regarded as a political-military organization of collective defense and security.⁴²

NATO is the main character of the space of global security, the stability of the Euro-Atlantic zone and permanently extending their area of influence and other spaces in the various sections, of which the crisis situations, conflicts and tensions.⁴³

Today's security environment, which sometimes proves to be extremely fragile, requires close cooperation between the North Atlantic Alliance and the European Union in this way succeeding is countering the various risks and threats to global security.

³⁹ See Kissinger H., *Are nevoie America de o politică externă? Către diplomația secolului XXI*, (Editura Incitatus, București, 2002), 744-746.

⁴⁰ See G. Iordache - Olaru B.G., "NATO and Stability's Projection. New Missions, New Procedures," in *Romanian Military Thinking*, no. 1, 2005, Military House, Bucuresti, 90-92.

⁴¹ See Mărcău Flavius Cristian, Ina Raluca Tomescu, "Coordinates of NATO – EU cooperation", in proceedings *Strategic changes in Security and International Relations*, (UNAp, Bucuresti, 2014), 258-265.

⁴² See Duță Paul, „The African routes of economic migration” in *International Scientific Conference Strategies XXI*”, *Volume I*, 2016 “Carol I” National Defense University, *Romania*, 120-133.

⁴³ See Mărcău Flavius Cristian, “Security as a determining factor of quality of life in a state from an insecure regional area,” *Analele Universității „Constantin Brâncuși” din Târgu-Jiu*, nr. 4/2015, Seria Litere și Științe Sociale, Editura „Academica Brâncuși,” 77-85.

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