



World Scientific News

An International Scientific Journal

WSN 104 (2018) 375-386

EISSN 2392-2192

The role of NATO in ensuring safety energy and protection of infrastructure energy

Anna Nurzyńska

The Institute of Social Sciences and Security, Siedlce University of Natural Sciences and Humanities,
2 Konarskiego Str., 08-110 Siedlce, Poland

E-mail address: nurzynska.ania@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The problems of the European Union's energy policy strategic vision of the community energy. The decisive factor is the reduction of the dependence of countries on supplies raw materials from Russia. Because allies' positions on Russia's policy are not consist, we often observe an annoying lack of solidarity on common issues energy security. As an important participant in the energy raw materials market Russia is contributing to the stability of Europe through the disruption of its community using conflicting interests. These goals are achieved by breaking legal systems and norms international, let alone the basic principles of coexistence.

Keywords: energy security, European Union, NATO

1. INTRODUCTION

It seems reasonable that the statement should be considered that the main task of any state is to take care of people regardless of the status (peace, crisis or war), in which the functions of the state. Taking into account the geopolitical situation in the twenty-first century, and the changes, each Member State is required to have an effective system for forecasting and evaluating new challenges. In addition, the state should be able to counter them when they become threats. In most cases, the source of the threats is considered the world of us, which forces directly around the state to take measures to ensure individual

safety in the broad sense of regulations [1], society, and therefore the whole country. The change in the nature of threats, which occurred at the turn of the century (in the case of national and international security), meant that the issue of threats was an area of national interest, as well as foreign researchers.

The main factor that decisively influences the changing nature of threats, the disintegration of the bipolar division of the world causing the transformation of military threats into asymmetric threats. With regard to the undeniable fact that the risks are humanity accompanied since the dawn of history, and their evolution is inseparably linked to the very dynamic development of the modern world, it is in the nature of reasonable approximation of the threats and problems directly with the terminology related. Presented with above problematic situation directly contributed to the formulation a research problem in the form of a question: How to define and perceive the essence of threats in the modern world? The purpose of the author's investigation is to explain the notion of threat and to present the essence of threats in the modern world.

2. IDENTIFICATION OF THE THREAT CONCEPT

Russia, energy infrastructure, energy resources, crisis situations. The supply of energy and access to energy resources today the basis of the security of every state. That's why more the fight for energy resources and markets for their sales is becoming more acute. Security Energy supply and access to energy resources constitute today the basis of the security of every state. That's why more and more the struggle for energy resources and markets for their sales becomes more acute. Securing domestic energy supply and its diversification have become important political objectives of the countries. Until recently, energy security has been analyzed almost exclusively for imported raw materials (crude oil and natural gas). Guidelines for the European Union's energy policy and events from late 2007 - 2008 (energy supply issues electricity, mining strikes), as well as Russia's energy wars with Ukraine and Indirect blackmail to the energy of European countries prompts to broaden the discussion in the field of energy security with problems related to use solid fuels (coal and lignite) and condition energy infrastructure [2].

The annexation of Crimea by Russia and its military aggression in the east Ukraine weakens the entire modern energy security system this part of Europe, shaped after the end of the cold war. Relationship some Member States of the European Union in the supply of raw materials Russia can have very serious consequences. In the opinion of the Polish experts, Russia, during the war with Ukraine, she also decided to test the resistance to energy blackmail, solidarity and cohesion of the European Union's response. Unfortunately, this test was not the best for her. In practice the total absence of a strategic Community vision of the Union was European facing energy challenges and threats. Your affected by Russian gas restrictions were left alone and they started looking for solutions themselves. Only later became widespread the belief that energy security, as well as security in in general, it must be treated in the European Union as a matter of concern for Community and its political priority. The special importance of energy security is not subject to today discussion. This is due to serious accidents in the countries all regions of the world. In the last 40 years in energy more than forty serious systemic systems have occurred in the world's systems failure, half of which occurred in the United States of America.

The main causes of these accidents lie in the pursuit of certain business objectives without taking into account technological capabilities transmission networks, resulting in network overload and failures.

The spread of such accidents has also been observed due to problems in the field of information security, irregularities in telecommunications and computer networks. One of the biggest failures of the 21st century arrived on August 14, 2003 in the United States and Canada, affecting more than 50 million people. The damage resulting from this accident was estimated at nearly \$ 10 billion United States and about C \$ 2.3 billion in Canada. Duration of failure fluctuated around 48 hours but in some states of energy supply they were fully restored after four days in Canada –after seven days [3]. The importance of energy security for States and its multiplicity Definition Energy security treated as a protection of the citizens, civil society, the state and the economy against threats the shortage and disruption of stable fuel supply and all types energy. The source of these threats can be natural disasters (severe winters, floods, earthquakes, etc.) as well as disruptions in the technological sphere (industrial failures), organizational, socio-political (armed conflicts, strikes) and economic, both within the state and in other countries Many of these threats it can result from external geopolitical and macroeconomic reasons and opportunistic. Energy security is therefore an important part issues related to the survival of the state and the opportunity to realize interests nationals are uncertain or hostile (dangerous, dangerous) the environment, mainly through the use of opportunities, meeting challenges, reduce risks and counter energy threats.

International Energy Agency MAE (The International Energy Agency) defines energy security as "the availability of energy sources after affordable price ". Center for Strategic and International Studies (Center for Strategic Studies and International The United States (CSIS) deals with energy security as a continued ability of the state to maintain its own operations without serious disruption.

In a broader sense, they can also be described as satisfying consumer demand for fuels and energy in a way that ensures at the same time:

- technological security (operation of appliances and installations); the profitability of investments in the market and capital;
- continuity / reliability of deliveries with appropriate standards;
- an acceptable price level for individual beneficiaries who do not an excessive burden on household budgets, and with regard to industrial customers, the one that does not provoke the unprofitability of production [4].

Energy security from the point of view of the final recipient is above all, the accessibility included in the price level energy and reliability of energy supply. In many countries, the concept of energy security is taken into account short and long term. Global energy security is understood as permanent (long-term), reliable and competitive provide various types of energy for the purposes of socio-economic development world with minimal impact on the environment natural. Long-term energy security concerns alliances to provide energy in harmony with economic calculation and ecological imperatives. Short term energy security focuses on the guarantee the ability of the energy system to respond quickly to sudden changes supply or demand. The lack of energy security is therefore associated with negative economic and social consequences energy deficit or unstable or inflated prices.

The level of energy security depends on:

- the size and diversity of the national fuel base;
- degree of diversification and domestic and foreign use sources of supply of energy raw materials;
- technical status of the supply system and its forms of ownership infrastructure;
- possibilities for fuel storage, domestic development and international connections of energy systems;
- internal and international economic policy [5].

Although discussions on energy security years, and the problems associated with it are considered key to economic security politicians, it has no unambiguous and universally accepted definition. This is due to the fact that different participants the global energy market perceives security problems in a different way energy. Depending on the region, different factors are decisive importance for energy security. For most industrialized countries benefiting from of imported energy suppliers, energy security is mainly related to long-term and uninterrupted supply at reasonable price conditions. The political objective of these countries is Prevention of technical, economic and political circumstances can affect the supply of energy resources. On time Winston Churchill saw the benefits of using many different sources energy emphasizing the stability and credibility of the oil supply sector based on the diversification of energy sources. Currently, the subject of energy security is attracting such attention, that he had not had since the crisis of the seventies last year century. According to the Federal Minister of Foreign Affairs of Germany, Frank Walter Steinmeier, maintain global security in the 21st century: "Will be inseparable from energy security". Fight for Global energy resources have long been an important part of Foreign Policy and Security Policy of the Great Powers. It's an element return to geopolitics and fight for a new world order.

This fight is already today it leads to tensions in foreign policy and global transformations balance of power. Unlike the industrialized countries, where "security energy" means supplying sufficient supply at an affordable price stance emphasis on maintaining stability of demand for the export of raw materials, which provides a larger share of revenue budget. For Russia, energy security depends on restoration State control over "strategic resources" pipelines and distribution channels. In turn, in the countries the development of energy security is understood as an opportunity avoid the consequences of changes in energy result for their balance of payments. For China and India, security [6].

The situation is changing quickly in the markets my n Europe, the main discussion revolves around the best way to control the dependence on gas imports how to carry out the diversification of raw materials and their suppliers. Some European countries are also discussing construction prospects new nuclear power plants, and eventually return to coal as a source energy. Diversification of ways to define energy security what role do they play in the global energy market individual countries.

The situation of each of them is different, hence the differences to understand energy security and the presence of an element subjective in the definitions formulated. In addition, the definitions can relate to various aspects of energy security. Other it is defined during the discussion of short-term problems such as for example, the risk of ceasing to supply energy suppliers by major producers, otherwise, with a long-term vision, for example the issue of burnout stocks of energy commodities and an increase in commodity prices on this account.

Similarly, the approach to defining energy security is different business and policy point of view.

3. DEVELOPMENT OF THE ENERGY SECURITY SITUATION

The development of the situation in the field of energy security. Energy is a key industry in most countries of the world and has enormous economic, social and political significance. Therefore, the fuel and energy complex remains under a special state supervision and is fairly strictly regulated. It depends on national security as a whole, as well as elements of development economic. All this requires special attention from governments. Increase the level of internationalization and globalization of energy increase in the energy interdependence of the different countries, confirms the thesis on the inability to ensure the energy security of the country without solutions to the problems of international energy security regional and global level. Several processes influence the development of energy in the world.

On a site is a growing competition between big business energy backed by national governments. On the other hand, we must to discuss the cooperation of States trying to regulate the global energy sector, which contributes to the development of global and regional policy centers energy. One of the reasons for these interactions is the will of the leader energy entities from international markets to avoid chaos and unfair competition, as well as to bring new risks to control energy security. Crude oil was the most important raw material of the twentieth century and its market have strongly influenced the global economy and politics. Its share in overall energy consumption was 27%. The price level and the availability of oil always have a huge impact on the situation all the countries of the world, and the events of the oil market were the cause of many wars.

The source of modern energy challenges are significant differences in the distribution of the main areas of occurrence of deposits energy resources and places of consumption. States using the largest quantities of raw materials must therefore benefit from sources. Over the past half-century, there have been 14 major breaks the supply of crude oil, which amounted to more than half a million barrels a day. Most of these disorders are the result of political events, in particular. Middle East, who repeated six times. The first big crisis was in 1973 was a consequence of OPEC decisions (their share in world oil exports, it has reached 85%), which has drastically reduced extraction and imposed an embargo on oil supply to cooperating countries with Israel (mainly in the United States, Denmark and the Netherlands) [7].

The drop in the supply of oil on world markets and the panic that accompanied them dragged behind them at the turn of the day 1973-1974 almost quadrupled its prices from \$ 10 to over \$ 35 barrel (Michałowska 2003, p. 171). A long-term recession called energy crisis was the result of lack of stocks and a huge dependence Western economies on oil. The Islamic revolution in Iran has caused chaos in this country economic and radical decline in oil extraction and exports, motivated also ideological causes ("we will not sell ours to the enemies of Islam"). A huge boost price and fear of lack of access to oil also caused aggression USSR in Afghanistan. Although this country was not an oil exporter, it was its exporter geographical location meant that the western world was afraid that after In order to control Afghanistan, the Soviet Union will try to organize coup d'etat in some OPEC countries and

settle their subordinate to governments. Then the crisis was deepened by the Iraq war, and world oil prices have risen by more than 100%. Count in constant prices of 1995, these prices reached a level of nearly USD 70 per barrel for a certain period [8].

This situation was aggravated by the Gulf War 1990-1991. However, the period of the Gulf War did not affect the functioning global oil market to a degree comparable to the 1973-1974 and 1979-1980, resulting from the arrival of new suppliers on the market the eighties. In addition, in many countries began to feel positive effects of energy saving programs, development of energy nuclear, carbon-based and alternative. Activities of high countries developed to increase their energy security found the most important institutional expression in creation in 1974 International Energy Agency (IEA). This agency works as an autonomous body within the OECD (Economic Cooperation Organization Development). Its main goal is the implementation of a comprehensive cooperation program between Member States (International Energy Program).

4. THE MOST ENERGY SECURITY IN POLAND

Nor is there a uniform approach to definitions in Poland energy security. In the documents of the Ministry of Economy and Work from 2004 "energy security is the ability to satisfy under the conditions of the energy demand market in terms of quantity and quality, at a price resulting from the balance between supply and demand, maintenance of environmental protection conditions "1In the law of 10 April Energy Act 1997, Article 3, point 16, defines safety energy as "the state of the economy to cover the current and the potential consumer demand for fuels and energy in a way technically and economically justified, while maintaining the protection requirements environment.

In the security strategy presented in November 2014 The Republic of Poland as energy security factors is mentioned among others diversification of sources and directions of supply of raw materials and construction of new production capacity with the diversification of manufacturing technology and stresses the need to reduce the dependence on the supply of raw materials and the need to change the structure of the country's energy balance through the development of new technologies (atom, RES).

In the draft energy policy of Poland until 2050, activities country's energy security will include striving to diversify sources and directions of supply of energy carriers primary level, to ensure an appropriate level of production capacity, and diversification of the final and efficient energy production structure development of indigenous solid fuels, including safety and protection of strategic coal and lignite deposits in planning in order to guarantee the possibility of their use in the future, the development of mechanisms that increase the efficiency of use energy by activating customers to manage demand in specific situations on the demand side of the market, as well as to maintain and development of transmission and distribution capacity, as well as critical infrastructure. In the report on the European Security Strategy energy from 2015 points out that the only way to reach energy security while maintaining affordable energy prices and achieving our climate goals is creating "Sustainable Energy Landscape", on the basis of which high level of energy efficiency, renewable and intelligent energy infrastructure [9].

In addition, the document stresses that in the energy security considerations must be guaranteed high level of environmental protection and development of renewable energy

sources fundamental to the energy security strategy, taking into account pay attention to energy costs. All definitions of energy security mentioned above cover three main aspects of safety: energy, economic (market) and ecological. The energy aspect includes the balance between demand and technical issues related to the technical infrastructure and its management. The country's energy balance is based on a balance adjust the supply (also in the long-term perspective) to that planned demand for energy and fuel, including economic and ecological aspects as well as demand management capabilities energy, without limiting the energy needs of the beneficiaries. The economic (market) aspect of security tends above all to everything to make sure prices are acceptable to end users useful energy carriers specified in civil law contracts or in the rates. Currently, this price also includes the cost of security of supply energy, where the need to internalize security costs arises energy. This aspect is also associated with the ability to meet the competitiveness of the domestic fuel and energy sector in the market Europe.

The ecological aspect of security is associated with behavioural management good environmental condition for future generations and requires compliance with relevant environmental and other standards and obligations, such as the development of renewable and associated energy sources and new "Clean" manufacturing technologies. Because of the high costs of protection environment, they will be internalized first. From the beginning of the 21st century to the present, another wave of discussions is observed on energy security. It should be noted that the periods of these intensified discussions often overlap periods of rapid price changes energy carriers. In addition, discussions become broader over time range, often internationally. Taken on these principles new decisions are made to increase security developed economies of the world [10]

This situation is often the result of the overlap of the following factors:

- increase awareness of the limitation of global resources energy raw materials;
- the key impact of energy resources on development
- economic;
- the impact of energy prices on the economies of the states;
- awareness of the bargaining power that countries have rich in energy resources;
- escalating more and more new threats affecting
- energy security

Regardless of the differences in the approach to security energy, its basic common part is the security concern supply of energy in various forms in the amount that satisfies the demand in a region. Increasingly, the definitions indicate the need for provide an amount guaranteeing the sustainable economic development of the region and account for historical and sharp increases in energy prices, including mainly crude oil, the definition is supplemented by a price factor [11].

Moreover, the definition is often complemented by the need to maintain the key infrastructure for delivering energy to consumers as well ensure the security of key infrastructure elements To maintain Poland's energy security it has to radically modernize the old energy blocks that use it carbon technologies while introducing more widely into use alternative and renewable sources of energy. Financial needs for reconstruction. The Polish electricity industry, for the expansion and modernization of the transport networks ensuring energy security by 2050 is huge. The In the first place, Poland should base its development on

locally produced energy raw materials as well as known and cheap production technologies electricity. This strategy will enable the reconstruction of the national energy sector and will ensure energy security and development of Polish companies in the period transition. In the debates held in recent years, it most often turns attention to ensuring guaranteed and simultaneously diversified supply of energy raw materials, minimizing the risk resulting from technogenic threats and accidents, as well as the introduction of clean sources acquiring electricity.

In conjunction with the danger of terrorist attacks on energy infrastructure, protection requirements are regularly increased in the event of such type of threats. Due to political instability in some regions of the world in which oil is extracted, are increasing interest in diversifying sources of energy supplies and their transport routes [12]. A lot of emphasis is put on the issue of energy use as an instrument of political blackmail. Energy security is in highly dependent on the situation on global energy markets, therefore, special attention is paid to the stability and predictability of these markets, including the dynamics of energy prices.

5. NATO'S POINT OF VIEW

Energy security issues are becoming increasingly important in the debate on common security, drawing NATO's attention because of: Europe's growing dependence on oil and gas; the growing energy needs of emerging powers such as China and India; the depletion of fossil fuels is expected to begin after the middle of this century; an intensified debate on climate change; and a renewed interest from many countries for civilian nuclear energy. Other factors include armed threats to energy supplies, whether through terrorist attacks or piracy, and political instability in many energy-producing states - including attempts by some of them to use energy as a political weapon. Turkey, Greece, Bulgaria and Romania are NATO member states, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Georgia and Moldova are members of the NATO Partnership for Peace initiative. NATO membership and relations with NATO draw the attention of the Atlantic Alliance to the instability, threats and challenges facing the Black Sea region and in particular to energy security [13].

NATO and the EU have 22 common member states. Often, their perception of energy security as a national problem, a problem of their national economies, is one of the major challenges facing both organizations. It is difficult for Member States to give up their sovereignty in the field of energy. Despite calls by the European Commission for member states to speak with one voice on energy issues, to have better coordination and a common European geopolitical and economic vision to reduce the level of energy. from external suppliers, countries prefer to conduct bilateral relations and sign bilateral contracts. Given the complex nature of the risks and threats to security in the globalized world, it is typical for them that none of them is purely military and / or can be handled by purely military means.

In this respect, it can be noted that energy security is increasingly influencing European security. Despite the fact that energy security is frequently observed from a national, economic, infrastructural and European point of view, it is also one of NATO's priorities [14]. Energy security has become a subject of NATO observation due to the clashes between Russia and Belarus in 2005 and between Russia and Ukraine in 2006 and 2009, which led to the suspension of oil and gas deliveries respectively. gas to Europe. Interest in the area of the North Atlantic Alliance has gradually increased and was discussed at the 2006 NATO

Summits, xi Bucharest 2008, xii Strasbourg-Kehl 2009, xiii Lisbon 2010, inxiv Chicago in 2012 and xv Wales 2014.

If we were to summarize the main points, which coincide in most of the Summit statements and the NATO Strategic Concept, we could conclude that the role of the Alliance in the area of energy security is related to the challenges and the sphere of action: shaping the future security environment in the field of NATO's interests [15]:

- increased energy demand and a greater share of global energy consumption;
- increasing the dependence of some NATO member states on external energy suppliers, in some cases foreign energy supply and distribution networks for their energy needs;
- the suspension of Russia's energy supply (oil and gas);
- the need to ensure vital channels of communication, transport and transit on which international trade, energy security and prosperity depend;
- the need for stability of energy supply and interconnection of energy distribution networks;
- the need for diversification of roads, suppliers and energy resources. NATO's sphere of action in the context of energy security:
- consult on the most immediate risks in the field of energy security;
 - share the fusion of information and intelligence;
- further develop NATO's information activities; project stability;
- develop capacity, support and protect critical energy infrastructure, transit areas and lines;
- support the management of the consequences of certain risks;
- work to significantly improve the energy efficiency of the military;
 - integrate the energy security element into NATO policies and activities[16];
- to ensure that NATO's added value in the area of energy security is fully coordinated with the efforts of the international community, characterized by a range of organizations specializing in energy security;
- NATO Center of Excellence for Energy Security Vilnius.

On the basis of the above mentioned energy security-related moments in the NATO Riga / 2006 / Wales / 2014 / Summit declarations, it can be noted that the main point of departure on the ground contains more concrete information on the added value of the Alliance was launched during the Bucharest Summit Declaration. The two key elements of NATO's added value in the area of energy security could be: Focus on the security of critical infrastructure, particularly in transit and energy countries, on the security of transport corridors and on the analysis of terrorist attacks. In principle, this is part of the obligations of the Member States, but NATO could be involved with civilian experts and military means in the monitoring of maritime routes and territorial waters at the request of the Allies [17].

In addition, the NATO Civil Emergency Planning Department can assist in cases of natural and / or man-made disasters (eg oil spills); Focus on stability xvi project, which means in the first place, shaping reform processes in NATO's broader strategic environment. The focus is on political dialogue and military cooperation with partner countries in Europe, the Caucasus, Central Asia, the Middle East and the Gulf region. This group includes energy producers, transit countries and consumers.

As a result, energy security is included in many individual cooperation programs. The activities of the North Atlantic Alliance can be summarized in major xviii groups. The activities of the Atlantic Alliance However, NATO remains mainly a forum of consultations, in a very delicate and cautious way, because of [18]:

- its organizational character (military alliance);
- the nature of energy issues, which have a national, economic, infrastructural and political dimension and are part of the activities of national, private and international organizations;
- the bilateral nature of contractual relations in the field;
- the different perceptions of Central and Eastern European countries and those of Western Europe from Russia.

In this respect, the question of the possible implementation of Article 5 of the North Atlantic Treaty in the context of energy security does not have a clear answer.

Energy security is part of Art. 4 consultation processes, except in the case of a large-scale attack on NATO command and control systems or energy networks when Article 5 could be mobilized. At present, in the context of security and defence issues in Europe, xix NATO remains the leading organization, implementing a "hard policy" in the security field (the Allies depend on Art.5). With its potential to combine civilian and military capabilities and operate in areas where NATO can not do so for political reasons, the EU has the opportunity to play an important role and fill the existing void [19].

NATO is a transatlantic military union while the EU is a political union of European member states with the common goal of making it a global player, deploying a set of instruments for external action, humanitarian aid and civilian and military capabilities in military affairs crisis management. In view of the foregoing and the fact that the overall restructuring of the Common Foreign and Security Policy and the Common Defence Policy coincides with NATO's Strategic Concept, the preconditions for a culture of sustainable cooperation between the NATO and the EU have become obvious. A better partnership at the global level will ensure better knowledge and knowledge of regional conditions, which are crucial for finding the most appropriate solutions and responses to existing and future security challenges (as it may be the case in the Black Sea) [20].

6. CONCLUSIONS

On the close relationship between security and energy. They make them more and more aware of topics in debates on topics political, especially geopolitical, widely reported in the media mass media. They concern problems such as long-term Europe's oil and gas Russian, the growing demand for the energy of powerful emerging economies, for example India, demand for oil from the world's largest economic powers - United States and China at the expense of increasing the share of renewable energy and gas shale, progressive depletion of some fossil fuel deposits second half of the 20th century, intensive debates on world politics climate, the peaceful use of nuclear energy, etc. Among these debates there is no shortage of votes indicating the threat of energy supplies (military, terrorist), political instability in many countries provide energy, including Russia's attempts to use energy as a weapon against neighboring post-Soviet countries [21].

The incomplete implementation of Community legislation on the internal energy market and the tension between bilateral and European actions in the external dimension clearly demonstrate the intergovernmental logic that remains at the heart of European energy security policy, undermining its coherence and its effectiveness diversification of supply conditions and mitigation of supply disruptions. For example, the progress of Russia's large-scale gas pipeline projects such as Nord Stream and South Stream demonstrates the importance of Member States' preferences in the EU and the influence of their economic and security interests on the EU. The objectives of diversification of supply sources that both projects supported by Russia undermine [22].

To suggest that political decisions to a certain extent follow the direction advocated by the Commission does not exclude the influence of Member States and individual actors. The role of the Commission is also limited to limiting this research, and further work is needed to study the constellation of changing power and authority in this multi-level political sphere of governance, in which supranational institutions, national energy champions and play a role in steering the development of EU energy policy [23]. Further research is also needed to evaluate the price; as an element of energy security, and a motivation for European integration, and the delegation of Member States' supranational powers to energy policy. As such, the impact of the liberalization of the gas market towards a single European market and the effect of supranational governance (success in creating "reasonable" prices) must be taken into account.

The Commission, as a political entrepreneur, has been an important player over time in influencing the social construction of norms concerning the desirability of a supranational solution to an issue presented as a problem, or even a threat, for the Union and would be inadequate. Thanks to the Commission's activism in the form of problem-solution coupling and 'discursive framework', the Member States have accepted a certain degree of communitarisation and supranationalism in energy policy as a means of increasing their individual and collective energy security.

References

- [1] Bağbaşıoğlu, Arif. Beyond Afghanistan NATO's partnership with Central Asia and South Caucasus: A tangled partnership?. *Journal of Eurasian Studies* 5.1 (2014): 88-96.
- [2] Barnes, Pamela M. Security of energy supply in the New Europe: a role for the European Atomic Energy Community in the European Union's Neighbourhood Policy. *Journal of Contemporary European Research* 4.2 (2008): 90-107.
- [3] Belkin, Paul. The European Union's energy security challenges. *Connections* 7.1 (2008) 76-102.
- [4] Christie, Edward Hunter. Energy vulnerability and EU-Russia energy relations. *Journal of Contemporary European Research* 5.2 (2009): 274-292.
- [5] De Waard, Jaap. The private security industry in international perspective. *European Journal on Criminal Policy and Research* 7.2 (1999): 143-174.
- [6] Fierke, Karin M., and Antje Wiener. Constructing institutional interests: EU and NATO enlargement. *Journal of European Public Policy* 6.5 (1999): 721-742.

- [7] Genys, Dainius. The Role of Scientists in Lithuanian Energy Security Discourse Formation. *Baltic Journal of Law & Politics* 6.1 (2013): 163-180.
- [8] Glavinov, Aleksandar, Jovan Stankievski and Urim Verseli. Critical infrastructure and energy security key factors for building sustainable energy strategy in the republic of Macedonia. *Contemporary Macedonian Defense/Sovremena Makedonska Odbrana* 17.32 (2017).
- [9] Gray, Christine. President Obama's 2010 United States national security strategy and international law on the use of force. *Chinese Journal of International Law* 10.1 (2011): 35-53.
- [10] Haukkala, Hiski. From cooperative to contested Europe? The conflict in Ukraine as a culmination of a long-term crisis in EU–Russia relations. *Journal of Contemporary European Studies* 23.1 (2015) 25-40.
- [11] CTN Electronic Journal - Protecting Critical Energy Infrastructure from Terrorist Attacks. Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, (2010).
- [12] Jaffe, Amy, and Robert Manning. *Russia, Energy and the West*. *Survival* 43.2 (2001): 133-152.
- [13] Johansson, Bengt. A broadened typology on energy and security. *Energy* 53 (2013): 199-205.
- [14] Johnston, Peter. Arctic energy resources: security and environmental implications. *Journal of Strategic Security* 5.3 (2012): 5.
- [15] Manners, Ian. Normative power Europe: a contradiction in terms?. *JCMS: Journal of Common Market Studies* 40.2 (2002): 235-258.
- [16] Mazarei, Iraj. Factors in the expansion of NATO after the Cold War. *Life Science Journal* 4 (2012): 9.
- [17] McGowan, Francis. Can the European Union's Market Liberalism Ensure Energy Security in a Time of 'Economic Nationalism'?. *Journal of Contemporary European Research* 4.2 (2008): 90-106.
- [18] Mintas, Olimpia. Resources and energy, core components of national security. *Research Journal of Agricultural Science* 42.3 (2010): 699-704.
- [19] Moravcsik, Andrew. Reassessing legitimacy in the European Union. *JCMS: Journal of Common Market Studies* 40.4 (2002): 603-624.
- [20] Neumann, Iver B. Russia as a great power, 1815–2007. *Journal of International Relations and Development* 11.2 (2008): 128-151.
- [21] Orttung, Robert W., and Indra Overland. A limited toolbox: Explaining the constraints on Russia's foreign energy policy. *Journal of Eurasian Studies* 2.1 (2011): 74-85.
- [22] Paillard, Christophe-Alexandre. Russia and Europe's mutual energy dependence. *Journal of International Affairs* 63.2 (2010): 65-84.
- [23] Paillard, Christophe-Alexandre. Russia and Europe's mutual energy dependence. *Journal of International Affairs* 63.2 (2010): 65-84.