FACULTY OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

MASTER THESIS:

ESTABLISHMENT OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AND CHALLENGES ACCORDING TO TEMPORARY TRENDS

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Content

CHAPTER III

IV. CHALLENGES OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

CONCLUSIONS

The purpose of Paper is not Ambitious, in terms of obtaining the " License " because of this study it has been explained in "macro" terms the whole security complexity in general , and the international security architecture in particular. The subject the paper elaborates has a historical reference treatment, because in the "Pyramid" of things , the feeling that the man has about safety is listed right after the nutrition needs. Viewed in retrospective we can draw the following conclusions for each of the chapters of the paper content.

What have I learned? This was the question with which the former General Secretary of organization of the United States Kofi Annan titled one of his writings only twenty days (20 days) before the end of his mandate. He states that he understood that first of all, nowadays we all are responsible for each others safety, therefore the findings of this paper orientate us to such logic that self-sufficiency in relation to safety is not "the only and the last shelter", but global callenges orientate us to a reflection that safety is challenged by behaviors and actions of different actors and that the best " custody" to international safety is "the Consensus" between these actors that how high should safety be quoted as a "Common Good"

In the first part of the paper we attempted to define what is important in content of the term safety. By many explanations of events, cases and definitions references, orientate us to a determination that safety is a value that is listed high in the hierarchy of human necessities . Human individual requirments in updating of his life are considered as a value that must be protected. All these individual human values come inside the human safety concept, a later one theoritical concept (remember that the concept was used for the first time by some consulants of the OKB during the early ' 90s) but a historical content of needs and individual requirements.

Collapse of the bipolar system, with the collapse of this system it also had collapse the "patronage" of safety qualification as a only static-centric matter, and multiplication of organizations and institutes of different natures, especially of freedoms and human rights the elements of human safety had advanced on the politics agenda of governments of states. From these findings we are oriented to a conclusion that the safety issues are increasingly being treated under the framework of universal elements of human safety.

In the level of national safety we explained that safety is treated exclusively as an issue of the state safety so what must be provided is the country not the individual. The main supporters of this opinion are realists which are oriented towards external threats of national security, therefore the survival of the country is a must for them, respectively its values that are known as the self- idea of existence of the country. Anarchic nature of the international system imposes self-care and the request for empowerment of state capacities as the only safer way for national safety. The logical course of consideration of these elements leads us to a conclusion that the fear, the nature of

international system produces imposes that the countries should list as a priority the safety of the country. Nature of the system makes conflictuality as a permanent part of the system itself.

In the level of international security, the elements we have treated within this unit instruct us that the international security is in a "status quo" condition of national security. The impact that the level of elements of human safety and national safety has , is the one who provides the level of international security as well. The models which were used to operate the International Security have benefited or drawn back historic circumstances of political contexts . The two referent models of international security as the balance of power and the collective security come as the result of the impact of state forces. From what we discussed in the paper we can come to a conclusion that the system of international security normatively answers the principle of collective security, considering the elements of functions and authorization of the OKB itself, as an international institution which is for maintaining international security, meanwhile very often it shows signs of empowerment of interests of five permanent countries of the Security Council.

The international Security today is faced by different threats but most of authors, think that the time of wars between developed countries seems to be surpassed, but the system is being challenged by other elements of the "powerless" such as terrorism and its forms, a phenomenon that is treated as the "axis of the evil". Dealing with that seems to be the main challenge of international community. Another challenge by almost "all" sources of the system threats are the problem of the weak countries. Known as very safe places, weak countries are the areas of terrorist actions, and other elements that challenges the safety values of humans in order of regional and global spreading. The international community is presenting the lack of capacity and the infrastructure of these weak countries as a challenge of the international security. The operating model, threats, geographic extent of the impact of the above mentioned elements lead us to a conclusion that the international security is currently challenged globally by terrorism and the "safe places" for them by weak countries. The focus and investment of the international community through a serious and honest commitment in relation with weak countries must be a priority of international political agendas, so the preventive motives should determine agendas and not the presence of "the evil" for example (recent terrorist attacks in Paris have imposed the issue of terrorism as a top agenda).

Pandemic, environmental issues are elements that are known as "the light security" but their reflections are dangerous and present a challenge for the international security. A challenge that the world seems to face now and in the future .Limited natural recourses, global pollution, pretend to threaten the existence of the countries and also a very huge impact to the international security as well. Presence of the conferences, meetings of world leaders about the environmental issues , presupposes that environmental issues are very important about the security of its three levels.

Peace and existence and its security within the international system has been historically a debate between two theories , the liberal one and the realistic. We learned that while liberalism tries to build the world through its perspective pursuing symbiosis between the spread of democratic

regimes in the world , free trade and the common collective security, realism only describes the momentum of the system, shows that in such an anarchic system the power is the safest element in the survival of the countries, and that the international security it's safer if we have a balance of forces in the international system. Other guidance are dangerous because according to them the system structural changes are slow and dangerous. According to them in an anarchic nature of such a system, cooperation among countries is distrustful and that there wont be radical changes to such a system because fear of the countries do not advances the idea of a "world country" which will care for the safety of everyone. Simply, realism is missing the idea of international positivism within its concept, and as such it remains a pessimistic theory on radical global changes.

Ideally liberalist perceptions are oriented towards cooperation and mutual communication but the theory has been criticized as it is utopian, not feasible in circumstances where distrust and uncertainty doesn't offer the comfort of countries for transfer of the "sovereign" of security to any other authority. For more, liberalization is a theory that its perspectives are completely based in "made in" western values, therefore places with different cultures and values especially those oriental but quite often they qualify the values of international system as an imposition on their ways of living. Normatively OKB is the model of liberal principles for a supranational authority, for international security through the system of collective security, but some of the international issues showed us that this responsible institution for the maintenance of peace and international security it did not reflect the purpose for which it works and is authorized.

The world continues to face many challenges for which uncertainty is its main feature. Interstate conflicts were permanently present in every present system of historic times. It doesn't look like the conflicts will remain part of history, however the lack of major conflicts between powerful countries is a "poor" optimism towards the perception that conflicts can be disadvantaged in relation with cooperation and dialogue about international security issues.

The nature of international security problems is not diagnosed and as such it doesn't exist a single treatment protocol, furthermore different ideas and proposals were not deficient in history for a more peaceful world. The truth of diagnostic and treatment is not consensual within different theories, because as the author WIGHT says "no theory can't be accepted as correct but it's the debate between them that is more important. For Wight the truth is not a feature of any theory but the dialogue between them.