SECURITY AND DEFENCE POLICY OF EUROPEAN UNION (Lessons for Republic of Moldova)

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The today developing world is highly concerned about ensuring security and ways states strive to maintain it at national, regional and international level. The relationships between countries began to develop in terms of connectivity, support, rising awareness, mutual protection and help. European Union Security and Defence Policy is incorporating the whole region and European borders become an important matter for security and defence development.

The study of security is developed into wider considerations and suffers conceptual transformations. A realist and neo-realist view over security study had A. Wolfers, B. Buzan, M. Merlingen [1], Balwin, D. Brooks and C. Smith [2], E. Rothschild [3], J. Nye, who analysed security as a field of study, presented the principles of security.

P. Tsygankovm [9], A. Sergunin [10] explained the terminology used in security analysis and underlines the models and approaches of international security, Romanian researchers L. Ghica and M. Zulean [5], S. Cebotari [7] defined the concept of security and made an emphasis on its interdependence with crisis, Gh. Căldare [6] analysed the aspects of national security of Republic of Moldova in the context of regional security situations, V. Gaiciuc [8] presented a detailed overview of security sector of the Republic of Moldova and its opportunity to improve national security system.

The author looks forward to point out that, on one side, a traditional, realist and neorealist vision towards security will always persist.

On the other side, democratic development of countries emphasise on the role of actors that are able to contribute to a collective management of security in the whole world, but, for this, there is the need to develop a strong cooperative international system and to accommodate such a development. A tightly globalized world would be able to ensure a better international security – a thing that is not seen in a short term perspective.

At the right beginning, the EU started its activity as an economic union that was driven by trade relations and facilitation of this kind of relation. In the end of 20th century, it had politically driven objectives and felt the need of international recognition as an organization that looks forward to establish a peaceful European environment and safe world. Under the following treaties it achieved the recognition of an international security actor: Treaty of Maastricht (1992), Treaty of Amsterdam (1997), European Council Cologne Meeting, The Lisabona European Council (2000), Göteborg European Council, European Defence Agency (2004), Lisbon Treaty (2009),

In the 21st century, the EU appears and develops itself as a security and defence actor that made valuable efforts in this sense. Moreover, it has renewed the structural base of functioning of security within the union, by establishment of organizational structures responsible for gathering information, advising other institutions, reacting, and building directions for the union security development.

The evolving EU Defence cooperation has the goal of leveraging EU tools to strengthen European security through new EU defence initiatives such as Permanent Structured Cooperation (PESCO) [4] and the European Defence Fund (EDF) The European Security Strategy (2003) followed by by the "Implementation Plan on Security and Defence," (2016) a by developing a set of tangible actions for security and defence.

Currently in 2020, 16 CSDP missions are ongoing of which 6 are military, in nature. These actions have varied greatly in terms of mandate, strategic objectives and length, instruments used, the level of ambition, risk tolerance and costs, the breadth of participation of EU and non-EU countries and geographic focus.

Relations between EU and Republic of Moldova in terms of security have started since de negotiation for Association Agreement began. As such, the cooperation in security and defence policy was one of the topics for discussion. In order to asses the role of Moldova in the security vision of the EU, Republic of Moldova has a small contribution to the EU peace-keepind operations performed by the EU. Moreover, EUBAM, the European Union Border Assistance Mission to Moldova and Ukraine launched in November 2005 throught which EU tends to

encourage lawful trade and travel and to guarantee the safety of its citizens by fighting criminality.

The author reccomends the following actions in order to improve the security sector in the Republic of Moldova:

1. To rise the professional capacities of the Military Academy of Moldova by organization of some learning sessions with same profile institutions such as the Academy of Diplomacy, Academy of Public Administration of Republic of Moldova and with the Military Academy of Romania, in order to prepare security managers able to be engaged and have a deep understadning of multiaspectual responsibilities of their work.
2. Organization of a contest by the "Military Magazine" on security issues for university students that are interested in security and peace studies, whcih will serve for the development of security study in Moldova.
3. Elaboration of a project suported by the Governement of Moldova and with contribution of the Ministry of Education that would introduce into the course of " Civic Education", a series of lessons for security and defence sector, where pupils of 10th-12th grade will learn more about the Ministry of Home Affairs, National Army, National Army symbols, values and principles of the Ministry and Army and their role in ensuring a secure and safe living environment for Moldova.

The author believs that these considerations will further contribute to a new page in the history of development of security and defence in Republic of Moldova.

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Recomandat
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