ASPECTS REGARDING THE EU SECURITY STRATEGY TO ACHIEVE REGIONAL SECURITY

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Development of an increasing interest of international actors for the extended Black Sea and beyond was initiated after the events of 2008 in this area. Given the growing ambitions of the EU to strengthen its political role worldwide and its deeper presence in the area, we witness a direct consequence of this orientation. EU not suddenly showed its interest in Eastern neighborhood but has always tried to stabilize the area, to "export" democracy in the region, to impose certain standards to develop programs, etc.. In other words, EU focused on supporting economic development processes and achieving welfare, encouraging the democratic transformation and the implementation of state of law, the institutional development and human rights.

The regional security[1], environment requires careful analysis and, most often, a rapid response. At present, it is necessary to focus on managing the new situation, in order to discern its potential consequences in terms of stability and security in a triple border: Romania, NATO and the EU.

Security, no matter the level at which it is analyzes - local, regional and international - represents an area in which there are favorable conditions of life and human activity. Of course, the manner of perceiving and representing the security at local and regional level varies from a human community to another, depending on the level of social and economic development of each of them separately. Meanwhile, security must be seen as a volunteer conscious builder, responsible and concerted of the state institutions and

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its citizens, of the regional and international intergovernmental organizations, and of the civil society organizations with security vocation.

We appreciate that local security, regional and international manifests as a formed system by the components: social, economic, political, military and environmental. In turn, each of these components can be analyzed on the following dimensions: human, material, organizational and normative.

The concerns of Euro-Atlantic security institutions towards the Black Sea open opportunities to strengthen the existing cooperation formats at the level of Alliance. For the partners from this region, NATO and the EU border reverberations can become levers to capitalize the advantages of NATO.

Black Sea a gateway to Caspian resources has further undiscovered valences in a global security perspective. Therefore, this region is considered as a challenge, especially on the size of risks or asymmetric threats, forgetting that the Black Sea was not and is not a space of confrontation, but primarily, a summary space, in which the relationships have a tradition historical and therefore today the riparian - allies, partners, other countries - can expand the cooperation exercise into security, and, for security .

European Union - regional security actor

The Union has built the reputation of an actor capable of a comprehensive approach in terms of crisis management, focusing as on the military side of involvement in various crisis management missions, as well as civilian, especially in the field of law rules[2].

"EU is facing with major challenges the globalization: management in our advantage, the solving of multiple threats to our security and stability as well as strengthening of existing international order under rule of law and of multilateral institutions. However all call for a powerful EU, able to defend their interests on the world stage also to promote stability, prosperity, democracy and human rights worldwide. We are a trusted partner, the biggest donor and an engine of reform. EU citizens and our international partners hope that the EU to play a greater role on the world stage. We must continue to make our foreign policy more efficient, coherent and visible." (Benita Ferrero-Waldner, Commissioner for External Relations and European Neighbourhood Policy)[3]

The implementation of a security and common defense policy is one of the major aims of EU since the early 1990s. From the WEU to the EU,

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[2] PESC/PESA Foreign Ministry http://www.mae.ro/index.php?unde=doc&id=4951&idlnk =1&cat=3

[3] The Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, Luxemburg, 2007 online: http://bookshop.europa.eu/ro/eforturi-pentru-pace-securitate-i-stabilitate-pbNF7606708/?CatalogCategoryID=ouUKABst3IoAAAEjxJEY4e5L, accessed at 30.10.2012

European security and defense policy has become a political and military crisis management. Crisis of erupted the previous decade before the Union to be equipped with appropriate decision-making structures. September 11, 2001 attacks occurred when the Union was in the process of organizing its operational capabilities. The Gulf second war occurred when the EU was preparing to make the statement regarding its operability of military capabilities.

According to specialists[4], the necessity to be more active in pursuit of the strategic objectives of the Union is translated by displaying of a persistence in achieving these goals, by knowing all tools of crisis management and conflict prevention by the actions on political, diplomatic, military and civilian , commercial and development plan. The ESS underlines that the active policies must be the behaviors to deal with the dynamism of emerging threats, a dynamism that involves a "strategic culture facilitate its own upstream interventions, fast and, if necessary, robust". It argues, therefore, the need for sufficient support of UN actions in response to threats who upping down on international peace and security, but also to capacity development ending through "to make armies more flexible and mobile forces and (...) to allows them to deal with the emerging threat"[5].

The EU experience in strengthening its own cohesion in the community fields and also in those related to second and third pillars, but mostly the capacity, expertise and the capability of transformation in the process of expanding the capacity to integrate new members and the transformation of actors neighborhood the attractiveness of European model for neighboring countries, all of these are specific factors of safety and capabilities that only the EU has and which are indispensable for 21st century security.

In defining new forms of development and security, it is talking about the capabilities of an actor to attend and to generate policies and to promote interests as components of security capabilities. It is about the trinomial opportunity - present - which is the one internal capability that validates the action. Then obviously is to evaluate the second trinomial, action - effectiveness - efficiency in achieving and promoting their interests. From this point of view the EU is indeed a relevant actor, major and with important capabilities, although he does not rarely felt the absence of any categories of tools that come as a result of holding its own military capabilities, reliable and robust.

Concerning the EU is assesses 4 types of administrative capabilities that are relevant for security as an actor[6]:

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[4] Andre Dumoulin, *La sémantique de la «stratégie» européenne de sécurité*, lignes de forces et lectures idéologiques d'un préconcept, AFRI, vol.VI, 2005, on: http://www.afri-ct.org/IMG/pdf/afri2005_dumoulin.pdf, accessed at 25. 09. 2012.
[5] Constantin Moştoflei, Vasile Popa, *Rolul UE în asigurarea securităţii globale*, „Carol I" National Defence University Publishing House, Bucharest, 2008, p. 19.
[6] Viorel Cibotaru, *Securitatea regională şi procesul de soluţionare a conflictelor îngheţate*: http://ipp.md/public/files/Publicatii/2010/Cibotaru.pdf, accesed at 29/10/2012.

• The first type of capability is the one of rights and authority. They arise from the formal rules, they are protected and interpreted by a structure of rules and institutions. The exercise of an authority validated by institutions and political culture is absolutely essential for legitimacy and recognition and the authority executors are thus validated, recognized and established.

• The second type of capability arises from the need of resources. It is about money, property, time, information, facilities, equipment, also they are both individually and institutional capabilities.

• The third type of capability is given by competences and knowledge. The individuals stores competencies through education, expertise and experience. The institutions own knowledge by tradition and rules.

None of the previous capabilities would be relevant unless there were the fourth type of capabilities, the organizational capacity. It is important because it allows effectively the use of rights, authority, resources and skills and the capability also comes from the effectiveness and efficiency of previous capabilities.

Operationally, it may register the European Union steps to counteract the risks and threats to regional and global security also the concrete interventions in crisis management in the Balkans and Caucus as well as in Africa, the Middle East also Asia, expressed by now through launch and deployment of 23 civilian missions and operations, civil-military and military in these geographic perimeters[7].

Equally, the number of operations carried out by the Union was doubled by a wide variety of geographical areas concerned, practical, the operational commitments European has become a relatively constant presence in theaters located far outside from the European area of responsibility. Obvious the significance is to support, through the operational commitments, the overall EU external vocation, just as it is defined by the European Security Strategy, subject that is presented in next chapter.

The immediate effect of all these aspects that define the operational agenda of the European Union is to increase the CSDP visibility both with other EU policies and in terms of strengthening the European Union profile in the international community. This fact is visible through the increasing recognition of the role of a believable global player and also the increasing requests for EU involvement in the risk management and contemporary security threats.

For the counter of unwanted consequences of security challenges, the European Union acts coherently and concerted both in amplifying the positive

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[7] Gabriel Naghi. *Securitatea Europeană : Fundamentări normative □i institu□ionale*, CH Beck Publishing, Bucharest, 2011, pp. 4-5.

effects as well as to reduce and/or to limit the effects generated by this system risks, dangers and threats. In this regard, at the level of Union are adopted the necessary documents to support the work of achieving European security, are established the capable institutions and also are provided material and financial resources intended for successful completion of such a permanent mission[8].

European Security Strategy - Measures to prevent and combat the threats and challenges harming the European Union

At the beginning of this century and millennium, united Europe intends to continue the process of completing the economic dimension with one of the foreign policy and defense[9]. The period of unprecedented peace and stability that has traveled Europe in late twentieth and early twenty-first century is due to the European Union. It is the one that has generated not only a high level of economic development on the continent, but also a new approach to security based on peaceful settlement of disputes and multilateral international cooperation through shared institutions[10].

This EU Internal Security Strategy introduces a common approach on the response to the threats and challenges that the EU will face in the security field. The major objectives and necessary measures to: combating criminal and terrorist networks, fighting cyber crime, strengthening border security and crisis management will be presented in the following way:

1. About the dismantle of international criminal networks threatening the the Member States have been proposed the following measures: the seizure and the confiscation of proceeds and assets derived from crime (2011), the use of EU Passenger Name Records (2011), monitoring and providing assistance to Member States as regards the control corruption (2011).

2. For the prevention terrorism and combating radicalization and recruitment of Islamic militants, the following measures were taken: developing a policy for the extraction and analysis of financial messaging data within the EU, Finance Tracking Program Terrorist (TFTP EU) (2011), establishment of a common European networks for raising the public awareness about radicalization and the measures to combat the violent extremist propaganda (2011) and strengthening the EU transport security (2011).

3. For the increase of security for citizens and businesses in cybernetic space the following actions were suggested: establishment of a center of EU

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[8] Petre Duțu, *Provocări actuale pentru securitatea europeană*, „Carol I" National Defence University Publishing *House*, Bucharest, 2010, p. 65.
[9] *Ibidem*.
[10] J. Solana, *A secure Europe in a better world*, Thessaloniki European Council, June 20, 2003, http:/www.eu.int./oressdata/EN/reports/76255.pdf, accessed at 10. 09.2012

cybercrime (2013), a network of emergency response teams in case of Informatics (2012), establishing a European early warning system and information exchange - EISAS, (2013).

4. On strengthening the border security the following actions were suggested: establishing the European Border Surveillance System - EUROSUR, (2011), identifying "hot spots" at the external borders (2011), preparation of joint reports on human trafficking, clandestine immigration networks and trafficking of illegal goods (2011).

5. Referring to increasing European crisis management and disaster, the following actions were proposed to be applied: submitting a proposal for the implementation of the solidarity clause (2011), submitting a proposal for a European capacity development response emergency (2011), and defining a risk management (2014).

Conclusions

In conclusion, we consider that the European Security Strategy has an essential role in the assertion of the EU in the international arena.

Due to this document, the European Union has identified the main characteristics of the international security environment, and has defined the strategic objectives and ways to implement them, realizing for the first time in its history, its true own strategic paradigm.

We believe that in order to facilitate the regional cooperation and materialization of political and economic offer for the Black Sea states, it is necessary to create an institutional framework which to dispose of the necessary mechanisms for concerted international effort in order to "defuse" the conflicts and give "a fresh democratic start" for this space.

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