

GLOBAL WARMING AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

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Abstract. *There is a direct connection among underdevelopment, international security and belligerence. The statistics show that measures aimed to fight the global warming contribute to maintain the underdevelopment, which represents a favorable ground for belligerence. In the same time, the above mentioned measures could impede the change of international configuration of power relations and the access of some big developing countries, like China, India and Brazil to a more visible role in the world affairs.*

Keywords: global warming, underdevelopment, gaps, international security, belligerency, asymmetries, fault lines.

1. Spring 2010. The international mass media makes headlines: an islet from the Indian Ocean had disappeared because of increase of the Planetary Ocean and of erosion. As a result, a territorial dispute between India and Bangladesh become without subject. Thus, global warming appeared as a factor of eliminating of some sources of disagreements and tensions among states, as well as of strengthening of international security. Nothing is more superficial and false. In my opinion, the truth is to the opposite. There are numerous, very numerous data which sustain such an opinion.

2. A first category of this kind of data puts into relation *underdevelopment, international security and global warming.*

2.1. *Underdevelopment.* The World Bank statistics depict a clear picture of the gaps concerning of economic developments of different categories of countries. Thus, according to *World Development Report 2010*, [1], in 2008 the least developed countries, in which 14.7% of the World population live, counted for 0.8% of the Gross National Income (GNI). In the same year, the developed countries, inhabited by 16.6% of the World population, disposed of 73.2% from GNI. Even we have in mind the least developed countries and middle developed ones together, picture of the gaps existing in the World does not modify. In concrete terms, those two categories of countries had 85.1% from the World population, but they possessed only 26.8% from GNI, the main share of that indicator belonging to 16.6% of population, namely to the inhabitants of developed countries.

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