

## THE ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN GLOBAL SECURITY SYSTEM

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### ABSTRACT:

*I TRIED TO ADDRESS IN THIS PAPER THE BROAD TOPIC OF SECURITY INSTITUTIONS AND THE ROLE THEY HAVE IT INTERNATIONALLY BECAUSE THEY PROVIDE IMPORTANT MECHANISMS IN RESOLVING CONFLICTS THAT HAVE CHARACTERIZED RECENT YEARS. SECURITY ISSUES AND SECURITY INSTITUTIONS GENERALLY BECOME AN AREA OF INVESTIGATION, ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH, PRIMARILY FOR POLITICAL SCIENTISTS AND OTHERS WHO COULD PROVIDE VIABLE ANSWERS REGARDING THE CURRENT SECURITY ENVIRONMENT, RISKS AND THREATS INTERNATIONAL AND POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS TO EXISTING CRISES IN EUROPE AND WORLDWIDE. IT AIMS TO ACHIEVE AND MAINTAIN PEACE BOTH REGIONALLY AND GLOBALLY, BY SECURITY ORGANIZATIONS. IT CAN BE SAID THAT INTERNATIONAL CONTEMPORARY SOCIETY IS MORE AND MORE NEED THIS BODY TO WORK.*

*THEREFORE, THIS SECURITY CONCEPT INCORPORATES A VARIETY OF ISSUES RELATING TO SOCIAL SECURITY, COLLECTIVE SECURITY, SOME NUCLEAR ISSUES, MILITARY AND MORE. FIELD STUDY OF THIS CONCEPT IS QUITE COMPLEX, BUT QUITE NECESSARY AND POWERFUL DEBATED TODAY.*

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**KEY WORDS:** SECURITY, GLOBAL SECURITY, MILITARY, COPENHAGEN SCHOOL

### THE CONCEPT OF "SECURITY"

The terms "peace" and "security" are used in a manner less differentiated. In the United Nations Charter, for example, they are treated together. However their meanings differ: "state of peace" means the absence of armed conflict while "security" refers to the

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absence of threats. As required notion of realism in international relations theory, statocentric paradigm, the threats in question are usually those which facing the state (...)As with any other social science concept, and it is difficult to formulate a clear and generally accepted. One of the most known and used belongs to Arnold Wolfers, who said that "security in the objective sense, measures the absence of threats to acquired values and a subjective sense, the absence of fear that such values will be attacked". In defending the values, the prospects of inspiration realistic assume that the primary objective of any state is its own survival.

For theorists attach to a realistic intellectual tradition, as other-centered current state space divided into 2 distinct regions. Inside the borders, the governing part of the sphere of social relations, maintaining the monopoly on legitimate violence while under the sovereignty of the purpose and means to achieve this goal.

On the other hand, the State undertakes, in the region bounded by borders, to protect citizens against dangers "outside", inherent in an anarchic and presumably hostile environment. The international environment is, said realists, a Hobbesian world, the competition, there is a central authority capable of imposing order.<sup>3</sup> Security problems are as old as human history in space and time offense where force or threats of coercion involved. Such policies, security is a phenomenon that continues to be developed by intention or human action. Evolution to the problem may coincide with the policy when it comes to a situation "just war".<sup>4</sup>

Over time it was tring to define the term security. In this chapter I will present some definitions of the concept of security. Security is a particular type of problem. It includes all the exchanges between people and their agencies, states, international organizations, corporations, associations, and so on - in which players not only they follow certain results, but are quite willing to use violence and intimidation to achieve coercive what they want.<sup>5</sup> Roman meaning of the concept of security is "freedom in the front of threat" as reflected in the words written on a medal in Hostilian Emperor in 250 AD after. In France in the thirteenth century, security meant "ration d'Etat" (state reason), meaning "state of

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<sup>3</sup> Andrei Miroiu and Radu- Sebastian Ungureanu, *Manual de Relații Internaționale*, (București: Polirom, 2006), 180

<sup>4</sup> Edward A. Kolodziej, *Securitatea si Relatiile Internationale*, (București: Polirom, 2007), 37

<sup>5</sup> Kolodziej, *Securitatea si Relatiile Internationale*, 37

necessity", based on which the Government was entitled to take exceptional measures in order to ensure national security.<sup>6</sup>

Security institutions are important mechanisms internationally. Bipolarity that characterized the world after the Second World War contributed to the formation and strengthening of security institutions. U.S. and the Soviet Union entered the competition to maximize security of their states by rival security institutions, NATO and the Warsaw Treaty, trying to shape their spheres of influence in accordance with their own values and interests. In the formulation of Robert Keohane (1984), institutions are "interrelated and persistent complex rules (formal and informal), establishing roles, constraining activity and shape expectations", placing orders in this way, an anarchic environment. This explains why the study of security sector institutions is broader than that of various types of collective security organizations<sup>7</sup>

#### *Historical Approach*

The first international organisms have emerged in the nineteenth century in two forms: Commissions River in 1831 and the Territorial Administrative Units to facilitate technical cooperation. As a consequence of World War I League of Nations was established, the organization Pact peace treaties annexed in 1919. World War concentrates on the one hand, the failure of the League of Nations, but on the other hand called for the international cooperation to prevent further global conflicts.<sup>8</sup>

The term "international organization" recently entered the common language and in science. In the latter part of the nineteenth century in literature were often used concept as "international public union", "international office" or "international commission". The term "international organization" was probably introduced around the year 1867, the scientific discourse of Scottish jurist James Lorimer and 13 years later, German journalist Constantin Frantz said that federalism is the principle of existing international organizations.<sup>9</sup>

Starting with that time the conceptual crystallization were developed three main international organizations current defining role: as tools, as arenas, and finally as actors.

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<sup>6</sup> Ion Pâlșoiu, *Studii de securitate*, (Craiova: Autograf, 2010), 5

<sup>7</sup> Mirela Bardi, ed., *Studii de Securitate*, (București: Cavallioti, 2005), 69

<sup>8</sup> Ion Pâlșoiu, , (Craiova:Autograf, 2008), 33

<sup>9</sup> Pâlșoiu, *Relații Internaționale și structuri de securitate*, 34

Often, international organizations are seen as tools by which states pursue their own interests and decision making reflect primarily the interests of the most powerful members.<sup>10</sup>

International Organization classification criteria:

a) After typology members:

- Inter-Governmental Organizations - composed of state / national governments
- Non-governmental organizations are the main actors, transnational and are composed of associations / private bodies and individuals.

b) After the purpose Geographic

- Global-encompassing global operating area
- Regional-operating area comprising the territory, resulting in most IGOs and NGOs

c) Following functions / objectives / goals:

- Multiple Missions (General)
- Mission Limited (specialized)

### **OBJECTIVES OF THE "COPENHAGEN SCHOOL" AND THEIR REPRESENTATIVE ORGANIZATIONS**

In this paper, we discussed the problem in terms of security, the (European) military developments on the area, institutionals, economic, geopolitical, which impact the security of Europe in particular.

In the second half of the twentieth century, the concept of "security" was seen as referring exclusively to military security relations ... "Copenhagen School" became the common name for the whole analysis of the security concept that was fundamentally reconceptualized the meaning of the term "security" and the items which must be provided with security. All this literature has been generated by some analysts associated with the Copenhagen Centre for research on peace and conflict. Clearly, the most influential analysts were Barry Buzan and Ole Waever. Their work has contributed greatly innovative, and in some cases reoriented the debate on the nature of security and security studies. Particularly important is the way they tried to "extend" the concept of security.

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<sup>10</sup> Pâlşoiu, Relații Internaționale și structuri de securitate,35

Copenhagen School of security studies considered as problematic if narrow built around the military dimension of security and excluding other dimensions.

The Copenhagen School questioned who and what should be protected, in which dimensions should operate security also means influencing language and speech and actions relating to security interests. Impact "Copenhagen School" influence the policy of most member states of the European Security. In 1991, at the summit in Rome, NATO decreed- in the classical language of the Copenhagen School- that security now has five dimensions: military, societal, political, economic and environmental.<sup>11</sup>

*Military dimension* of European security space is restricted to the territory "covered" effective military arrangements. NATO and the Warsaw Treaty Organisation was, on the one hand, the major actors of these scenes during the Cold War. NATO was created in 1949. Founding Act was signed by 12 countries in Washington, the Warsaw Pact was concluded by the USSR and "satellites" her in 1955. Between 1949 and 1991 (on self-dissolution of the Warsaw Treaty Organization) represented Europe in the the eyes of all, the main front of the Cold War in a bipolar world. Although the Soviet Union and the United States met and faced indirectly. Ideologies and military technologies in numerous local and regional disputes around the world, none was more important and symbolic than the Cold War in Europe.<sup>12</sup>

Prospects (geo) political, may suggest a larger developments in safety considering all the regions connected (directly or indirectly) with Europe. In addition to Western European countries that are at the heart of this area, many other countries have of course included, due to their participation and impact, large or small, you have the European security agenda. From this perspective, they are demanded to be mentioned: USA, Canada, Russia, the former socialist countries of Central and Eastern Europe, Baltic States, Ukraine and Moldova, the Balkans, Greece, Turkey, Cyprus, Caucasus and to a greater extent, even the Middle East, the obvious consequences on global security.<sup>13</sup>

Democracy has become a factor configuration increasingly important for international relations and for the development of international law. For Romania, the support and defense of democracy, especially in situations when it is threatened or challenged in multilateral discussions is an approach which simultaneously protects the legality, order and international stability. Promoting democracy is a sensitive issue at the

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<sup>11</sup> Bardi, *Studii de Securitate*, 7

<sup>12</sup> Bardi, *Studii de Securitate*, 30-31

<sup>13</sup> Bardi, *Studii de Securitate*,), 31-32

United Nations, to the extent that the Non-Aligned Movement member questioned the idea that there is always a group of "civilized countries / democratic" which provides a unique model of democracy applicable to all. Since 1994, the UN supports and contributes to the International Conferences of New or Restored Democracies (ICNRD) process initiated in 1988 in order to promote, in countries on all continents, the process of democratization.<sup>14</sup> Another forum which aims to strengthen and promote democratic governance institutions in the world is the Community of Democracies (CD) coalition seeking a new form of solidarity and common action based on democratic principles and institutions, able to influence international relations.

Within the EU External Action democracy valences are in full process of reassessment. Union focuses currently on a common strategy for promoting democracy in external relations, conceived as a result of local processes to be supported by encouraging dialogue between internal actors by identifying barriers and options for reform, in an approach term built on three parts: coordination, coherence, complementarity.<sup>15</sup>

We could consider that "the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe" (OSCE), covering territories from Vancouver to Vladivostock, defines theory in an approximate measure space "responsible" for European security.<sup>16</sup>

OSCE has its origins in the early 1970s, when he initiated the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), for multilateral dialogue and negotiation between East and West, followed by the adoption of the Helsinki Final Act (1975) - Time reference point transideological in relationship during the Cold War, which established a set of fundamental principles (Decalogue) to govern the relations of a State Party to the other states, as well as its own citizens and key commitments enshrined in crucial political and military issues in the field human rights.

Operating initially as a series of meetings and conferences, the process was institutionalized after the Paris Summit of November 1990 (adoption of the Charter of Paris for a New Europe consecrating a new role for the CSCE in managing historical transformations generated by the collapse of communism in Euro-Asian). Summit in Budapest (1994) decided to transform the CSCE in the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe - OSCE Institutions Which has become permanent and operational

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<sup>14</sup> Cartea Verde a Diplomației, 26

<sup>15</sup> Cartea Verde a Diplomației, 26

<sup>16</sup> Bardi, Studii de Securitate, 32

capabilities, although it is not. Even now, the legal personality under international law. With 56 participating countries (in Europe, North America and Central Asia) and 12 Partners for Co-operation (the Mediterranean area, Asia and recently, Australia), the OSCE is the largest regional security organization in the world.

Within the OSCE organisms, the decision is made by consensus (absence of objection from a participating State to that decision). OSCE decisions are political, not legally obligatory for the participating states. OSCE is based primarily on states' political will and commitment and not an international treaty.

The main objectives of the OSCE are: strengthening common values and assist participating States in building civil society, democratic, rule of law, restore stability and peace in conflict zones, overcoming real and perceived security deficit and avoid creating new divisions political, economic and social, to promote a cooperative security system. OSCE is the primary vocation of early warning, conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation in the area of reference, organization and institutions having headquarters, as well as a wide network of missions or field operations (in number of 18 ) in South-East, Eastern Europe, South Caucasus and Central Asia.

Foundation activities OSCE is comprehensive approach to security (comprehensive concept of security) which includes three dimensions: politico-military, economic and environmental, human. After 1990, the human dimension has grown significantly, marked by the adoption of many political commitments on human rights, fundamental freedoms, democracy and the rule of law, tolerance and non-discrimination. OSCE specialized autonomous institutions established in 1990 - High Commissioner on National Minorities, the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR), Representative on Freedom of the Media - contributed to profiling prominent human dimension and have influenced the development democratic Europe after the Cold War. After 2005, there has been increased pressure on the human dimension of the former Soviet states in the sense restrictive reinterpretation of commitments and responsibilities of the institutions that monitor and assist their implementation. OSCE remains a key instrument for early warning, conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation and relevant framework for discussing, analyzing and possibly addressing a significant number of security challenges - arms control, measures to increase the confidence, combating terrorism, human rights, etc. In the current context marked by increasing instability and

asymmetric risks, OSCE works to develop an integrated, coordinated, to address these new threats and security challenges.

In 2009, the OSCE Corfu Process launched an informal process of reflection on Euro-Atlantic security and Eurasian. In 2010, the process has entered a phase of the discussion more concrete, specific proposals are advanced to strengthen security.<sup>17</sup>

Economic approach takes into account space free market economy and high levels of competitiveness. According to this dimension, security means providing "access to resources, finance and markets necessary to sustain acceptable levels of welfare of citizens and state power". Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) was created in 1960, including the U.S. and Canada. It is designed so as to continue what has proposed to the European Organisation for Economic Co-operation (OEEC) in 1948: an organization whose purpose is to perform the functions of a space designed to generate economic development and security in Europe.<sup>18</sup>

Although it can not emits legal value decisions, in the classical sense, and does not provide financial assistance, it can not exercise any form of direct pressure on Member States or non-member Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development influencing national policies of Member States through the use of "soft Laws "of" advice "," declaration "," agreement "," arrangement "," guides "or" Manual ", developed by the joint work of the directorates, committees and working groups and approved by the Board of the organization. The development of "soft instruments Laws" is a imposed reality by the need to adapt to the specific conditions in which the international legal system.

Repositioning OECD in the global context, demonstrated excellence in the use of soft-laws, concern for major global challenges of the global economy, formulation, a very vocal, one of the most argued points of view on the financial and economic crisis current, assisting the main international political forums (G-8, G-20) to develop packages of measures to reduce the effects crisis or economic collapse warning of new, enhanced the place and role of the organization and increase its international importance .

Currently, *social perspectives* (culturals) provide deeper meanings security in Europe, based on the identity aspect. European culture requires tolerance, acceptance of diversity, solidarity and respect for the human being. Contemporary cultural acquisitions is

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<sup>17</sup> See Cartea Verde a Diplomației, 51-52

<sup>18</sup> Valentin Naumescu, *Spatiul Securitatii Europene* in Studii de Securitate, (Bucuresti: Cavallioti, 2005), 32-33



based mainly on liberal and democratic values that have set the modern society, but include, especially in developed countries, industrial, and social welfare component. Such an approach is extremely generous, emphasizing multicultural models in many regions of Europe, fostering a consociational organization within society and calling for interrogators vision in decision making. Societal security also means the right to preserve and develop cultural identities for different groups and communities who live in plural society.<sup>19</sup>

It can be the problem and of a Communication, of public diplomacy or cultural internationally. Multilateral diplomatic efforts can be supported by the involvement of the Romanian Cultural Institute in promoting foreign policy objectives associated, and by increasing public and cultural diplomacy activities by virtue of careful planning and coordinated. MFA diplomatic effort is often insufficient and erroneous reflected in the media, for which the public perception is not necessarily favorable. MFA should make special requests to prepare the institution accredited media representatives with information to support better understanding of the substance and relevance of diplomatic document (eg, background briefings by resuming practice). On the side of public diplomacy are required, among other things: making multilateral diplomatic centers to promote public diplomacy impact (effect "multiplier"); attracting extra-budgetary resources (private partners, foundations); exploring the possibility of partnerships, particularly with the private sector, social partners, chambers of commerce, themes and meanings multilateral projects, the establishment of specific management tasks for heads of mission (including resource management, fundraising and communication, promoting Romanian candidates, protocol, representation) and close cooperation between the posts in the same country (mission, embassy, consulate). Relationship MAE - Romanian Cultural Institute progresses, but it takes a dialogue adapted to the ICR to associate more effectively promote the objectives of foreign policy and diplomacy can promote the successes ICR. It must be explored, with maximum creativity, connection ICR programs and projects to current global issues and multilateral niches of Romania. We have a concentration of representation in Western Area, but are less present in the world. We often used to emulation of examples taken from the activities of other States (U.S. - Art for Embassies - donations modern works). Especially in today's globalized world, free expression, democracy can not be hindered and art promoted by ICR shall denote and the fact that

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<sup>19</sup> Naumescu, *Spatiul Securitatii Europene*, 33

political support it as part of our profile at the multilateral level. In turn, the MFA has since renounced at cultural patterns, including "outsource itself" by sources such as foundations, museums.<sup>20</sup>

Currently, environmental safety covers a vast and complex scientific content civil and political on biosphere conservation and ecological balance. With the end of the 60s, environmental issues gradually became part of Western public discourse, earning increasingly more supporters and sometimes playing the role of a "third option" political. New challenges, new demands, new industries and technologies have joined the effort to support the ideal of a green Europe and a green planet. In view of the coming decades, environmental policy is adapted to become one of the most important points of public interest, both national agendas and world markets.<sup>21</sup>

Climate changes is a global challenge which requires a responsible approach and undertaking concrete actions at international, regional, national and local. In this area, passed in the last decade as having greater relevance, there are countries that have already established a recognizable brand and appear continuously new trends and new niches of opportunity.

UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC-United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change), adopted at the Summit held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 ("The Earth Summit") is the tool for managing this fundamental global issues. Also, the Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC, adopted on 11 December 1997, is the main international project aimed at resolving a major global environmental issues by assuming commitments to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases compared to 1990 levels, the period 2008-2012. Multilateral negotiations for a new global agreement on climate change at the UN Climate Change Conference (Copenhagen, December 2009), were completed by drawing a political agreement, which have been associated until now 120 of states Parties . It does not establish obligations for States Parties to the Convention, nor include concrete commitments to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases after 2012.<sup>22</sup>

For Romania, the general objective pursued is the establishment of a comprehensive global agreement in the field, representing, in legal terms, a treaty subject to international law. In this regard, it is necessary to assume comparable commitments by major

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<sup>20</sup> Cartea Verde a Diplomației, 44

<sup>21</sup> Bardi, Studii de Securitate, 33

<sup>22</sup> Cartea Verde a Diplomației, 31-32

international actors play a role in combating global warming (all developed and major polluters). Romania's position in the field is fundamentally influenced by the evolution of the debates and decisions of the EU, which has taken a leading role in fighting global climate changes. Aspects of national interest in global negotiation process aimed at: possible transition to new targets for reducing emissions of greenhouse gases, due to changes in the EU reduction target (from 20% to 30%) reduction in the funding of emissions and adaptation to climate change in developing states; able to carry over surplus AAUs (assigned amount units emissions), including the adoption of a new agreement. Romania needs to identify the most effective tools and ways to promote these objectives in European and global debate on climate change. At the same time, it is necessary to mobilize domestic inter-institutional exemplary understanding and proper management plan objectives and consequences promoted at European commitments to the national economy and the Romanian society. In order to increase gradual, but substantial, global visibility of Romania on the subject, as well as exploring issues related to climate changes such as analyze and control their security implications, Romania held in October 2009, an OSCE conference on the relationship between climate change and security co-sponsored an initiative within the OSCE Corfu Process exploration involvement in identifying and combating security implications of climate changes.

A niche that Romania can exploit climate change is the "*green economy*" / "*promoting the renewable energies*" and discussed the relationship more intense energy - climate changes. Romania aims to establish a regional center of excellence for "green" technologies.

Also, included in the list of priorities for future EU Danube Strategy development and diversification objective renewables (hydro, wind, solar, bio). Alignment will be achieved simultaneously from one of the current global direction of reducing dependence on fossil fuels the world economy ("*low carbon economy*"), long-term process that inter-sectoral in nature, involving issues of economy, technology, energy, environment, social and even cultural (in terms of *life-style*).

Propagated at international level currently interest in this field in Romania, according to sociological research, in a marked increase in political, economic, scientific and social values. However, we made a realistic assessment of the costs involved in implementing the

decisions on climate line which would be adopted globally - including those related to the adoption of green technologies quite expensive.<sup>23</sup>

## CONCLUSION

International security organizations promote security dialogue and crisis management systems creates constraints based on mutual military cooperation or joint peace mission capabilities, applicable standards of democracy and respect for human rights, promote safety mechanisms not only economic, but also cooperative approach of risks and challenges, including terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.<sup>24</sup>

UN built a new range of tools for conflict prevention, supported and continues to support economic and social development of the countries of the world, engaged and remain engaged in the protection of human rights, seeks to answer the natural disasters or man-made, countries to reduce their vulnerability to disasters. Further efficiency UN reform related to the depth of structures and activities, a new perspective that will know how to and it train path in peacebuilding, with a focus on conflict prevention, combating poverty and social inequality, individual and collective rights, security and human rights, optimizing capacity of states to respect and promote development, democracy and the rule of law.

OSCE has a real future in its active involvement in multilateral security structure system in optimizing cooperation, improved functionality and increasing the effectiveness of its structures more effective in balancing political-military dimension, the economic and human realities,<sup>25</sup> adequacy of the regulatory framework by increase its legitimacy that is based on the assumption of new responsibilities.

Developing public-private partnerships in post-conflict reconstruction.

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<sup>23</sup> Cartea Verde a Diplomației, 32

<sup>24</sup> Vasile Popa and Alexandra Sarcinschi, *Perspective în Evoluția Organizațiilor Internaționale De Securitate* (Bucuresti: Editura Universității Naționale de Apărare Carol I, 2007), 46

<sup>25</sup> Popa and Sarcinschi, *Perspective în Evoluția Organizațiilor Internaționale De Securitate*, 47

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