Opinions about Component Energetic Security

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Abstract
Collective security (international) represent the morphological expression of individual security components. According to the Report presented at the United Nations Development Programme, collective security (international) as well as national security, is the expression of seven synergistic dimensions as follows: economic security, food security, environmental security, personal security, community security, political security and individual security. As part of economic security, energy and economic-financial part of it, is cause and effect for all other components of collective security, in particular, national security of each state. Economic security, at the beginning of new millennium, is a more complex and dynamic concept, derived from the multitude of processes and phenomena of political, economic, financial, social, ecological, etc., existing in the world, in the context of globalization. Economic security can be seen only in close connection with national security, economic policies promoted nationally, regionally and globally, with the participation of state actors in international economic circuits. In a world of increasing interdependencies, under increasingly global, just energy and economic and financial interdependence can become risks, threats and vulnerabilities to energy security, national security and collective default on.

Key words: security, economic security, national security, collective security, economic crisis, financial crisis.

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It is clear that the core national security and collective security is inextricably linked to the individual. As such, the security interests of the state must necessarily Concorde security interests of the citizens. In this context, all the security required by citizens and the state that is has as a starting point and end point of economic elements.

Energy and economic-financial component of national and collective security is more and more forms of expression, as a state economy has become the expression of its national power, whether political, social or military. In the current era, the economy became more dynamic and complex factor in assessing the welfare of a state arising from the security and prosperity of their citizens.

Consequently, financial and economic crisis of recent years in terms of its negative effects on the state level but also at community level social and individual, has reignited debate about the concept of economic security. By definition of economic security as “access to resources, finance and markets necessary to sustain a level of wealth and power convenience of the State”1, lack of money and more difficult access to financing, lower overall level of national development, followed by welfare decrease experienced by individual who coordinates are significant implications on the security felt by citizens, but also on general security of states.

1 Bary Buzan, peoples, states and fear. An agenda for international security studies in the era of the Cold War, Ed Cartier, Chișinău, 2000., p.247-248
If the middle of last century, the economic security of a state was correlated directly with national resource stocks, which could provide a relative economic development, currently national security issues of national economies moved in space in the regional economic complexes, even international, national economic security level depending on the state's ability to manage internal resources aggregating safe access to the outside.

Therefore, economic security is increasingly a complex concept with a growing, highly dynamic, derived from the multitude of processes and phenomena of political, economic, financial, social, ecological, etc., existing in the world, under globalization, manifested in correlation with national security, economic policies promoted by each state and the degree of participation in economic activities and international circuits. Economic security depends on the state to counter the full range of risks, dangers and threats, internal and external resources to address economic, environmental and manage international relations, so that national entities to establish sustainable economic results. However, contemporary realities reveal that threats to economic areas are difficult to identify because the constituent elements that undermine the rules, norms and institutions, many of them developing a symbiosis is difficult to define the relational elements that cover a range specific matrix of state, private and international. In this plan, some economic threats to configure the real attacks on national security conscious when the action is driven by the external environment and lead to material losses, the pressure on state institutions, even to prejudice national security environment. The range of these actions are included: formal prohibitions resources and regional and global economic markets, hampering the free development of international economic exchanges, limiting access to some resources and opportunities for regional economic and financial threats, corruption of state entities, dumping policies, falsification and money laundering, sanctions, blockades and economic embargoes, customs barriers, etc. naval piracy.

Therefore, economic security, understood as a dimension of national and international security, prosperity means based on the economy, legality, balance and stability, based on the principles of market economy and rule of law expressed through specific actions to ensure economic, political, social and otherwise. As such, “... economic security, in tandem with democracy and social security measures, promote development and social stability”. Along with qualitative values: sustainable development, ecological balance, social, scientific and technological research etc., The natural resources of any state is a foundation element of economic security of State. Therefore, economic security is assessed according to indicators and economic trends that reflect the general state of the nation's economic welfare, therefore its citizens. Therefore, in our opinion, the concept of economic security aims to ensure continued access to economic opportunities, markets, infrastructure, resources of all kinds, which ensures the performance of the national economy.

Economic support of the security component began to be revealed in official documents of the main international military actors. Thus, the 1999 NATO Strategic Concept, paragraph 25, specifies that the Alliance has a comprehensive approach to

security, which, in addition to the indispensable defense dimension recognizes the importance of economic factors, along with the political, social and ecological. In the NATO defense planning process provides the best way to use all the national resources that are available for Alliance missions. In turn, the National Security Strategy of the Russian Federation in 2020 explicitly link security level of economic capacity and effectiveness of the proposed system to ensure national security.

For Romania, the National Defense Strategy considers competitive national economy as the mainstay of national security, a factor that can generate complex military power.

Security appears to be very important way of organizing and structuring the economy, the fundamental principles by which it operates in either protectionism or of neoliberalism. Protect strategic industries through subsidies and other tax cuts, can achieve a solid impression of defense industries, which, if necessary, easily integrates with the overall effort to ensure national security. Unfortunately, long term, this strategy may result in some distortion in terms of efficiency and economic efficiency, with greater effects on national security by reducing economic competitiveness. The strategy based on market economy principles, specialization and efficiency leads national efforts to maximize economic growth and general prosperity, which can lead to increased ability to aggregate state resources that can be integrated with efforts to ensure safety.

Even if present, is considered the excesses of the capitalist model based on economic liberalism facilitated the entry of the global economy in crisis, we think that integration processes and global circuits of trade and the economy seems to be how to manage performance effectively the resources of any kind. The deepening economic interdependence and cooperation between countries of the world is, and beyond, the best way to mitigate conflicts and efforts to reduce defense forces to maintain large and very expensive. As such, and for the foreseeable future, security decisions are increasingly influenced by the economy, both nationally and internationally.

In general, a state economic interests are related to security and defense interests, but that foster prosperity and security of its own citizens, because a stable and strong economy where there are only citizens, community, society and state they feel safety and stability.

By taking into account economic factors, social and political indicators measured on a scale of one to ten, the Fund for Peace published an index of failed states from citizen security requirements. Thus, the economic factor were identified uneven development among countries with different social groups, by estimating the real or perceived inequality in the group, in terms of education, employment and economic status, level of poverty in the group measured by the level of poverty, infant mortality, education, etc., and increasing communal nationalism based on real or perceived inequalities in the group. Failed states, with severe economic decline, characterized by: progressive economic decline of society as a whole, measured by per capita income, GNP, debt, child mortality, poverty, business failure, etc.; Slump commodity prices, trade revenue, foreign investment or debt payments, collapse or devaluation of national currency, extreme social difficulties imposed economic

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3 *** No CSAT decision. 62 of 17 April 2006 National Security Strategy of Romania
austerity programs, increase economy, including drug trafficking, smuggling and outflows of capital, growth level of corruption; fall in commodity prices, trade revenue, foreign investment or debt payments, collapse or devaluation of national currency, extreme social difficulties imposed economic austerity programs, increase the economy, including drug trafficking, smuggling and capital outflows, increasing the level of corruption and illicit trades in the population, inability to pay salaries of state government and the armed forces or to meet other financial obligations to its citizens, such as pension payments, etc.. The model developed among the safest countries include Finland, Denmark, Sweden, Canada, Austria, and at the opposite end are countries like Somalia, Congo, Zimbabwe, Sudan, Chad etc.

In the past 25 years, the new architecture of the system of international relations, globalization and liberalization of markets and financial system have had the time effects on the global economy in general, and the standard of living of citizens in particular. According to experts, the financial liberalization has led to an increase of 1% annual growth rate per capita. But these financial systems interconnection through a complicated set of private funds, mutual funds, hedge funds and other financial instruments, in addition to reasonable regulation, caused the malfunctions occurred in a part of the world have negative reverberations throughout the financial networks, as demonstrated at the onset of the current global crisis. Formed in the U.S., in 2007, the effect of contamination, the crisis has spread rapidly, then covering all sectors, virtually paralyzing all economic circuits. Aggressive monetary policy measures and liquidity injections taken by the U.S. and developed European countries were not sufficient to avoid worsening the crisis. As a result, major financial institutions in the U.S. and Europe fell, commodity prices have become extremely volatile, which affected all states equally.

For the first time in the last 50 years, the world economic system has been seriously questioned, and the crisis, bankruptcies, layoffs and staff reductions have become everyday aspects of the global economy. To mitigate the devastating effects of the crisis, absolutely all countries engaged in the promotion of measures aimed at rehabilitating the national economy and the establishment of a future state of safety and security related to the enforcement of the current findings: financial and banking regulations and international trade are required to change its model of economic liberalization and economic integration has shown the limits, dependencies and interdependencies of economic and financial, by emphasis, can generate vulnerability, American currency, even the European one, give signs of weakness, the indebtedness of economies grew too many, emerging economies have accumulated large foreign reserves, etc. already. In fact, the world economic system, which is now in crisis, has made nearly 40% of the world to gather only 5% of global revenues, which means that over three billion people live on less than 2.5 dollars a day.

As the economic crisis took on global dimensions, a practice rejected by the rules of free market economy began to be called into question: economic protectionism. Thus, starting from the current situation, the unprecedented economic conditions demanding unprecedented protectionist practice became most apparent in the majority of the

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8 Ranciere Romain, Tornell Aaron, Westermann Frank, Decomposing the Effects of Financial Liberalization: Crises Growth, March, 2006,p.2
international actors. Even the U.S. economic recovery plan in February 2009 - Buy American clause stipulated by the iron, steel and other raw materials purchased for processing in the industry through funds provided by the program must come from the U.S. government. Moreover, with protectionist measures, in situations where partial capital infusions certain companies and financial institutions were not sufficient to be saved from bankruptcy, nationalization were the last resort, the state became the largest owner of Action banking business. Security situation in the crisis situation obviously depended on government intervention, which, by appropriate levers that have targeted resources, legislation, etc. access to confidential information., Imposed measures giving hope, both for citizens and the institutions concerned.

A general trend characterizing the current security environment is given by the reorientation of priorities for defense and military security of the main actors of the international scene. Amid dramatic decrease in the funds and economic resources, military power and some have revised their security strategies and military doctrines have developed various programs to reform and transform the system of forces, the mode of action to maintain credible force component security.

Energy component and the economic and financial decisions NATO and the EU have resulted in budget adjustments to implement austerity measures, with the declared purpose to mitigate the impact of crisis on security system. Budgets and procurement of new techniques of police operation saw large adjustments to the level of most of the countries of the world.

As such, the security environment supports economic and financial system, and this, in turn, determines the development of defense and security systems. Energy and economic-financial aspects of member turned slowly in the heart of security systems.

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[6]. From Dehesa G., Winners and losers of globalization, Historia House, Bucharest, 2007