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Editorial

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EDITORIAL

In this edition, the reader will find ten articles distributed in two thematic sections: *Cooperation and asymmetric international integration in matters of security, strategy and commerce* and *Global culture in international relations*.

Cooperation and asymmetric international integration in matters of security, strategy and commerce

We opened the 2018-I edition of the article entitled “How to strengthen EU-China cooperation based on Belt and Road”, by the authors Weidong Wang and Simona Picciau; in which the *Belt and Road* initiative, presented by the Chinese president Xi Jinping in 2013, promotes cooperation and the strengthening of person-to-person connections between Asia, Africa, and Europe. China has already signed cooperation agreements with more than forty States and trained thirty others. This initiative impacted the establishment of relations between China and the European Union, based on *win-win* cooperation and aimed at fostering mutual respect.

Sonia Alda Mejías publishes her article “The challenges of Latin America to project as a regional actor in the field of international security”, in which she considers the possibility of Latin America to project itself as a regional actor in the field of global security from a qualitative methodology. Also, reference as necessary the processes of subregional or regional integration and the development of national and international multilateral cooperation in the field of security and defense, and the participation of Latin American countries in international peace missions, from a sovereignty perspective very marked.

The article “Notions of safety and control in the Northern Border Plan: an expression of teichopolitics”, by the authors Gilberto Aranda and Cristian Ovando, considers the teichopolitics as a current expression of segmented globalization, which not only raises the erection of walls. Chile manifested this policy in the 70s, undermining border areas as preventive mechanisms to a foreign invasion and today, through the Northern Border Plan. This securitization mechanism

aims to guarantee the continuity of trade flows and the cultural consequences that it entails, from the constructivist approach.

Pablo Garcés Velástegui presents his article “Latin American integration as a wicked problem: the case for a plural approach”. In this paper, social planning is not any problem, but a “wicked”, not docile, a problem of exact sciences that involves a public policy issue; a problem hard to define, unique, inherently paradoxical, important, subject to many interpretations and, thus, without a correct solution. Latin American integration has these characteristics, and the implications are relevant for academics and decision makers. If regional integration continues to be approached as an easy problem, the results will probably continue to disagree with expectations.

“The United Kingdom and Argentina: geopolitics of technological constraint and strategic-export controls”, by Daniel Blinder, shows how the United Kingdom controls the export of military or dual-use technology to the Argentine Republic through its defense institutions and trade, as well as with others of an international nature. A strategic public policy at a local and global level represented in the logical space/power, relative to the possibility of Argentina acquiring sensitive technologies.

The co-authors Roldán Andrés-Rosales, Luis Alberto Sánchez-Miter and José Nabor Cruz Marcelo, present the article entitled “Insecurity and its impact on tourism in Guerrero: a spatial approach, 1999-2014”. This paper gives the reader the possibility to know how Mexican insecurity has affected the economic growth of the State and the region at the tourist level. This is done through a case study in Guerrero because it obeys one of the most insecure areas, classified worldwide, which is an index of violence that shows the concentration of the danger through the analysis of the figures of the Institute. National Statistics and Geography.

“Asymmetric regionalism as the axis of the South American resistance to Brazil (2000-2013)”, by Rita Giacalone, assumes that regionalism in itself creates asymmetric tensions. Brazilian regionalism has realistic, constructivist and institutionalist features, which emphasize such asymmetries following the region-centric paradigm. The organizations built to support the regional and global projection of Brazil generated resistance in South American governments between 2000 and 2013. This article analyzes the opposition of Chile, Argentina, and Venezuela, through a decentralized multipolarity.

Global culture in international relations

We open this thematic section with the article by Juliano Oliveira Pizarro titled “Governance of sport: an inflection of global governance?” In this, it is conside-

red that the global is a birthplace of diverse actors that exercise specific governments, as represented by football. A sport made a social and cultural mechanism that suffers direct impacts from the globalizing processes. FIFA is a non-profit, non-governmental organization, although it may not seem so, because its activities express hybrid and contradictory conditions, either from the perspective of global governance or as a multinational company.

Luis González Tule, in his article “Organization of global space in ‘classic’ geopolitics: a view from critical geopolitics”, starts at the roots of the geopolitics and its development, in between of European imperial rivalries, global wars, border mutations, political changes, significant technological developments and transformation in the dynamics of power (1870 and 1945). The classic indoctrinators coming from the main powers established the geopolitical discourses to their accommodation.

Thus, this edition closes with the article “The emergence and increase of Anti-Semitism in the Governments of Hugo Chávez and its relationship with the deepening of the relations between Venezuela and Iran (2005-2013)”, by Margarita Figueroa Sepúlveda, which establishes the growth of media and Chavez anti-Semitic incidents in 2004, as well as their direct proportional relationship with the rapprochement and creation of new ties with the Islamic Republic of Iran. The ideological convergence –based on anti-imperialism– is analyzed through the empirical evidence provided by primary and secondary sources. The author considers that anti-imperialism made Israel be conceived as an enemy of both countries.

Thanking the confidence of the institutional authorities again to edit the *Journal of International Relations, Strategy and Security*, I invite you to know, use and disseminate the content of this edition.

Sincerely,

Diana Patricia Arias Henao

Editor

PhD in International Relations

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