THE FRAMEWORK STRATEGY RELATED TO SECURITY IN SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE

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When discussing the current strategic environment, there is the "when" of the Cold War and the first half of the '90s , and the "now" of today . The changing demography and migration patterns, ethnic and religious tensions, environmental degradation, instability coming from states that are likely to decline or have already fallen, and growing proliferation of weapons are just some of the problems that have exacerbated the differences between security "then" and "now", such as the transnational terrorist attacks after September 11, 2001. The concept of security was much disputed, as seen from a study of the United Nations in 1986, developed by a group of experts on the concept of security, resulting in the existence of a limited conceptual similarity between them [1]. Mankind has always been concerned with building or rebuilding peace and security [2]. During the Cold War, Central and Eastern European countries were not talking about a national security concept in the Western sense of the word, but about a military doctrine of the Warsaw Pact and, in some cases, as was that of Romania, about a national military doctrine. After the fall of the Iron Curtain, those countries have gradually chosen to use the concept of national security, a term that takes into account all types of threats to national interests, and also the whole range of ways to counter them, the military not having the leading role any longer.

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A national security concept adopted by a particular state contains the detailed concerns of the country in its own security, provided alone or with external partners. The national security concept adopted by the

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