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**Present and Future in the Internal Security Strategy
of the European Union**

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Abstract: Security Strategy of the European Union may be subject to scientific research and can be conducted by specialists from academia (lawyers, criminologists, sociologists) and operational units, able to critically analyze the realities of national security field, to identify causes of the existing disruptions, to expand areas where there is new threat to internal security of Member States and the European community. This article considers the strengths and weaknesses of national security strategy of the European Union and how that can translate into the National Strategy.

Keywords: European Security Strategy; European Government; the Treaty of Lisbon; the EU economic space

The construction, development and consolidation of the European Union were three fundamental stages, which unrolled during 60 years, each time frame being marked by the actions of influent political personalities. On May, 9th, 1950, Robert Schuman, the French ministry of external affairs, launched the project developed by Jean Monet, ment to realize a union of coal and steel between France and Germany.

In April 1951, in Paris, the CECO Treaty is signed (The European Community of Coal and Steel), to which France, Belgium, Germany, Luxemburg, the Lower Countries and Italy are part. In March 1957 the six states sign the Rome treaties, which make up the CEE (the European Economic Community) or the „common market” and EURATOM (the European Atomic Energy Community), treaties that were enforced on the 1st of January, 1958. Therefore, the period 1950 – 1957 was dominated by the **political component** of the complex birth process of the European Union, followed by an **economic component**, essential for the development of basic concepts.

In 1968 customs taxes for industrial products were eradicated and they set a common external tariff, thus uniting the customs of the six founding states. Five years later (January 1973) there takes place the first expansion of the Community: Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom adhered, followed by Greece in 1981, Spain and Portugal in 1986. In November 1989 the Berlin wall falls, generating the unification of Germany.

An important moment for the history of the European Union is the enactment in November 1993 of the Treaty for the European Union, signed at Maastricht, defining the creation projects of the future

unique currency, of an external and security politics, as well as of consolidation of the cooperation in the field of justice and internal affairs.

The most important role in this vast and complex activity of consolidating the edifice of the European Union was played by two grand political figures of the times: **Francois Mitterand** – the French President and **Helmuth Kohl** – the German Chancellor. The two, characterized by tenacity, sobriety and unlimited trying, did not show the cheap charisma of some who, by populist gestures, proclaim themselves European Leaders.

The two did not have anything from Sarkozy or Berlusconi; they used to impress by their own grandeur, focused on reaching the fundamental objectives of the European Union. This is how the expansion of the European Union was possible in January 1995, by adhering of Austria, Finland and Sweden. In May 1999 the Amsterdam Treaty is signed, in which there are provided measures meant to reform the communitary institutions, stop the European influence in the world.

Two years later, in December 2001, the European Council in Laeken takes over a declaration regarding the future of the European Union, with respect to naming a Convention that will write the European Constitution. On January 1st, 2002 the European currency (EURO) is issued, adopted by the 12 member states.

In February 2003 the Nice Treaty is signed, preparing the European Union for the adhering of 10 new states in the next year. At the same time, the Charta of fundamental rights and liberties of man is adopted. In May 2004 ten other states adhered to the European Union: the Czech Republic, Cyprus, Estonia, Letonia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia and Hungary. In October 2004 the chiefs of states and governments of the member states signed the Treaty for a Constitution of the European Union. In the summer of 2005, France and Holland (The Lower Countries) reject, by referendum, the project of the Constitution.

The month of January 2007 marks the adhering of Bulgaria and Romania to the European Union, the number of the member states reaching 27. On December 1st the Lisbon Treaty is taken up, as well as the new Constitution of the European Union.

The juridical European research is preoccupied by the governing model and the institutional architecture of the European Union, as it is configured by the Lisbon Treaty, and deeply influenced, functionally speaking, by the new reality of the European space.

We witness a reality in which there are amplified the query, the decision making of some countries, not understanding the economic and social events produced, the action rout of institutions and individuals. Everything seems to be taken over by crisis, whose causes are still unknown, though its results are perfectly visible in all member states.

On June 1st, 2010, the European Union records a sad record: over 25 million unemployed people, to which we can add almost 5 million European citizens moving from one country to another hoping to find a place to work. Data regarding the demografic structure of the member states of the European Union and their evolution for the next 2 or 3 decades are depressing: the number of retired people is rasing and there is a dramatic decrease of the active work force, capable of invigorating the revenue necessary fot the survival of peoples.

Member states of the European Union are more and more dependant on the energy sources (natural gas and petrol) and mineral resources vital for the high technologies provoked by the fanion states (Germany, France, The United Kingdom, Italy and Holland). The European bank system signals weak

signs and lack of inspiration in the face of an American offensive and of states with an emerging economy: China, Brasil, India, Russia, South Africa - whose philosophy is hard to digest by the European conservatism, in itself hard to define and understand by the elite stuck into over-realistic projects and programs contradicted by the real challenges of the future.

There are great differences in the opinions of member states regarding the model of governing that can guarantee stability and progress. The European Union is more like a **ReUnion** of member states, an orchestra with 27 intruments, where everyone is playing a partiture different than that of the other, because the conductor does not really exist.

Of the 27, 16 wear a badge of the EURO and is trying to tune their instrument how they can better, waiting for a conductor to have the courage of changing the fashion. A first candidature was announced by the French leader Nicolas Szarkozy, on June 1st, 2010. According to *Le Monde*, the Frech president „brings back on first lines his wish to create a cheaf of states and governments from the EURO area forum, with one secretariat, a real governmet for Europe.” The same newspaper reminded that Germany, the most powerful European economy, already rejected similar proposals regarding the creation of a formal entity, ment to coordinate the economic governing of the euro area.

The word *government* leaves us with the impression of a supra-state authority, dictating the economic politics by the unification of the monetary, fiscal and social policies under the form of decisions, mandatory for member states of the Euro Club. If regarding the monetary politics there are decisions already taken at the central level of the Monetary Union, the situation is opposed, almost impossible to solve as far as the fiscal and social systems of the 16 states are concerned, deeply influenced by the political programs of the dominating parties of the nations concerned.

There are huge differences amongst the ideologies promovated today within the member states of the European Union: current political left and right have almost nothing in common with the values from 10 or 20 years ago. The coloured politics, where vigourless and inert concepts of the EU are mingled, fade and kneel in front of programs irrespective of our current ideals. The paradox of the current situation is the fact that the government politics are dictated by the many multinational corporations whose objectives are too far away from the whishes of the people. Between the citizen and the government there is the corporate system which, without caring about the interests of people, influences directly the governmental politics. The corporates are those who buy the votes of the electors, they fake the results of the elections and impose the governmental formulas that assure the success of their business.

Moreover, in all states there functions the „**rotative door system**”; this is a system patented by the USA and taken over by the European states, in which the government takes over the most representative corporate characters in the world of business, names ministers, states secretaries, councillors, etc. These persons serve the interests of those who sent them into governments, assuring them successful businesses (public contracts, customs tax exempts and fiscal facilities, uzurping justice and law enforcement authorities). After the contaminated governments have left, the undersigned characters come back to the corporations areal, on well paid positions, assuring by their network of relations the continuation of own business prosperity.

Such important examples are in all states: **in Italy**, *Berlusconi* came into power from the area of “*big business*” through the rotative door. He temporarily left the government and came back in business, for him to come back as Prime minister of an Italy shook by scandals.

In France, *Nicolas Sarkozy* was powered and maintained in the political area by the big barrons of the French corporations (for details: magazine „Lumea” – (The world), no. 8 / 2009, article „Sarkozy’s Secrets”, pages 58 to 67).

In Romania, the most important political figures (reference years 2008 - 2010) were taken over thorough the rotative door by the business medium (*Berceanu, Videanu, Udrea, Vlădescu, Pogea, Tăriceanu, Ionuț Popescu, Oprea, Plăcintă, Ridzi* etc), when leaving the functions they had occupied before that.

In Germany, the ex-chancellor *Gerhard Schorder* was taken over from the high political function by the world of business in the giant Gazprom, whom he served impeccably in the period of his ministeriate.

In England, the ex-Prime minister *Tony Blair*, sustained by the big corporate finance for occupying his political dignity, was saved by the rotative door, nowadays being the representative of those companies who unroll impressive international businesses.

Robert Skidelsky, member of the Chamber of Lords, an economy professor at the Warwick University in Great Britain, was recently saying (2010) that *„the political elite perceives the EU like a pole in a multipolar world. But what is Europe? It is less than a federation, more than a confederation, with no gravity center or strictly limited borders. Without an internal coherence or an external configuration, Europe is a little bit more than a geografic expression.”*

The European political elite is trying to understand if and why do the, *Chinese capitalism*’ and *American socialism*’ exist, but refuses to define what type of society it is buiding today in Europe and what are the real threats to the security of the EU.

The European political elite supports the direct aggressive offensive of the Russian mafia to the economic scenery of the most powerful European states, but more likely in its essential components of economies such as Romana, Bulgaria, the Czeck republic, Hungary, Slovakia, etc. Russia is developing nowadays a partnership with the EU (each year there takes place the Russia – EU summit), but the most profitable contacts are the bilaterall ones: with France and Germany.

In these circumstances, the **Internal Security Strategy of the European Union** is a document with a crucial importance, which needs to be analised in the integrating context of cruel realities which need to be understood by every state, but in the context of future threats and challenges, too.

In other words, the Strategy needs permanent reconfiguring and reshaping, taking into consideration the conclusions and opinions formulated by prestigious analysis and diagnosis organisms, as well as personalities with a recognized competence in the matter of setting the characteristics of the world we live in.

In the book „The World in 2010 – a schetch of the global future presented by the National Information Council of the USA”, (Cartier Publishing House, 2008) the following ideas are presented as *„new challenges for governing”*:

- despite the fact that the **nation-state** will go on being a dominant of the global order, the economic and globalization dissimination of technologies, especially that of information, will generate tesnions grave enough between governments. The capacity to governs will get even more complicated;
- **the institutional system at an international and regional levels** is going through a difficult stage, being overwhelmed by the manifestation and effects of global problems: those of organizaed crime, terrorism and mass destruction arms proliferation. We face a system created decades ago (UNO, MIF,

World Bank, OSCE, the European Union, the Council of Europe, etc) which risks to become obsolete unless they adapt to the deep changes taking place in the global system;

- by the year 2020 there is prospect of extinction of the fear of insecurity, generated by the huge economic, cultural and political convulsions. Weak governments, economies left behind, religious extremism and the increase in the number of youngsters will create the perfect conditions for internal conflicts within certain states or regions;
- as far as **international terrorism** is concerned, it is possible that by the year 2020, Al-Qaeda be replaced by other Islamic extremist groups, which can merge with local sepparatist movements. Terrorists can obtain biologic agents or, less probably, nuclear devices, each of them capable of producing mass dezasters. Bioterrorism can be the instrument at hand to small groups, better informed and well organized. There are taken into consideration the cybernetic terrorist attacks, which can generate the blocking of information networks and grave fizical damages to informatics systems;
- **the economic turmoil** can get disseminated and can affect some international relations. In the opinion of some specialists, there can take place some sudden switches of capital movements, and the international financial mechanisms will not be able to anticipate and, obviously, find a remedy for severe crisis and huge social raptures;
- nations will deal with serious challenges for the field of suveillance, control and **sensitive technologies interdiction**. Nation-states will not be able to keep control over these technologies which will be able to generate tensions created by the competition for acces to the recent discoveries: research in the field of stem cells, the DNA signature, genetic vaccines, the genes replacement therapy;
- the change of geostrategic frames will shape the **organized crime activity** at a global level for the next 15 years. Organized crime will prosper in states rich in resources going through important political and economical transformations, such as China, India, Brasil, Nigeria. Some syndicates of organized crime will make up large alliances, trying to corrupt leaders from the unstable states, fragile from an economical point of view and declining, to force themselves into banks and companies with problems, use the informatics technologies and cooperate with insurgent in order to control important geografic areas. Organized crime prospers in countries where governments are weak, vulnerable to corruption, incapable of applying the law equally;
- The raltionship between terrorists and organized crime will go on existing especially in the field of business, meaning that terrorist will call upon the criminal groups to obtain fale documents, smuggled arms, or assistance for clandestine travellers.

In another book, the „Challenges of the future” (Polirom Publishing House, 2010) James Canton formulates the following global prognosis:

- one of the most important business opportunities in the world will be the operation of remaking the national ballance, states and companies investments reaching hundreds of billions of dollars ;
- numerous organizations (including criminal) will make fortunes out of fields such as waste management, climate control, meteorological, materials and regenerable materials;
- among the **factors that will have an influence over globalization** there are the energy prices and availability of energetic resources; tendencies of terrorism and organized crime; ethnic conflicts among nations and between nations; respecting law reign and human rights; mass

- destruction arms proliferation; the degrading of environment;
- **the five wars of globalization** will be terrorism, organized crime, drug trafficking, forgery and poverty;
 - **barriers in the way of globalization** will be the high unemployment rate, global terrorism, commerce barriers, local stagnating economies, threats to energy and climate, authoritarianism, not respecting the state of right, controlled media, wars, a weak education and health levels, anticonsumers politics;
 - **poverty** generates and amplifies conflicts, criminality and terrorism. In the analysis of this equation, one has to have in mind the following:
 - half of the globe population lives on less than 2 dollars per day; over 1 billion people suffer from malnutrition;
 - in poor countries, Muslim radical organizations offer schooling, food and free medical assistance in the exchange for training future terrorists;
 - organized crime, drug trafficking and terrorist networks exploit the poor war zones in Columbia, Somalia, Ceceny, Bosnia;
 - terrorist networks recruit their members from the poor population of nations such as Malaysia, Irak, Indonezia, Pakistan, Afganistan
 - **the seven tendencies of the security of the future are:**
 - the risk for **bioterrorism** is high. Arms are invisible, silent, easy to transport, difficult to detect and capable of being fast spread among civilian population;
 - dirty bombs: nuclear devices used against civil population;
 - ciber terrorist attacks speculating the integrate connections between essential services, commerce, finance, communications, food supplies, transportation, energy and health;
 - organized crime will become more and more sofisticated, more dangerous, more dependant on high level technology and more profitable;
 - the identity of civil and natural persons will be an extremely valuable merchandise, which will be easily accesible for buying and selling;
 - the future will be dominated by video surveillance, controlled data bases, satellites and biometric systems;
 - the inssurance of personal safety market will evolve.
 - **the seven methods used for identity theft:**
 - **auto piracy.** Hackers create the virtual wireless networks that people use to connet to the Internet while driving. Then they use those networks to steal personal information;
 - **phising bank systems.** Hackers make duplicates of bank systems for accessing banking information of persons and corporations;
 - **creating PCDs (digitally constructed personalities),** used by the hackers to be taken for account holders, in order to get access to funds in those accounts;
 - **donating identity documents.** Hackers make digital clones of real persons using stolen

identities and manage global business, open accounts, transfer funds, make transactions, obtain loans, disappear with the stolen money;

- **destruction of data** of persons or corporations and making new data bases in order to create new identities used in criminal activities;
- using **high technologies** by criminals who create secret bank portals, or for stock exchange and networks of currency transactions and use in big fraudulent businesses, without being caught;
- **usign nanobots** with nanoantennas in spying anyone for ultrasecret data and information.

Identity theft is the most spread crime in the USA (annually, almost 10 billion victims) and developed European states.

The resources that those who steal identities exploit are: medical charts, vehicle and maritime transport registration numbers, file piracy, credit history, social security numbers, identity documents and domicile documents, personal information, data regarding property transfers, professional diplomas, online hospitalized patients medical charts, registered voting data, online medical receipts, listening phonecalls via Internet with miniature devices, financial information on persons and companies.

Another major threat is piracy (it is estimated that more than 15% from the brand products will be forged, at a quality higher than the original one). Piracy fuels the organized crime syndicates, drug traffickers and terrorists. Piracy has become a capital source for the world of organized crime.

The Internal Security Strategy is building and rebuilding permanently considering the results of solid research activities on the European legislation of member states, as well as on the institutions and structures invested with attributions in law enforcement, and on procedures and actual actions used for applying strategic objectives.

The scientific research can be realized by specialists in the academic environment (jurists, criminologists, sociologists) and in the medium of operative institutions, capable of critically analysing the realities of the internal security strategy environment, identifying the causes of existing malfunctions, extending the fields in which new treats to the internal security of the EU and member states move.

By points, the scientific research has to take place this way:

At a legislative level, studies will be oriented in order to:

- elaborate the normative documents projects covering the aspects unregulated regarding the incrimination as offences of deeds which imply a social danger level (terrorism, drug trafficking, informatics, trafficking in human beings, money laundering, organized criminality);
- cutting off from legislation overdue regulations;
- coding the specific regulations of the Internal Security Strategy, by including in the Criminal Code the crimes mentioned in special laws with criminal regulations (money laundering, informatics, corruption, etc);
- harmonizing the legislation in member states with that of the EU;
- bettering the drafting of normative documents.

At the level of **specialized institutions and structures**, for enforcing the Internal Security Strategy, the research will focus on:

- revising their internal organization system, by eliminating the useless components, deeply bureaucratic and grand consumers of human resources and material spending. The thorough study of similar institutions in other states can offer efficient solutions in the matter;
- building up new specialized compartments, corresponding to the structures existing in other member states;
- defining with a maximum precision, precisely, the attributions and competence of institutions and specialized structures in the fields shown in the Strategy;
- As far as the procedures for enforcing legislation is concerned, the scientific research has to be concerned with:
 - making up proposals for modernising the criminal and administrative procedures, by inserting clear dispositions regarding the probatory system and the procedure of designing the precursor documents for beginning the criminal investigation;
 - bettering the strategic analysis capacity, of gathering and treating the information;
 - revising the cooperation procedures and methods between the components of the law enforcement „chain”;
 - harmonising the cooperation procedures between the national and European structures;
 - integrating the national procedures within the European juridical frame regarding the electronic evidence;
 - identifying new procedures with respect to common investigation instruments, techniques and interrogation in complex cases;
 - identifying new horizons of developing research in the field of criminalistic techniques and investigation methods of IT crimes;
 - defining the victim identification procedures and protection.

The fields viewed by the Internal Security Strategy of the EU are so complex and dynamic that a successful enforcing can only be made without the help of information services, which, traditionally, are not included in the category of law enforcement. In such a situation, the problem refers to the necessity and possibility of articulating the actions of intelligence services in every member state in the national law enforcement structures. The information services in every member state are focused on assuring the national security of each state, and their disponibility to exchange intelligence is reduced. It is hard to believe that we will have a European Intelligence Agency that will dedicate itself to the internal and external security of the European Union.

The actual crisis situation that the EU has been facing for two years, lately becoming amplified in Greece, Romania, Spain, Portugal, Italy, proves us clearly that the EU institutions cannot and will not involve in the solving of problems. Every state has to do it for itself, not to ask for help from the EU, nor the MIF. Every state uses its intelligence services to the interest of its own national security, with the interest of knowing the weaknesses of other states and exploit them to their interest; French secret service have gathered intelligence about the sudden brake down of the US dollar. The information was only used by France, financial institutions getting huge profit. The information was not shared to the

other member states. In such a situation, the intelligence gathering activity meant to prevent and repress criminality in all fields of the Security Strategy has to be organized and unrolled by the law enforcement structures.

From this point of view, every member state adopted its own model, conformable with its internal legislation. The intelligence component of the law enforcement structures is assimilated to the police structures in all member states (police, border police, customs, financial guard, fiscal authority, the gendarmerie, carabinieri, civil guard, etc). Moreover, in every state there functions the National Intelligence Community, articulated on an own protection strategy of the national security.

Richard Aldrich states that *„the secret services find it hard to exchange intelligence at a transborder level in a rhythm that is comparable to the activities of their foes. This is due to the fact that secret services do not like to share intelligence, other than bilaterally. There are lots of reasons to the support of this practice, including source protection.”*

Essential to the revising of the conception of cooperation between the information service on the one hand and the structures of law enforcement, on the other, is the true conception according to which information related to many of the problems of globalization are not necessarily secret.

The economic-financial criminality, money laundering, illegal drug trafficking, trafficking in human beings, trafficking in arms, organized crime in the field of IT or payment methods, these are fields that can be discussed more openly, information on these appearing daily in press. It is said that some journalists are excellent information officers, with an essential luggage of knowledge and aptitudes, capable of infiltrating in apparently inaccessible areas.

The paradox is that the intelligence structures do not use this big reservoir of information, one of the explanations being that bureaucracy is suffocating, and the performance of the intelligence officers cannot be counted by the effect, result, of their final operations. It is appropriate to say that intelligence services are unidirectional: terrorism, with all its forms, is the fundamental target, the most important threat for these services. The rest of the threats does not matter any more, them being in the category of „normal". Only, if organized crime finances terrorist groups, intelligence services are only interested in this kind of activity iff the false money are used in connection to these.

The logical question formulated by people who are not part of the academic medium refers to one simple thing: what information did the great power intelligence services have, devastated by the financial crisis, regarding this ravishing phenomenon which continues to prolong its effects years after the de-click? What information existed about the clash of America after 2001? What information did the secret service have in all EU member states about the real configuration of the great powers about the fraudulent powers which actually unrolled in all European countries between 2000 and 2010?

What is the intelligence potential the great banks have regarding the capital market, in investment funds and speculation funds, potential that will understand the big fraudulent schemes applied to the capitalist economy? In these situations, the problem is not the „admittance”, but the „misunderstanding”. A lot of intelligence services receive, collect and receive information they do not understand, due to the simple fact that they do not view the system they exist in and due to the fact that, many times, they receive information vital for a field, that they do not send to those who have the capacity of understanding properly.

There is a difference of philosophy between the secret service and the *investigative-operative-intelligence components* of the law enforcement structures. The secret service claim a statute by far superior to the other: they claim to belong to a higher world, that they are suppliers of data,

information and analysis exclusive for presidential peaks and government officials. In other words, they do not step down to the cases of petty crime, which come to the competence of police and daily routine. Sick with secrecy and, *compartmentcy*, lacking imagination and creativity, the secret service enjoy the command and need of the internal political figures, as well as to one or the other of the masters of the world (the USA, Russia, China).

Pumping up such an attitude, often mingled with disregard and shown superiority, was favoured by the favourable access to information coming from technical sources, considered infallible, that they were not able to value with visible results.

Our secret services are suffering also from the disease of inherent superiority (obviously false) compared to the other components of national security.

The big problem of the system is that of transforming the information into evidence.

Then there is the rush for information: the leader is asking for information, irrespective of where they come from, unimportant if they are credible or not.

The leaders of intelligence services invent, on order, targets that they need to have the file of (mere, unimportant papers). We have to admit the fact that the Secret Intelligence Service are too much subordinate to the political, respectively to the chief of state or government (respectively of the constitutional regime of states), with a weak disponibility of cooperating with law enforcement authorities.

In all, or almost all, Occidental states, a person, a group of persons, a corporation or criminal entity is/are surveilled simultaneously by all (2-3-4) intelligence services of that particular state, without one knowing exactly what the other service is doing.

Starting with December 2003, *Markus Ederer*, deputy director of the Analysis Department of the German Intelligence, BND, was saying openly: „*the EU member states have identified the main threats to the Security Strategy of the EU: international terrorism, mass destruction arms, destabilized states, regional conflicts and organized crime*”. He adds that „*this analysis of the threats which assign transborder challenges and asimetric threats means that the intelligence services modernize and radically change the operating way*”.

Untill this change takes place, there is a long way ahead.

The difficulty of modernizing and changing the answer given by authorities in the face of future challenges is due to the insufficient receptivity of authorities faced with the prognosis formulated by specialists and analysts.

To those mentioned before we add *Jacques Attali*, already famous as a futurist, who, in his book „*Short History of Future*” (Polirom, 2007) sets up some fundamental ideas that the future will be built on:

- in the next two decades, the EU will not be more than a simple common space including the 27 member states, some other states from the Ex-Yugoslavia, and, probably, Turkey and Moldavia;
- the EU will consolidate with great effort its political, social and military integrated institutions, continuing to have serious problems in modernizing the tertiary studies system, revigorate innovation and scientific research, as well as implementing the some integrated politics into the matter of immigration.
- the EU economy is in decline: the competition is declining, the dinamism is slowing down, the

population is growing old. Dominant will be the insurance and entertainment industries. The insurance companies and those covering financial markets risk will set up private security services, whose foremost duty will be that of plant, consumers and employees surveillance. These companies will spend important amounts on modelling the public opinion and on fidelizing clients: they have to respect certain norms, buy surveillance products. The entertainment industries (turism, cinema, TV, music, sport, live shows, games) are and will become the first industries with respect to the time of consuming programs and services they offer. These two industries (insurance and entertaining) generate maintain illegal activities: the racketeering is the criminal shape of insurance; the sex commerce and drugs are the criminal forms of entertaining.

- banks and financial institutions will allot themselves with potential world and European companies that will adopt and impose rules applicable in all states. At present, the Bank for International Regulations in Basel – Switzerland has the mission of convoking monthly the presidents of all central banks in the world, to different training courses regarding the application of control rules with respect to the origins of capital, in order to fight more efficiently the pirat economies.

In every society there is a criminal organization functioning, of mafiot type, with gangs of mobsters and terrorist groups which are migled within the social layers and with a sole purpose of influencing and weakening state authority. We will face the existence of ruined states, in which corruption ends up neutralizing the action of law enforcement structures.

In the construction and reconstruction of security strategies, both at the level of the EU, and that of every state, we have to notice permanently, deeply, the phenomena that take place in our society.

According to *Fareed Zakaria* („The future of Freedom”, 2009): „*what is really new and distinct in the nowadays capitalism, is not the fact that it is global, informational or technological, but the fact that it is democratic. The democratization of capitalism generatde profound changes in the social structure of nations: the economic power, detained for centuries by small groups of business people, moved downwards, to the basis*”.

One of the fundamental characteristics of modern society is the democratization of violence, meaning that the state is no longer the sole user of legitimate force in the society. Governments are the target of terrorists, but state authority is weakened by the powerful positions of capital markets, private companies, transnational corporations, local governments, nongovernmental organizations, organized crime structures. The most obvious evidence of states is found in the aggressive forms of drug trafficking, free movement of persons, capitals and arms in the whole world.

What we are discussing is the capacity of states and institutions of the EU to conceive and apply substance reforms, granting a real security of them, on every component: economic, financial, societal, military, ecologic.

It is worth reflecting on the thoughts written by *Andrei Plesu* in the article „*European Union and Rapture*”, published in the *Adevarul* newspaper, on May 26th, 2010: „in the May 17th number, *Der Spiegel* publishes an essay of the Dutch writer Leon de Winter, entitled *Plead for the unmaking of the euro currency*. Two weeks before, the same magazine had on the first page a terrifying formula: *Euroland burning. A continent on its way to bankruftcy*. Until some time ago, Europe was living the deaf conflict of the countries not yet members of the Union (marked by the feeling of exclusion) and member states. Now we are dealing with a more and more vocal intra-European conflict: the indulgence of new members vs. the exasperated arrogance of old members. Between the est and the west there was a new scindation: the economic efficiency. But there comes at the horizon the rapture

between the north and the south. The ex-Spanish Prime Minister, Jose Mária Aznar, was soon crying for the fact that the countries of the European septentrion are dictating economical-financial solutions to the meridionals. Spain and Greece have to conform themselves to some external indications, not necessary in accordance with their real data, and not necessary productive. In his turn, the German tax payer, does not understand why he has to take money out of his pocket to finance the 14 anual salaries of the Greeks, the bonus for punctuality when coming to work, or the early retirement for the thank of a free time bonus at certain convenient ages. The traditional European nucleus has of course, reasons to be bored of the problems created by the more boeme countries, but that does not mean that he always holds the infailible recepy of reform and progress.

Joseph Stiglitz, laureate of the Nobel price for economy, thinks that the austerity measures anticipated by the EU as a therapy for the crisis are not only inefficient, but directly dangerous. What is there to be done? Will we end up, sooner or later, to give up on the unique currency? (despite the optimistic evaluation, though not very convincing, of the permanent president of the EU Council, Mr. Herman Van Rompuy). Will we come back to the more realistic, more functional regulations of the Common Market? Do we have to ask ourselves if the idea of the United Europe happens to be a utopic one? Or was it - just like communism – badly put into practice? What is certain, is that the danger of unification goes a long way of dissolution at present.

The rational marriage seems to be followed by a passinal divorce. Under the thin layer of the common house, threatening cracks are foreseen. If we had enough time we should ask again, maturely, about the fundamentals. What is it that unites us, in fact? Do we really have common grounds? Are we all living by the same stylistic matrix? Is Europe more than a geografic unity? The answer to these questions had in fact to forestand the technicalities of the grand administrative, economic, and political programme of integration. Unfortunately, experts do not have time to make philosophy, they do not cover themselves into romantic-speculative layers. They are practical people, determined and action-driven. And if sometimes they say big words or sublime frases, it is just for the sake of discourse seasoning with ornamental sweet talking. In Romania, things are at least, clearer: it seems that we do not have technocrats, or filosofers. And if we do, we keep them safe. Just in case. But this opportunity never comes."

In our opinion, the Internal Security Strategy of Romania has to be modernized and adapted to the actual context of our country within the European Union.

Romania is nowadays a ruined state, a stranded state, a captive state (this means a state in which the political clientelle captures all the public funds, makes justice inopoperative and neutralizes the action of law enforcement organs.)

Organs who were meant to fight organized criminality (fraud, smuggling, drug trafficking, embezzlement, financial fraud, theft and aggression of public funds) they all stand in a state of unreal waiting, in a state of levitation, in a state of total lack of intervention. All these organs are politized and corrupt, are kneeled by the political power and organized crime. They got *deprofessionalized* and are at the command of political and organized criminality. The police, Financial Guard, the customs, the Finance Agency and some other institutions find out from the TV that *„smuggling is a crime by which organized crime is maintained.”* This TV announcement represents the biggest offence brought to public institutions. Is it now that those who made this announcement learnt that smuggling actions are crimes? Is it now that government officials find that fraud is a phenomenon visible at all pace?

The solution is a simple one: putting all law enforcement agencies behind the political and making them professional. It is only this way that these institutions can integrate in the complex action of national security, in its essential components: economic security and financial security.

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