

FEATURES OF THE NEW CLIMATE OF GLOBALIZATION AND MEMBERSHIPS IN REGIONAL TREATIES

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Abstract: *Globalization is not a unique phenomenon of our time, but one with a long history. Each era has left its mark on what globalization meant. All the time people tended to know more and to connect with their peers from other lands. The latest developments in the Western Balkans and the Middle East, the orientation change US on NATO's evolution following the election of Donald Trump as president and tensions between the Russian Federation, the United States and Turkey about the situation in Syria, lead the new features of a new climate of globalization regionally and globally. This paper's aim is to highlight these new features and to bring to the attention of practitioners this paradigm change on regional treaties.*

Keywords: *Characteristics, NATO, Western Balkans, Middle East, cooperation, regional treaties*

Globalization is a complex and multidimensional process that transforms into a rapid pace and in-depth national and global activities, and interactions between social actors. Changes made by it have implications for all aspects of human life. The speed, scale and character varies according to the size where it takes place: economic, political, social, etc. Although there is no definition of "universal" globalization in general, it is seen as a process in which barriers to the international flows of goods, services, capital and information markets are eroded or even eliminated.[1]

Globalization has several effects of economic, political, social (demographic, cultural, religious), military and ecological involving various risks and benefits. Understanding these issues is particularly important because the interactions between them can be destructive and can create new risks, hazards and security threats. To maximize the benefits of globalization, on the one hand, and to minimize its negative effects, on the other hand, the states adheres and integrates the various political organizations, economic, political and military and other. Romania is also in this situation regarding de fact that, in 2004, our country became a NATO member and NATO is a politico-military alliance, and in 2007, Romania became member of the European Union, that represents a intergovernmental organization.

The action of the globalization complex characterized by complexity, and a relative constancy, the world community and states belonging to regional or regional treaties lead to the creation and development of an international climate marked by the following features:

- some significant trends in the evolution of human society;
- complex and contradictory dynamics in the evolution of the global community;
- a new international strategic landscape;
- renewal stakes pursued by major global players.

Significant trends in the evolution of human society are highlighted by:

1) *Globalization, structuring and fragile international system.* Globalization is a pivotal both structured and deeply unstable. After a first phase of globalization happy, marked by growth rates supported the emergence of solidarity by concluding various partnerships in the international system, policymakers rupture violence have multiplied: natural disasters, bankruptcy banking and international finance, nuclear proliferation and risks associated with a global pandemic plan make the whole system a deep uncertainty when regulatory institutions and global governance are inadequate when common challenges of globalization does not cancel conflicts of interest between states;

2) *Increased importance of Asia in the international arena.* Globalization is taken by Asia and especially China. China's entry into the market economy was accelerated by the excellence of world growth. This country should become in a few years, the first world importer and exporter. In fact, since 2010 China has become the second world economy. Another Asian country, India has become the world leader for technology and electronic services. OECD countries will not produce more than 40% of the world economy by 2025 (compared to 55% in 2000), while the contribution of Asia will go from 24% to 38%, which is practically equal to the OECD. The economic crisis of 2008 enhanced status of Asia in global economic performance: China, which became the dominant power in the region and privileged partner of the US, hold, one can say, global financial stability keys. Demographic, dragging the planet's center of gravity towards Asia is even more spectacular: in 15 years, one in two people in the world will be Asian;[2]

3) *The overall decline of the West.* It seems that the decline of the West is inevitable corollary of globalization. Contraction is first demographic:

2025 US and Europe will account for only 9% of the population over the world, while Asia will have 50%. West is aging faster than the rest of the world.[3]

Economically, it seems that the Western model of liberal economics prevails as the only possible, but Western countries who have promoted and supported progressive loss rule that they had three centuries. In addition, the current global economic and financial crisis has highlighted the vulnerability of this economic model. Politically, Western leadership fades: Americans and Europeans cannot solve alone, international crises.

Nor problems caused by Iran, Iraq, North Korea, the Middle East conflicts and global issues such as climate change or health, cannot be managed without the participation of Russia, China and other regional powers. To address the global financial crisis occurred the G20, G7 not only as it used before. West's role in the future world order is challenged. In Europe, Russia became more vocal contesting the order established in the Western democracies.



The world image and legitimacy of the West as a world leader experienced a significant deterioration for ten years. The values promoted by the West have become universal and some are even challenged;

4) *A configuration of a new multi-polar world order.* Multi-polarity is one of the major political effects of globalization. The extraordinary economic growth of emerging powers and particularly China and India, has made these actors as important as traditional powers developed for political stabilization, economic and ecological planet. Coexistence of different power centers does not imply the establishment of a peaceful and consensual multilateral system. This multi-polarity is not a value in itself - could involve as good order anarchic conflict or both at once. In Copenhagen, it produced a schism regarding vision and management of globalization we are witnessing. EU appeared to be isolated adhesion and defending a system of multilateral governance, collective, consensual. All other powers negotiating parties were posted on immediate position to safeguard their own interests. To govern this multi-polar world, most of the international institutions are available in a double crisis of legitimacy and effectiveness. On the other hand, this new multi-polar system remains weak and flexible. Of course, more new forms of international cooperation seems to have become necessary, as happened in the case of G20 global economic crisis. But at the same time, the US did not give up the aspiration to remain first in the world powers. However, a duopoly -

even a condominium - Sino-American remains possible; one nine bipolar division of the world between the West and other centers of power can once again become one of the possible strategic temptations. One of the biggest difficulties for analysis and understanding of globalization lies in taking into account, especially the acceptance of the new complexities of the world. Globalization contributes to increasing difficulty it forces to think with any network of paradoxes, tensions and contradictions, making the world simultaneously unstable and unpredictable.

In this context, complex and contradictory dynamics in the evolution of world order is evidenced by:

1) The paradoxes of globalization is reflected substantially by two phenomena that generates namely enrichment and impoverishment. Both phenomena occur both, in the world and, more important, within the states. Even when generating a dynamic global enrichment whose profit returns usually called developed countries and emerging countries, globalization increases inequalities and disparities between states and within states. On the other hand, globalization creates both solidarity and interdependence between states and trends of fragmentation and differentiation. Thus, reducing the number of people living below the poverty line has never known such an accelerated World Bank assesses reduce global extreme poverty (defined as part of the world population living with less than one dollar a day) to 400 million people between 1981 and 2001. However, there is a reverse of the medal. Globalization is not really global - all states affects neither nor the whole population within a state. One third of the world population lives below the poverty line.[4]

In highly developed countries, assist to impoverishment of part of the middle class, which seems to be the corollary of globalization: the number of poor in the US has gone from 11.3% to 12.6% between 2000-2005, during the years America's strong economic growth. In other words, even if poverty regresses worldwide, growing differences between rich and poor, within the nations and between nations;



2) Duality policy: integration logic and the logic of fragmentation. Globalization makes coexist on the one hand, a logic flow, network, free movement, opening businesses, which tends to the integration and unification of markets, cultures, collective representations and, on the other hand, logic reverse rupture, arguments, competition, the closure of markets and companies, which feed on failures or faults globalization itself. Contrary to expectations last decade, economic globalization has doubled, however, assist and call for a return to power

relationships. Unification progressing in parallel with Russia's fragmented political scene return, the militarization of Asia, competition for access to energy resources of the planet are powerful elements that qualifies pacifying effect of economic solidarity and global trade. Basically, we witness a political transformation of globalization, in the sense that while there are tensions and interdependence, common interest and conflict between the powers simultaneously

and mutually antagonistic. In this case, Sino-American relations are a good example.

A new international strategic landscape is the third defining characteristic of globalization and climate zonal or regional treaties. Globalization does not cancel the traditional geopolitical constraints. In terms of security, several trends will draw significant current international strategic landscape.

In this context, we can illustrate:

1) The decline in the South, especially middle eastern area. All indicators related to this area shows a constant process of degradation of the political, economic, military and environmental. Thus, Africa and the Middle East will account for more than 20 years, an area with 1.5 billion people, very young people, of which more than half in a state of extreme poverty, while environmental degradation and access to drinking water supplies will be major collective challenges. Likelihood of local and regional conflicts, competition for natural resources amid dominates Saharan Africa. 330 million here exceeds the number of poor in the January of 2017, given that in 1981 their number was 161 million; projections suggest that if nothing changes in this trend, over 20 years, 38% of the African population will be in extreme poverty. In the Middle East, there is always a violent arc of crisis - Israel, Palestine, Lebanon, Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan / Pakistan and Syria - countries which bogged down in debt, it eliminates any possibility of development. US attempts to resolve the Israeli-Palestinian conflict have not led so far to no avail. On the other hand, clashes in Afghanistan continues and the question of nuclear proliferation generated by Iran, which wants to join the club of the "nuclear powers" could call into question the regional strategic equation with domino effects that may be incalculable. Exacerbations rivalries religious extremist radicalization phenomena, development of terrorist networks, frustration and resentment diffuse patterns and policies on the West, all concur to making the Middle East one of the most unstable planet. 2) stronger trend for Russia to gain international status of great world power. With great natural resources available, particularly the energy through military force significant and

very large, Russia is one of the great powers whose evolution, it seems, is strongly oriented to be recognized by the international community the status of world power. Thus, assist, on the one hand, a certain enrichment to the 2008 crisis, increasing energy prices, has ensured the development of the Russian economy and, on the other hand, a return to authoritarianism political indoors, together with a strategic challenge sometimes

violent on the resulting post-Cold War European order. These trends amid Russia's demographic decline significantly (it is estimated that Russia's population will fall by 10% over the next 20 years. [5]

3) strategic instability Asia. From all accounts, the twenty-first century will be marked by developments and increases power of states on the Asian continent. On the strategic level, the situation is very complex and complicated if we take into account the following realities: North Korea's involvement in nuclear proliferation; the complicated situation of Taiwan (Taiwan believes China's internal affair); increasing economic and military power of China; developments in the Indian peninsula and especially nuclear Pakistan's stability. China is modernizing its military arsenal systematically (17% of the annual increase its military budget) based on constant economic growth for 20 years. Without going to see an expansionist China and menacing, yet concerns may arise in this regard if we consider its competition with Western countries for access to energy resources in Africa and the Middle East.

Renewal stakes pursued by actors of the global scene is the fourth feature of the current climate of globalization, affecting areas or regional treaties. This reassessment reflects the impact of globalization on environmental challenges of global security, voiced by changing the principles and modus operandi of most political and human activities. The issue has become survival of the planet's major stake and undoubtedly the interest of collective security the most obvious, but also the most complex, the onset of this century. The problem of energy dependence with regard to fossil fuels, as well as the preservation and renewal of natural resources may indeed be inconsistent with the objective of continuous growth of the world economy. It is the economy, the environment and international security, the invention of new rules adapted to the stakes and power hierarchies arising from globalization has become critical. In this context, global governance - and especially reform of international institutions - will be crucial to stability coming decades.

It seems that two essential elements for renewal will be pursued by actors stakes world scene: international security and political power

characteristics.

Thus, international security is no longer just assimilated with political and military imbalances between states, but also with global threats and challenges (health, natural disasters, terrorism, proliferation, bankruptcy, misery etc.). To these are added, the catalyst negative, classical regional conflicts since 1990 have multiplied and, like, made permanent. As regards global security, the major issue is consistent with the failures of globalization: a widening gap between wealth and modernity major regional groupings can supply a whole range of addictions, frustrations and conflicts. In geographical terms, they are Russia and the Middle East Sub-Saharan Africa. In turn, the fundamentals of political power undergo a process of change. On the one hand, the question of legitimacy of power becomes as important as its effectiveness. Relativity military force is, on the other hand, a direct consequence of this new situation. Cold War military apparatus sacred role and structure of the balance of power in the international system.

However, it would be a serious error to believe that, at present, a military has significantly diminished role in maintaining the balance of power in the international system. New World Order that outlines, military deterrence power has become relative: the great lesson of external crisis of the last decade (Iraq, Iran, Lebanon, Afghanistan, Syria and even Kosovo) is that the crisis policy is not adjusted, leaving only military instruments. On the other hand, Tehran shows that diplomatic tools alone are not enough to achieve security objectives, and Moscow has demonstrated neighbors and partners that use of military power is part of the panoply normal action of states, the Russian-Georgian august 2008 and the annexation of the Crimean Sevastopol location are clear examples of this. In this new international situation, states are subject to obvious tensions. State actors remains the most recognized professionals in terms of identity and insurance populations. Gravity world crisis and disorder even lead to an increase in the role of states as the principal actors in international relations, although they lost the monopoly on control effectiveness and economic and political stakes. Indeed, globalization involves the paradox [6]- is the most difficult to overcome global political and insufficient: the new rules of the game of international partnerships should take account of this tension. In our opinion, the primacy of national interests against the common is because of this paradox. Overall, two major issues seem to appear as decisive for the evolution of the international system:

Economic, financial and economic crisis in 2008, together with environmental priorities, opened up

the question of a model of sustainable growth of the world economy in which sustainability can be ensured under three aspects to be taken today:

- a) economic and financial;
- b) social and security
- c) environment.

Politically, multi-polarity question the extent that regulation states will reach major stakes they have in common: the priority will be given to protect the interests of the West or sharing power with new powers and systematic search of collective interest. An appropriate response to these two strategic issues seems to be given to the integration / accession states in different and various regional or regional treaties. Thus, states are regional or regional organizations in the economic, political, political and military, environmental, etc.

In this sense, we have the following examples of regional organizations:[7]

- ☒ a) Agreement on free trade in North America (North American Free Trade Agreement abbreviated - NAFTA) is a treaty creating a zone of free trade between the three countries of North America: Mexico, USA and Canada and entered into force on 01.01.1994. This agreement aims to promote trade and investment between the partners, the first bastion of liberalism converted to regionalism, with its 360 million consumers and a gross national product of 6,000 billion US dollars;
- b) Association of Southeast Asian Nations (Association of Southeast Asian Nations-ASEAN). ASEAN is a political organization, economic and cultural regrouping countries in Southeast Asiatic. It was founded in 1967 in Bangkok to the US initiative to make a dam you install communism in the region;
- c) Common Market of the South (MERCOSUR) is the fourth commercial space in the world (from Europe, North America and Southeast Asia) and represents a potential market of 200 million consumers. It was created in 1991 through the Treaty of Asunción between Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay. Objectives are to effective joint economic activity Member States. Basically, the organization aims to facilitate the entry of national economies of those countries in economic globalization process, without significant failures;
- d) African integration initiatives. Member nations born of colonial empires of the past have been in an international context dominated by large regional assemblies, especially the US and the USSR. In such a context, the development rhymes with regrouping, Africa independent could not remain outside it, which explains the aspirations of unity and integration that animates the creation of numerous organizations at the

continental, regional or sub-regional such as the Organization African Union, Economic Community of West African States, Economic and Monetary Union West African. Indeed, the prime objective of all nation-states out under the colonial regime was improving the livelihood of their population by rapid economic and social development.

These organizations can add NATO (as a political-military alliance designed mainly to ensure and guarantee the protection and collective security of member states); European Union (as an intergovernmental organization, has objectives that allow, in our opinion, help to maximize the beneficial effects of globalization and minimize its negative consequences). The international security environment continues to be complex, dynamic and sometimes unpredictable developments. Globalization, as a multidimensional process with different effects, will continue to influence the global security environment.

Maximize positive impacts and minimize negative ones can make by joining / integration of states in different regional or regional treaties. NATO and the EU are two such organizations. Romania is a member of both organizations, which is able to bring added value in terms of security and national defense. In this context, it should be noted that it is necessary for the country's citizens to be informed about the advantages and disadvantages of integration / accession to a treaty or another. In other words, it should be made known to the public obligations assumed by the country entering a treated area or regional. Basically, there should be a balance between the obligations and rights for integration / accession treaties in such worthy efforts of the country, its citizens to translate them into practice. Also, knowledge of the population of all aspects relating to social costs, economic and financial integration / membership in various organizations zonal or regional authorities is essential as it can provide a balance between public expectations and efforts to fulfill the requirements made by Romanian State through the signing of such treaties. National security and defense architecture must integrate harmoniously in the security architecture promoted by area or regional treaty to which the country adheres. This would facilitate the integration of effective and efficient and, therefore, social costs and adequate financial, that is borne by the State acceding to a treaty area or regional, however, consider that membership in these organizations must not lead to the reduction efforts to achieve a national defense and security architectures effective and efficient.

It is therefore desirable that the priorities for the coming years in the field of national security and defense focus on the following components of

national security and defense architecture: human; material, meaning endowment with modern means of warfare of all forms of armed forces and all units, not just those for NATO and / or EU; creation and development of infrastructures necessary and sufficient to fulfill the missions incumbent Romanian Army; Information, given the development of information and communication technologies and their impact on armed struggle.

Complete the policy objectives of national security and national defense and foreign policy requires effective communication, efficient, timely and transparent across all entities with expertise in security, defense and foreign policy and obviously a concerted effort. National security policy and national defense and foreign policy are closely interrelated, interdependent and complementary when it comes to national security and defense. Both policies must be defined by continuity, strategic vision, professionalism, flexibility and proactive to achieve the objectives set by the laws of the country, the government program and the various existing strategies in those areas of activity. In this context,

I do appreciate as being ineffective or even counterproductive organization and orientation of national policy option outbound unidirectional. Promoting and defending our national interests require targeted uni-directional orientation on this policy. I do consider that the assumptions that guided the organization, execution and implementation of this study were checked, which proves that their research was correct and an appropriate field under study.

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