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1. Veronica Ciortea	COMUNITATEA TRANSATLANTICA – DE LA TRANSATLANTIC LA GLOBAL TRANSATLANTIC COMMUNITY TO A GLOBAL POSITION
Abstract	Challenges of development in transatlantic related international security, primarily for crisis management and, on this background, the coordination of cooperation between the European Union and NATO. There is no contradiction in the basic principle that the United States and the European Union using certain rules in international politics. The alliance's ability to undertake out of area missions, followed by coordinated civilian political reconstruction, interacting with multiple partners must be a major principle of the new strategic concept. It is important, then, that NATO's global partnerships, both with organizations and with non-NATO member states, be determined in a more systematic fashion.
Keywords	crisis management, cooperation, transatlantic partnership, risks
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2. Adrian Dobre	DEFINIREA RISCURILOR SI AMENINTARILOR LA NIVEL GLOBAL POST ISTAMBUL THE RISKS AND THE THREATS AFTER ISTAMBUL NATO SUMMIT
Abstract	In the second half of the twentieth century and now, at the beginning of III millennium, the main strategic resources have reached the oil and gas, which may add some non#ferrous metals (aluminum, tin, etc..) radioactive (uranium) and precious (especially gold). between strategic resources, both in the twentieth century and the beginning of the current century, oil emerges. reaching indispensable due to its numerous qualities, oil triggered an incredible battle for possession. A new strategic concept would allow NATO to lay out its vision for where it wants to be in the next decade, both geographically and metaphorically, and would send a strong message to both its allies and its enemies. The long-term commitment to ensuring security and stability in Europe should obviously remain a key principle of the alliance. A new strategic concept should therefore seek to find the right balance between NATO's European obligations and its expeditionary focus. A new strategic concept would allow NATO to lay out its vision for where it wants to be in the next decade, both geographically and metaphorically, and would send a strong message to both its allies and its enemies. The long-term commitment to ensuring security and stability in Europe should obviously remain a key principle of the alliance. A new strategic concept should therefore seek to find the right balance between NATO's European obligations and its expeditionary focus.
Keywords	deterrent response, strategic context, risks, strategies
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3. Razvan Surdu	PRIORITATEA MIJLOACELOR POLITICE ÎNAINTEA CELOR MILITARE THE PRIORITY POLITICS BEFORE MILITARY MEANS
Abstract	The 60th anniversary of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization returned obstinacies in discussions with questions, doubts, indeed, Prophecies about the future of transatlantic relations, the fundamental pillar of NATO. Most EU member states support a close relationship between NATO and EU, although at the same time considers ESDP as a mean to provide more options for addressing future crises, especially in a situation in which the United States are reluctant to involved, but at the same time, a minority of EU members, whose top lance is traditionally in France, are in favor of greater autonomy of the European defense identity.
Keywords	challenges, differences, transatlantic alliance, strategies
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4. Silvestru Ilas	CONCEPTUL STRATEGIC 1991: INVIZIBILITATEA SECURITATII NATO STRATEGIC CONCEPT 1991
Abstract	Several European countries realized that they have lost their status as major global powers, becoming unable to provide the military force necessary to maintain the colonial empires, and even more, being incapable to ensure a military force sufficient for its security, in terms of already shaping the eastern threats represented by the Soviet military power and its new allies and becoming dependent on the military protection provided by the U.S. The Alliance’s role in these positive developments is to support the adaptation of its work to issues regarding security, structures and procedures. In the last decade, however, was the emergence of complex new risks to peace and security of the Euro#Atlantic zone, risks related to new policies of oppression of ethnic conflicts, the collapse of political order and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.
Keywords	NATO, strategic concept, alliance, Europe
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5. Mircea Jean Stoian	SCHIMBARILE CLIMATERICE SI IMPACTUL LOR ASUPRA SOCIETATILOR ALTERING THE ENVIRONMENT FOR MILITARY PURPOSES
Abstract	Permanent climate change causing global problem, impacting on the security and social stability, economic, political and military. Although it reached a high level of development, human civilization is more vulnerable and unprepared to cope with these developments climate#environmental. Climate change threats multiplying and worsening trends, tensions and instability exist. Climate and weather may be, if they are well known and managed, a weapon that can deliver over any theatre of military action. Progressive and rapid degradation of ecosystems of the Earth led to the emergence of a new type of weapons # weapons geophysics and a new kind of war geophysical, what their mode of action based on the techniques of environmental modification for military purposes. War climate is a reality today. Handling weather became an issue increasingly addressed in the scientific

	and beyond. Gun weather (panoply component of geophysical weapons) is studied intensively by the great powers about three decades now. Advanced in this field are the United States military (the "HAARP"), Russia (the "SURA" the legacy of the former USSR), China, India and several other states.
Keywords	Environment, war geophysical, war climate, unconventional threats
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6. Mircea Pascal	DIVERGENTE STRATEGICE PRIVIND ACTIUNILE VIITOARE STRATEGIC DIVERGENCES ON THE FUTURE OF MILITARY ACTIONS
Abstract	NATO is an alliance that is committed to collectively defend its member countries as the basic element for maintaining peace and security in the future, but as a result of major changes that took place Europe in the 1990s, it became a catalyst for extending security and stability in Europe. NATO transformation after the end of the Cold War and end the division in Europe, aims to create a high degree of cooperation and mutual trust, which will benefit all Europe. NATO is an alliance that is committed to collectively defend its member countries as the basic element for maintaining peace and security in the future, but as a result of major changes that took place Europe in the 1990s, it became a catalyst for extending security and stability in Europe. NATO transformation after the end of the Cold War and end the division in Europe, aims to create a high degree of cooperation and mutual trust, which will benefit all Europe
Keywords	differences, future action, United States, NATO
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7. Albert Alexandrescu	CONSIDERATII PRIVIND INTERESE GLOBALE DE SECURITATE THE GLOBAL COLECTIVE SECURITY INTERESTS
Abstract	All states have an interest in forgiving a new comprehensive collective security system that will commit all of them to act cooperatively in the face of a broad array of threats. Additionally, states not only benefit from the privileges of sovereignty but also accept its responsibilities. Whatever perceptions may have prevailed when the Westphalia system first gave rise to the notion of state sovereignty, today it clearly carries with it the obligation of a state to protect the welfare of its own people and meet its obligations to the wider international community. But history teaches us all too clearly that it cannot be assumed that every state will always be able, or wiling, to meet its responsibilities to protect its own people and avoid harming its neighbors. And in those circumstances, the principles of collective security mean, that the international community, acting in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, should take up some portion of those responsibilities to help build the necessary capacity or supply the necessary protection, as the case may be.
Keywords	Global community, colective security, risks, alliance
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8. Gheorghita Enache	RELATIILE TRANSATLANTICE ÎN GEOPOLITICA SECOLULUI XXI TRANSATLANTIC RELATIONS IN THE GEOPOLITIC OF CENTURY XXI
Abstract	International system has experienced a transition from a unipolar structure multipolar world. In addition, we do not know how it will behave (how stable or unstable it is) an international system characterized by a distribution multipolar, truly global. In terms of history, the closest approximation of the world to which we refer is nineteenth century Europe # a system outlined in around a balance of power in which we have not one, not two but four or five poles in a permanent interaction. Today, it tends to view as one inherently unstable. Multipolarity is progress compared to unipolarity for the same reason it is wise to have a well defined division of powers in a democratic state.
Keywords	unipolarity multipolarity, geopolitics, collective security, alliance
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9. Romeo Tesila	RECONFIGURAREA GEOPOLITICA A STRUCTURILOR MILITARE THE NEW CONFIGURATION OF THE MILITARY STRUCTURES
Abstract	The relationship between Europe and North America is the essence of the Atlantic Alliance. Over time, this relationship, as any other constructive one, has been evolving sinuously and developed as a result of the change of the external parameters. Following the Second World War, the European economy has stagnated, making the European members of NATO to become dependent on the United States. The International security environment, especially the European one, has undergone fundamental changes in the last decade and a half, which required that both of the organizations should reconsider its political strategy about the role and the ways of action of ensuring stability and security in Europe and Euro#Atlantic space. In NATO's Strategy of transforming, the strengthening of its European pillar developing the European Security and Defence identity, is not only a recognition of the interest in developing and strengthening their capacity to achieve the management of security issues in the continent, but also the development of the Alliance
Keywords	NATO, collective security, transatlantic relations, Europe
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10. Vlad Iordache	NATO SI CREAREA STABILITATII GLOBALE
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	NATO AND THE FUTERE GLOBAL STABILITY
Abstract	NATO passes through a period of transition, characterized by substantial changes in the strategic management and by adjusting its missions and capabilities. This situation requires to the new Member States to adapt and to intensify its internal reforms in order to integrate into an organization that is itself in the transformation process. Emphasize the decline, strength and international prestige of the United States of America; Inconsistencies between "new" and "Old" Europe on the relationship with the United States and subsequently, with the Russian Federation. Central-East Europeans are more atlantics compared with tandem Franco-German, which designs power at international level by maintaining a balance between the United States and Russian Federation.
Keywords	NATO, colective security, Europe, United States
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11. Petre Scârlei	SUDANUL SI NEVOIA UNEI INTERVENTII BRUSTE THE NEED FOR ONE STRONG INTERVENTION IN SUDAN
Abstract	No region in the world illustrates the need for better prevention of conflict and failure costs them more dramatic than Africa. The terrible human cost caused by the conflicts in Angola, Burundi, Benin, Chad, RD Congo, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Mali, Sierra Leone, Sudan is obvious. Last decade of twentieth century has faced a number of conflicts. Thus, more than 51 conflicts in 1999, this figure was reduced in 2003 to 29 conflicts. Can NATO get involved in the crisis having only the justification of stopping a human catastrophe or genocide? It happened in Kosovo but not in Darfur. Acting in Africa is a sensitive situation; NATO could be seen as a conquered or new colonialist force. Acting indirect through African Union, supporting the soft mission set up by the regional organization, is a cautious way taking into account the Sudanese government was against a peacekeeping mission. “Could NATO do even more? Should it do more?”
Keywords	international community , humanitarian crisis, Sudan, NATO
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12. Daniel Pisica	COMPARATIE ÎNTRE CONCEPTELE STRATEGICE DIN 1991 SI 1999 THE STRATEGIC CONCEPTS FROM 1991 AND 1999. A STUDY OF CASE
Abstract	Following the Berlin Wall’s collapse, NATO found itself on a Cold War battlefield without a peer competitor. All the USSR’s partners not only turned their faces from the Moscow and its socialist sunset, but most of them expressed the will to trade the failed communism for the Wild West democracy, starting with Mc Donald’s franchise and aiming at the NATO membership. For USA, the main guardian of the international peace and balance of power, the European Union functioning as a federal union represents

	if not a threat, or at least a major challenge.
Keywords	NATO, USSR, USA, Europa, strategic concepts
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13. Madalina Zamfir	SPIRITUL ATLANTIC SI ÎNFIINTAREA UNUI CONSILIU GLOBAL FOR ONE GLOBAL COUNSEL AND ATLANTIC SPIRIT
Abstract	Establishing NATO as a global player should be a crucial element of the new strategic concept. Transatlantic security interests reach beyond Europe's borders, and NATO needs to play a more dynamic role on the international stage. However, the Afghanistan mission has revealed the profound lack of political will on the part of some NATO members to undertake this role and to assume an equitable share of the burden. NATO is already showing danger signs of turning into a two-tier alliance. NATO should be a defense alliance against all threats, regardless of origin, and act where it is necessary to defeat them.
Keywords	NATO, colective security, Global Council, security
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14. Daniel Carut	FORTA DE RASPUNS – DE LA REACTIV LA PROACTIV NATO RESPONSE FORCE FROM REACTIVE TO PROACTIVE
Abstract	NATO is at a historical crossroads. After a huge success in fulfilling the mission for which it was created, the Alliance now faces challenges and risks in an environment of security in international development. In addition to these risks but also provides the opportunity for NATO to go on board a process of transformation and renewal to ensure that it is equipped so as to cope with current challenges and those of tomorrow, as in the case of during the Cold War. This includes ensuring the maximum effectiveness of the command structure of NATO and the Response Force NATO.
Keywords	NATO, NATO Response Force, risks, international security
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15. Paul Danut Duta	CONSIDERATII PRIVIND RELATIA ONU-NATO THE RELATIONS UN-NATO
Abstract	Most scholars argue that NATO needs a New Strategic Concept, but there has been no real, even informal, discussion on this within the Alliance. Some member states perceive possible debate on a new strategy as an opening of Pandora's Box. They think it would bring new divisions and

	<p>tensions instead of clarity over NATO's long term objectives. By its dimensions and connections, NATO remains the most important diplomatic relationship in the world. Europe and the U.S. control 70% of the world trade. Their cooperation in the fields of democracy and human rights, economy and research and telecommunications is vital to humanity. The registered changes, especially the growth of U.S. military force and the EU integration, are likely to stimulate the egotisms but they will be exceeded.</p>
Keywords	UN, NATO, EU, international security
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