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How Does Globalization Affect the National Security?

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Abstract: Globalization as a process of integration of national economies has led to the creation of a single world economic system. The signs of globalization have appeared before the First World War, in fact, globalization is produced not only on the economic aspect, but also the cultural one (it tends to interweave and even standardize the material and spiritual culture of mankind) and informational one caused by the Internet. The globalization is the most dynamic and broader geopolitical process in the contemporary world. Among its most visible effects it includes the gradual erosion of the pivotal concepts of geopolitics, such as border, territoriality or sphere of influence, increasing the role of international policy actors - international organizations and transnational companies - to the detriment of states; these phenomena are accompanied also by the revision of ideas concerning sovereignty, nation-state and nation. Within just two decades, "the world order" has undergone considerable changes. The bipolar international system during the Cold War has become one pole with the collapse of the Soviet Union. But here, now, the world is again changing. New powers are rising, including Russia which is in a recovery of form, an emerging multipolar world is increasingly visible. All these mutations did not remain without effect on the geopolitical framework. The powers redefine their areas of influence, new geopolitical objectives gain priority on the states' agenda. We therefore consider that it is necessary a deep analysis on how the new challenges arising from globalization tend to crystallize in the international security environment, in general, and in Romania in particular. Along with Romania, both NATO and the European Union become a regional dimension in the area of influence of Romania.

Keywords: globalization; concepts of geopolitics; geopolitical framework; European Union

1. Conceptual Considerations

Within only two decades, the "world order" has undergone considerable changes. Bipolar international system of the Cold War has become unipolar with the collapse of the Soviet Union. But, now, the world is again changing. New powers are rising, including Russia which is in a recovery of form, a multi-polar world is emerging more clearly. All these mutations have effects from the geopolitical point of view. The Great Powers redefine their areas of influence, new geopolitical objectives gain high priority on the states' agenda. Therefore we consider appropriate an analysis on how the new challenges arising from globalization process tend to crystallize in the international security environment in general and in Romania in particular. With Romania, both NATO and the European Union take a regional dimension in the area of influence of Romania.

The National Security should be seen as being related organically to the state, as distinct political and administrative entity. When we analyze the concept of national security we should start with the links that are between the internal and international dynamics of the state, because the way in which the state relates to the two functions is performed and it depends on the security of the state in question.

In the specialized literature, in defining the state, most views converge to a state model defining which has three components: *the idea of state, the physical basis of the state and the institutional expression of the state*. What we need to emphasize is that each of the three components represent, individually, security objectives. Meanwhile, their connections represent another main research direction for national security.

The national security remains, even in the context of early XXIst century, an essential attribute of national state, with extensive connections in sub-regional, regional and international environment. Intrinsic links between the national security and other types of security result also from the fact that the threats and challenges of the XXIst century no longer address only to the national segment, but to the entire international community, which causes the appearance of some security structures at all levels in order to manage the crises that arise at some point in the international domain.

The globalization – integration process of national economies - leads to the creation of a single world economic system. The signs of globalization have already appeared before the First World War. In fact, the globalization does not occur only at the economic level, but also the cultural (intertwining tendency and even standardizing the material and spiritual culture of mankind) and the information one, as well as the one caused by the Internet. The globalization is the most dynamic and broader geopolitical process in the contemporary world. Among its most visible effects include gradual erosion of the pivotal concepts of geopolitics, such as borders, territoriality or sphere of influence, increase of the role of international policy actors - international organizations and transnational companies - to the detriment of states, phenomena accompanied by the revision of ideas on sovereignty, the nation-state and nation. (Oleg, 2006, p. 110)

2. Globalization - Theoretical and Practical Interpretations

What is globalization? If we want to define globalization as its extent or scope of development we could say that it resembles to a process of change (increase). In this way the local, national or regional processes (activities) increase, therefore they become global. Thus we are witnessing a phenomenon of large-scale due to which the human society is united and works as one community. As globalization process, it involves the union of societies based on rules pertaining to economic, trade, investment, financial aspects, capital movements, labor migration, especially the "brain" of underdeveloped countries to industrialized countries. In a new context, as the beginning of XXIst century, the globalization process takes on special meanings. In terms of geo-strategic changes we are witnessing some essential changes. Although the term *globalization* is not new in specialized literature, it has acquired new dimensions in the current geostrategic context.

We will try, without being excessive in the many approaches, to define globalization as a global contemporary process from several points of view. Thus, a first sense, *“by this term we can understand the global financial markets development, the growth of transnational corporations, and their increasing domination over the national economies”*. (Frunzeti, 2009, p. 122) In his work "Geostrategy", Teodor Frunzeti shows that the IMF sense, globalization represents *“the increasing international integration of markets, for goods, services and capital.”*

Other authors consider that globalization is *“one of the major political achievements of the late twentieth century, having as movement forces the costs that continuously decrease of communication and transport, transforming into producers and consumers billions of inhabitants of the planet, but also the tendency to adopt the principles of market economy all over the world. But in spite of low cost*

communications and access to information, nothing would have taken place without the globalization of economic liberalism that took place over the past 30 years." (Bonciu & Baicu, 2010, p. 47)

The authors Ioan și Sergiu Geantă, in their work, "Globalization - implications on national security" on page 9, assessing that *"the term - globalization - a process described multi-casual, which results in the events that take place in some parts of the globe has increasingly large repercussions on societies and issues from any part of the world. Globalization is the modern term used to describe the changes in society and in the global economy; it describes the growth of trade and investments due to the fall of barriers and interdependence between states. In the economic context it is often defined as the almost exclusive reference to the effects of trade and especially trade liberalization or free trade. Globalization is a system or a complex phenomenon, sometimes ambivalent, even contradictory, which was viewed and analyzed differently by those who have assumed this risk or this responsibility."* (Geantă & Geantă, 2009, p. 9) Geantă, in the same paper, presents globalization as a very commonly used term to which we assign many meanings. By this we may understand the development of global financial markets, the growth of transnational corporations and their increasing domination over the national economies. Most problems that people associate with globalization, including market values penetration in those areas to which they traditionally do not belong, they can be attributed to these phenomena.

Also, globalization, *"can also be defined as a set of structures and economic, social, technological, political and cultural processes that arise from the changing nature of production, consumption and trade of goods. There have been many changes in the global economy, otherwise we may consider globalization as a result of the creation of the world market."* (Frunzeti, 2009, p. 122)

At the same time globalization *"is the intensification process of connecting world markets and affairs. This process has accelerated dramatically in the last two decades as technological progress makes easier moving people, communication, and international affairs. The two major guiding forces of globalization are the progress of communications and Internet development. Globalization reduces the relevance of borders between states, at least in terms of economic processes, in particular trade."* (Geantă & Geantă, 2009, p. 13) The reality demonstrates that transnational companies are the main factor of globalization of world economy. *"In an attempt to synthesize the impact of transnational corporations (TNCs) on the world economy, we can mention the following:*

- *two thirds of world trade is carried out through the top 500 TNCs; therefore, it remains only a third of world trade that should be conducted according to the classical theories of trade, at market prices;*
- *40% of world trade that TNCs controls is, in fact, the intra-firm trade;*
- *The income of the top 200 corporations in the world amounts to 31.2% of world GDP;*
- *TNCs have 90% of worldwide technology licensing;*
- *Among the top world 100 economies, 51 are transnational corporations;*
- *The cumulative revenues of General Motors, and Ford exceed the aggregate GDP of all countries in sub-Saharan Africa; the income of the first six Japanese corporations equals the combined GDP of Latin America, the top 10 corporations in the world have higher incomes than the less developed 100 countries put together."* (Voinea, 2007, p. 21)

Professor Liviu Voinea in one of his papers, *"Transnational corporations and the global capitalism"*, concerning the aggregate value of assets, shows that at the level of the most important transnational corporations 100 is of 8,000 billion dollars, half of which are assets abroad (outside the country of origin). Cumulative annual sales volume of these 100 corporations is of 5,500 billion (for comparison

this is 60 times higher than Romania's GDP per year), out of which more than half (3,000 billion) are sales abroad. Also, the 100 largest transnational corporations have together 14.6 million employees, of which almost half (7.2 million) are abroad. The same author says that among the most powerful corporations around the world, four are American, four are European, one is mixed and one is Japanese. The top 100 corporations, 50 are European and 25 American. The largest corporation in the world works in electrical and electronic equipment industry, but in the top 10, 4 are in oil industry and 3 are corporations in the automotive industry. Among the top 100 corporations, 11 are in the automotive industry, 10 in the oil industry and of 9 are in the electrical and electronic equipment industry. It is also remarkable, the rise of transnational corporations in the recently privatized services such as telecommunications, utilities, and postal services - which together represent almost 20% of the top of 100 transnational corporations. Interesting examples that come to demonstrate, whether it was the case, how widespread the phenomenon of globalization has become today.

3. Romania in the Context of Globalization

Currently one can see that the globalization process in Romania has several consequences, namely: *positive consequences* referring to the geopolitical and strategic position that Romania has taken at the EU borders, in the Northern Balkan Peninsula, in Southeastern Central Europe, in the Wider Black Sea Area. As a positive consequence it must be noticed also the need for foreign capital, Romania being unable to produce this capital from internal sources. The globalization process in Romania has also negative consequences, that we may call them also risks. The Romania's role in the context of NATO member country, involves those risks that any member of an Alliance assumes when it fights against terrorism. There are other economic risks, which involve a struggle between business partners extremely powerful and skilful, on one hand, and on the other the states that have just embarked on the path of European integration. Globalization imposes a series of changes in the life of nations. We witness the dismantling of borders (Schengen space countries), new management supra-state structures such as the European Parliament, the European Council. Also, we more often encounter, right now in Romania, as the role of national financial institutions is taken more often by the IMF and World Bank. Still the globalization is "to blame" in Europe for the abolition of national currencies and the euro changeover (see the countries in Euro Area).

An important role can be attributed to globalization in reducing the role of national armies in favor of NATO. You should not comprehend that the national security elements of every state will disappear. But certainly they will resize towards a decrease, taking also into account the advantage of a collective military organization, it is more efficient and easier to support financially. Gathered together, these effects of the current process of globalization come to show us gradually that the nation state loses the role to which we were accustomed. Our lives, slowly but surely, will change as the world that we live in. Our country will suffer major changes. Romania will have to fight hard to impose its compelling values, such as language, culture, traditions, history for centuries. Note a very important aspect, namely that the cultural resistance of a state is not *anti-globalization*. The resistance through culture of a state means its fight for *denationalization*. From this viewpoint we have many examples in Europe: UK, Germany and especially France.

Willy-nilly, Romania entered in a process of modernization. Integration in Europe is certainly a long process. Some experts in the field "see" Romania as a curtain of globalization. It is almost certain that, in case the country fails to evolve rapidly in all areas, it will remain in an area that it increasingly takes shape. This is an area which is increasingly spoken of, a lower class area, much different from the

Western Europe countries. It is rightly said that globalization makes the strong stronger and the weak weaker.

Globalization can be compared with gravity – it should be accepted as a "physical" phenomenon that it is pointless to try to repeal or avoid: but you have to necessarily understand it, in terms of causes and effects in alike. And to use it without letting it destroy you. Especially for small nations, as it is the case of Romania, understanding this phenomenon and the action in the meaning of "aikido" - use his power and do not let it crush you – it will make the difference between losers and winners. (Chirovici, 2001, p. 125) Currently, Romania and its areas of interest face about the same political, economic, social and military risks and threats, capable of endangering national security of Romania: the regional instability, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, international terrorism structured in cross-border networks, dissemination of mass destruction weapons and related production technologies; transnational organized crime, ineffective governance. In this context, although the danger of a major direct armed confrontation has disappeared, in the national security equation there are maintained sufficiently other traditional security risks, such as ethnic conflicts that erupted in the ex-Yugoslav area and there have appeared a number of political, economic or other nature difficulties generated by the transition or crisis process that occurs globally. Terrorist acts at the most individualistic level to an advanced organizational level, similar to a military organization, brought mankind, and therefore the security environment, in a particular dangerous state. The terrorism, organized in cross-border networks are a particularly serious threat to the international life, forcing the entire world to face an unprecedented situation: its splitting, thus weakening the global stability. These phenomena and processes have increased the complexity of the relationship between internal and external problems, which further complicates the way to identify the causes and methods of "treatment" of negative developments in the security environment. (Stan, 2008, pp. 28-29)

For the coming 20-25 years the threats sources to security, as areas of endeavor, will maintain their currency, but they will have a more complex nature. Characteristic to their evolution it will be, along with the already known forms of endeavor, there will be new ones, as a result of the changes in the security environment that will take place on the economic, social, political, military, etc. background, throughout the world. Romania must face these challenges as well, which, by its geopolitical position, can cause significant changes in the expression of regional and international security organizations. We agree with the idea that in the current year the risks, threats, and vulnerabilities to security have a different degree of awareness in the world countries, in the very same area. There are sensibilities generated by the open historical issues, the level of economic development, military power, hegemonic ambitions, basic national interests, the membership quality or not a functional military alliance give perceptions new national or group meanings, nuances and particularities.¹ Thus, the national security can be provided either by reducing vulnerability or by preventing or reducing threats. This determines the orientation of national security strategy, which can focus inward, trying to reduce the vulnerabilities of state or outward, allocating forces and means to act directly on the sources of threat.

4. Global Measurements on Regional Security, Threats, and Causes

Globalization as a process of worldwide level has taken proportions, with all the advantages and disadvantages. It takes the form of dispatch in areas directly or indirectly linked of the evolution of human society in general and each individual in particular. Do we actually know who are the ones that

¹ According to http://cssas.unap.ro/ro/pdf_studii/amenintari_la_adresa_securitatii.pdf

win and who lose from and because of globalization? The gain may be that by extending this process, barriers and limitations of traffic rights between countries and continents disappear, thus the movement of people is much easier. The losses due to globalization we might register as follows: a massive increase of serious disease; the lack of controls in different countries and continents have caused the high level of international crime; the risk existence of infiltration of those that form hidden cells infiltration of world terrorism; making vulnerable the security environment, due to different social manifestations.

We consider it appropriate to treat globalization and its influence on state security, especially at the global level of the society. The interdependence of states in the military domain comes as long distance networks, involving the threat or use of force pledge. With the end of Cold War we see an intensification of contacts and complex interconnections between groups which were previously hostile nations. Some treaties / alliances disappear (Warsaw Treaty); new ones form or others expand during the Cold War (NATO). New alliances are formed, the old ones reshape, all in order to face the new challenges and threats to the national security or world peace, in the new environment created by the growing interdependence among nations. The states adopt new measures, they re-establish their security policies towards the formation of alliances, shifting towards integration into new or restructured old alliance to counter the new threats of the globalization era, which no longer are exclusively and can be addressed individually by each country. A very eloquent example, which supports the above statement, is the role that has played Al-Qaida Organisation in the events of 11 September 2001 and its influence on the global security policies. Globally, the military / security dimension is supported by the existence of satellites to gather strategic information and intercontinental missiles. It is increasingly used the integration concept of national armies in a regional or international structure. A specialized common vocabulary emerged, the notion of interoperability between the armed forces that form multinational, regional or international army manpower.

Globalization, as world integrator process, offers a new dimension of security through cooperation. This dimension refers to the desire/need for states to join together to seek peaceful solutions to old problems of war and peace. The examples in this regard are the UN or OSCE. These bodies have failed to fulfill their promises, although at the organizational, security policy and cooperation level they were quite well. Because of this, today they are trying to revive the concept of cooperative security, a redefinition of a security system in which all nations and all security organizations - be they sub-regional, regional, international or global - coordinate their efforts. They are called upon to cooperate more closely to achieve the same common goals - *world peace*, understood not just as a lack of war but as an environment of economic and social development. Another advantage that globalization brings in the security layers, but also globally, is the savings that can be achieved by a multinational approach of the national and international security. The economic benefits by reducing public expenditure for defense and by opening the access to world trade would be in the benefit smaller countries that can not ensure their own security needs. A global defense strategy would have as principle the idea that defending the national territory is the only legitimate objective of national military forces. Security through cooperation, in a global context, would have as central objective preventing states to acquire or use means for an offensive against another the state. Sanctions against states that fail to comply will include the non-military sanctions, particularly economic, and the use of force will be used only as a last resort.

Cooperative security system has the advantage that it can lead to lower costs while increasing its effectiveness.

5. Global Security Implications on the National Security of Romania

Globalization describes a new era that stands on the ruins of the old Cold War era. It is rooted in a world economy in course of becoming global under the pressure of accelerated technology development, especially the computer, telecommunications, and transcontinental transports. Globalization makes it increasingly difficult for states to live in isolation. It quickly erodes the boundary between external and internal policy as that of the economy and security. Globalization has many benefits, like cheaper access to communications and intercontinental transport, but also inconveniences, at this point it is registered an intensification of transnational organized crime activities. Countries with democratic governments may make the policies more flexible, that can adapt more easily to globalization, becoming the beneficiary of this phenomenon, while countries with authoritarian or dictatorial regimes, being more rigid, they quickly become victims of it. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia or the former Iraqi regime imposed by Saddam Hussein are now classic examples. For the world states and especially NATO and EU member states the main challenge is how to seize the opportunities that globalization offers, while minimizing the potential risks. An appropriate response to such a challenge requires a better understanding of the globalization and its effects. It also requires a holistic integrated approach, in all areas of national security. Globalization is not a static but a very dynamic process. It is presented in several forms, of which only one is economic. The central elements of globalization *are the increasingly fast cross-border flows goods, services, labor, money, technology, information, ideas, cultures, organized crime, and weapons.*

As a result of the increasingly transnational feature of the main risks, especially terrorism and organized crime, the security increasingly relies more on cooperation, hence the fulminating evolution of the concept of cooperative security. In terms of national security policies, globalization requires states to integrate military and non-military elements of power. The key to such effort is close coordination of political military, economic, public policy, information services, culture, science, and technical domains. Politicians as well as military and civilian strategy must take into account more the historical, cultural, technological, religious, environmental aspects, that occur in the management of new security issues. The globalization produces more than restructuring of economy and communications but it redefines the nature of world politics and security issues. Globalization nourishes the major tensions that affect the international relations: integration-fragmentation, internationalization-localization, centralization-decentralization.

In the field of power, globalization favours the emergence of new centres of power among them the best known are *the transnational companies and international non-governmental organizations.* These new international actors make full use of information era benefits, in order to ensure the fulfilment of their objectives and for asserting and consolidating its presence in the new global game of power. Finally, the alliances and allies are essential to manage the security aspects of globalization and to ensure both the success of their efforts at the lowest price.

The positive effects of globalization are that it will lead to the integration of the states' economies in the global context of international market. This integrating aspect of globalization makes possible the accession of countries which are smaller or have less developed economies to wider markets, to a greater variety of products and goods, to a movement of capital and labour.

Removing trade barriers leads to an increase of exports and it attracts investment, thereby increasing the international competitiveness, determining the melioration of productivity and increasing exports, thus improving the level of economic development and integration of the trade and economy of a country. The global competition leads to global cooperation, and trade liberalization exchanges, it implies a

“greater division of labour between societies.” At the same time, the advanced technology provides a communication forum for organizations and individuals who, generally, are ignored. Offering these organizations and individuals the possibility of speech, the technology increases the chances that their preoccupations are known and maybe analyzed.

The negative effects of globalization refer to those aspects which show a non-uniform or homogeneous distribution of benefits, which we have noted above, that the phenomenon of globalization could bring. It appears that the countries included in these growing phenomenon record economic indicators, hence poverty reduction, while those that are not integrated in this process are subjects to a deepening of poverty. We believe that globalization is ultimately a zero sum process. Rich countries become richer while the poor sink further into poverty.

The global financial markets can undermine a country's currency value, forcing its government to change its national economic policy and to adopt the desirable measures and decisions at global level, but sometimes undesirable at national or local level. Furthermore, because of the interdependence created by the globalization, an economic crisis occurred anywhere in the international economy, can be felt by the all other economies, sometimes with devastating effects on the national economies (see the current global financial crisis). Multinational corporations, international financial markets, transnational communications systems (such as Internet or satellite television) and transnational organizations (intergovernmental, such as the European Union or non governmental), operate outside the control of nation states and yet have a profound influence on what happens inside. Thus, the power that exists outside of nation-states, in the context of globalization, tends to restrict the activities and limit the power of national governments. As we can see, opinions are divided on the benefits or disadvantages of globalization. From a cultural perspective, one can say that globalization has both negative and positive consequences.

Socially, it limits and increases income differences between and within nations and, politically, it increases and reduces economic and political power and it mixes and / or augments cultural identities. The challenges of globalization can be frightening for some. There is no doubt that globalization will force world citizens to participate or to attend to the profound changes of perspective as well, sometimes painful, in the normal way of life. But if the changes are deep and great, there could be opportunities it as well. Globalization is positive or negative depending on where and how a country relates to it. (Zulean, 2003, pp. 106-121)

The main agents of globalization were originally soldiers, merchants, preachers and adventurers, whose attempts have been known since antiquity, both in the writings of historians and by the great epics bequeathed by great authors of world literature. *Today, the most powerful force that can spread the democracy ideas and human rights throughout the world is in the information technology revolution, which began in the second half of the last century and whose instruments are composed of mobile telephone, TV and Internet.* . In real time, innovations such as satellite television connect human emotions on different continents, bringing them to tears at the same events from two different sides of the ocean. Free access to information also helps to achieve emotional and political ties at the same time: as the tragic events of 11 September 2001 created an instant wave of compassion in support of American nation, as the devastating tsunami at the end 2004, which destroyed much of the coastal area of the South-East Asia, has also produced a response of human solidarity across the world, hard to imagine not long before.

International Monetary Fund has defined globalization as “the growing international integration of markets for both goods and services, and capital.” The term “globalization” is used to explain and give

meaning to the content specific to modern capitalism, although not all processes that are component parts of globalization are new. A special attention is paid, in the context of globalization, to the application of great technologies (mostly using the gains of information revolution) in the production process, but also the changes that occur simultaneously, in organizing, management and communication at the level of economic units, state, its institutes and its entire society in general. (Frunzeti, 2006, pp. 12-13)

6. Military Globalization – A Part of Globalization

Globalization is present, as an integrating global phenomenon, also in the international security. In the military organizations, at the national level, there have been noticed a strong and influential presence of a networking process with other similar organizations in neighbouring state or from a larger region of the world. Because human and material resources, infrastructure, communications, computer system in general and their security are becoming increasingly invoked as vital for the “global society”, the phenomenon of globalization covers highly visible the security area. It is important then for all states to protect their interests, individually or cooperating with other states under the protective umbrella of a global or regional organization. Today's military strategies set as the objective of military missions not their destruction, but to determine the acceptance of peace and cooperation. Therefore, when selecting the means, methods and forms of armed struggle, the strategy must limit, wherever possible, their loss and destruction, precisely because the states are in a state of growing interdependence among them. This is why the army requires the research and industry to produce new types of non-lethal weapons that cause limited and selective damage, to have long-range and act in real time¹ (Klimenko, 2002). Therefore, it can be concluded, that globalization is not a recent phenomenon. It is a protracted, stable, objective, dynamic and fast growing process, that falls within the international community's development patterns and that no policymaker or military can afford to ignore. Some analysts concluded, referring to these issues, that NATO itself is a globalization manifestation of military affairs - with global missions, action and partners² (Nazemroaya, 2007). If we take into account NATO's commitment to ensure energy security for its members, it becomes obvious the militarization of the vital centres of the world, mainly the oil and gas pipelines, international waters and maritime corridors used by oil tankers. In conclusion, it can be said that the effect of globalization on the state security and military affairs as a whole, is a very obvious one.

7. Conclusions

The main conclusions are the following:

- *Military globalization* can be perceived as a network which is in constant development of military ties and relationships on a global scale;
- In a period in which states have ceased to be the only important actors in the international arena, there is the tendency for some to dominate others which is maintained and intensified, *the war for resources* is still valid and the competition for power and supremacy is increasingly more fierce;

¹ Klimenko, A. F, *Globalization and its impact on military politics and military strategy*, Military Thought, findarticles.com/p/articles/mi_m0JAP/is_3_11/ai_94329285/pg_3?tag=artBody.

² Nazemroaya, M. D., *The globalization of military power: NATO expansion. NATO and the broader network of US sponsored military alliances*, Global Research, www.globalresearch.ca/index.php?context=va&aid=5677.

- While the dynamics of international relations favours the efforts to promote the construction of a new international balance, it is imperative that there is a *system for managing issues of insecurity and for timely warning* about the materialization of indicators that portend threats and risks, exacerbated by the existing vulnerabilities at national, regional and global level;
- Just as, or globalization did not happen overnight, most likely *it will not solve the current economic crisis* with all the consequences that generate vulnerabilities on the international security, it will find its resolution instantly;
- The psychological factor of insecurity and mistrust has seized each man, creating a state of total confusion. What is particularly important until then is *providing a general, economic, social and especially political equilibrium* that would prevent the emergence of a disastrous effects spark at the national level of different countries or even for all mankind;
- Clear separation between the *developments in domestic and international environment* is increasingly difficult, in the context of conjugated action and interlocking some processes which can create favourable conditions for the predictable and unpredictable emergence of some risks to national security;
- Because the globalization is a surprising global process, which does not wait, Romania will have to integrate as quickly as possible and favourably on the international markets of goods, services and capital, which can decisively influence the Romanian security;
- The use of political ability of Romania to *the possibilities offered by globalization* in order to promote national interests (economic and security).

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