INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS
AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS


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DIPLOMA OF SAFETY IN STRENGTHENING
SECURITY AND STABILITY

Rezumat. În acest articol autorii descriu esența noțiunilor de diplomație militară, diplomație a apărării, securitate națională, managementul diplomatic. Diplomația prin activitatea de influențare a deciziilor și a comportamentului guvernelor străine, reprezintă o deschidere către reglementarea relațiilor dintre state, guverne etc. Diplomația reprezintă activitatea desfășurată de un stat prin reprezentanții săi diplomatici, în scopul realizării politicii externe preconizate, pentru asigurarea relațiilor internaționale.

Ca o componentă a diplomației, diplomația militară are rolul de a asigura securitatea teritoriului unui stat, de a oferi sprijinul necesar intereselor acestui stat, de a efectua operațiuni umanitare și de a sprijini pacea, participarea la conflicte regionale, în afara și în interiorul NATO.

Cuvinte cheie: diplomație, diplomației militară, diplomația apărării, securitate, relații externe, negociere, management diplomatic.

INTRODUCTION

Diplomacy through the activity of influencing the decisions and behavior of foreign governments, is an opening to regulate relations between states, governments, etc. From a historical point of view, diplomacy has meant the conduct
of relations (bilateral or multilateral) between sovereign states throughout history. Diplomacy is the activity carried out by a state through its diplomatic representatives, in order to achieve the expected foreign policy, to ensure international relations.

From a historical point of view, diplomacy has been used since antiquity, but also today on multiple levels, because the world we live in would be much more hostile and would favor violent conflicts against humanity. As time went on, new ways were sought to block the escalation of conflicts and keep violence under control, by agreeing with state authorities.

Diplomacy through the activity of influencing the decisions and behavior of foreign governments, and people through dialogue, negotiation and other measures, not involving acts of violence of any kind, can be an opening to regulate relations between states, governments, etc. From a historical point of view, diplomacy has meant the conduct of relations (bilateral or multilateral) between sovereign states throughout history [6, p.10].

Diplomacy is closely linked to the foreign relations of the state. The role of foreign relations is to pursue the fulfillment of the interests of a state, derived from geographical, historical and economic data, but also from the distribution of international power. The main objectives of a state in the field of national security are seen in:

– defending national independence,
– territorial security and integrity,
– economic, political, and moral security

**DIPLOMATIC ACTIVITY AS A SYSTEM**

From a theoretical point of view, diplomacy, as a science, in numerous specialized studies, characterizes reality as a normative system that includes the following fields of reference:

– defense diplomacy - is a politico-military concept that includes all components of the national security system and how they are reflected or interpreted in international relations;
military diplomacy - is a component of defense diplomacy that refers only to the military phenomenon and partly politico-military.

Diplomatic activity as a system includes [3, p. 87]:
– theoretical activity in the field of political science and diplomacy, such as: describing notions, categories, concepts in the field of diplomacy;
– the practical activity of the diplomatic corps, regarding the system of the institutions of the diplomatic service, of the diplomatic missions, of the consular offices;
– diplomatic management, regarding diplomatic planning, direction and control.

DIPLOMA OF REALITY IN STRENGTHENING NATIONAL SECURITY AND STABILITY

Diplomacy is the activity carried out by a state through its diplomatic representatives, in order to achieve the expected foreign policy, to ensure international relations. Diplomacy is closely linked to the foreign relations of the state.

The official activity of the state bodies for external relations and, first of all, of the diplomats, represents the activities carried out through negotiations, of correspondence regarding the defense of the rights or interests of the state abroad.

Moreover, “diplomacy is the software for national security policy; the army provides the hardware. None can constitute the computer alone ”[4, p.8]

An important role in the conduct of diplomatic activity belongs to information technology and technologies, which provide the possibility for information on international relations to be centralized and distributed among diplomatic personnel. The methods and techniques of managing the diplomatic activity are determined and defined by persons with attributions in the top sphere of leadership. Their role is to organize and coordinate the activity of the collaborators in achieving the most efficient diplomatic objectives.

The most important functions of diplomacy are specified in the specialized literature [6, p.25]:
– negotiation - which means, in a broad sense, discussions designed to identify common interests and areas of conflict between the parties;
– representing the interests of a state to identify political goals and objectives is the task of the foreign minister;
– administration of current relations;
– establishing and renewing the rules and procedures governing the international system.

Although there is not yet a widely accepted definition of defense diplomacy, it can be understood as the peaceful application of resources across the defense spectrum to achieve positive results in the country's development. Military diplomacy is a subset that tends to refer only to the role of military attachés and their associated activity. Defense diplomacy does not include military operations, but involves other defense activities such as international personnel exchanges, ship and aircraft visits, high-level engagements of senior defense personnel), bilateral meetings and discussions with training and exercises, regional defense forums, awareness-raising, trust and security measures and non-proliferation activities.

In defense diplomacy, we seek to develop mutually beneficial relations with friendly countries and the armed forces in order to contribute to a stable regional and international environment.

Defense diplomacy is a politico-military concept that encompasses all components of the national security system and how they are reflected or interpreted in international relations. Within diplomacy, defense diplomacy occupies a special place in the conduct of military activities.

MILITARY DIPLOMACY AND PACIFICATION MISSIONS

The basic component of diplomacy is to maintain relations of cooperation between states, to promote the role of defending the security of the state, of the nation.

The role of military diplomacy is to ensure the security of the territory, to provide the necessary support to the interests of the state, to carry out humanitarian operations and in support of peace, to participate in regional conflicts, outside and inside NATO.

From a military point of view, diplomacy has an extended role and functions that intertwine in many fields with the functions of diplomacy [6, p.10]:
– identifying ways and means to prevent crises, conflicts, their monitoring and, as appropriate, their management;

– participation in diplomatic negotiations for the prevention of crises, conflicts as in other negotiations until the full completion of the pre- and post-conflict situation;

– promoting and implementing measures to control arms exports and technologies;

– development of cooperation programs in the field of education and training of civilians and military;

– developing any other means, including military, to relax and strengthen a climate of peace and trust between states;

– ensuring the activities of arms control;

– prevention of diplomatic, economic, technological, military surprises;

– to prevent and reduce the risk of conflicts;

– to impose, maintain and consolidate peace;

– ensures the application of the principles of international and humanitarian law in all political-economic-military actions

Recently, a wide range of activities have been carried out with the aim of training national and international personnel and civilians to achieve military-type objectives, and more. The participation of our country in the development of democratic principles through the organization of educational activities, participation in peace support missions provides a basic feature of the processes of progress through cooperation, increasing stability, trust with other states. The efficiency shown by our country in carrying out missions through diplomatic representatives have managed to gain the trust of other states and to develop political-economic-military relations with other countries [7].

According to the Law on the participation of the Republic of Moldova in international peacekeeping operations no. 1156-XIV of 26.07.2000, the principles of participation of the Republic of Moldova in international peacekeeping operations derive from the fundamental interests of the country and its international
commitments [5, art 1106]. According to this law, participation in international peacekeeping operations includes the following aspects [1, p. 14]:

– International peacekeeping operations are conducted under the mandate of the UN or the OSCE, once the status of international peacekeeping forces has been determined.

The first OSCE mission of the National Army was carried out between 1997 and 1999, in Chechnya, with the participation of two Moldovan officers [7].

National Army officers participated in the SFOR peacekeeping operation between December 2002 and March 2004.

Since April 2003, the military of the National Army has contributed for the first time to peacekeeping operations, directly led by the United Nations.

Since 2014, the Republic of Moldova has deployed contingents of National Army soldiers in the KFOR mission in Kosovo, part of the Multinational Peacekeeping Force.

So, military diplomacy is a component part of defense diplomacy that refers only to the military phenomenon and partly politico-military.

CONCLUSIONS

Following the study, we can say that diplomacy is the mechanism that makes international law and international organizations become operational depending on the establishment of diplomatic relations between two or more states. These diplomatic relations may also take place from the territory of a third country with which the States carry out diplomatic relations through diplomatic missions.

The evolution of states is constantly changing, some states develop more slowly others faster, and the level of development of some external armed forces can surprise us surprisingly either pleasantly or unpleasantly, depending on the diplomatic measures taken. Therefore, in order to take appropriate diplomatic measures, we must constantly analyze the main vectors of defense diplomacy and, if necessary, reposition or reconfigure them.

To maintain the military potential, at a satisfactory level of readiness, so that in case of need we can support international missions and applications, bringing the highest possible ratings.
Every group, organization, state has its interests, often these interests are either common or contradictory. The purpose of democracy is to achieve a common goal or to do so that different goals do not threaten the interests of any of the states.

**Proposals:**

- Reconfiguration and repositioning of the main vectors of defense diplomacy,
- New directions for the development of defense diplomacy: ad-hoc diplomatic mission and military potential,
- Defense diplomacy will have to represent the way of dialogue, through which the channels destined to encourage contacts at political and military level can be accessed.

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