

SECURITY CRISIS IN THE EUROPEAN AND EURO-ATLANTIC AREA

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Abstract

The security crisis, in its most serious aspects - such as the imminence of a war, a territorial invasion, immediate threats to sovereignty and territorial integrity, imminent threats before and/or after natural disasters, attacks and vulnerabilities on the national energy resource, critical infrastructure, direct attacks on the intrinsic symbols and values of Romania, traditions and history - requires an integrated effort of systematic planning, management and communication on the major moments of the Romanian society and nation, to which both the political and the military, formal and informal civil society leaders, the media, social groups and simple citizens have to respond.

Systemic inadequacies in addressing the security crisis

The security problems of modern states today represent a set of phenomena and actions under the broad concept of extended security as used by Romanian President, Klaus Iohannis, in the presentation in Parliament in July, 2015, of the "National Defense Strategy for the period 2015- 2019"¹. All nations face dangers, threats and vulnerabilities, which call for more complex countermeasures today than in the past centuries, for reasons of unprecedented dynamics of changes in the international arena, both in terms of national or private capital movements, as well as that of the dangers raised by the magnitude of globalization to the ability of nations to defend themselves, or to respond to the aggressions or asymmetric threats subsumed to international terrorism.

The imperative of unitary action in the management of the moments of maximum security tension strikes hard on institutional, behavioral and

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¹ http://www.presidency.ro/files/userfiles/Strategia_Nationala_de_Aparare_a_Tarii_1.pdf, 22.07.2016, 12,32