



ORIGINAL PAPER

**Scaling and Managing Defense and Security Self-Assessments
in the New European Democracies. A Security Quiz of the
National and Regional Interests and Objectives for Romania
and Bulgaria**

Anca Parmena Olimid*

Abstract: The aim of the present article is to explain the recent theoretical developments of security and defense by arguing where, how and when national security and strategic planning and implementation of Romania and Bulgaria fits into the regional process of security. The present article also integrates the answers to the following security-assessment quiz by reflecting and answering the following six issues: the national security planning and implementation definition and key concepts, the national security creation and maintenance to react to regional/ international changes, the defense dimension viewed as a separate structural and functional mechanisms and instruments.

Keywords: *defense, security, regional cooperation, partnership, national interests*

* Associate Professor, Ph.D., University of Craiova, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences, Political Sciences Specialization, Center of Post-Communist Political Studies (CEPOS), Phone: +40251418515, Email: parmena2002@yahoo.com

NDS and NSS: Defense and Security Continuum

Since the fall of the Wall of Berlin, the fusion of democratic settings, defense and security self-determination has taken on new ways, precisely at the moment of the critical evaluation of the documents in the field. From an empiric consideration, it may be considered that the present article pushes security strategy and information into the executive place by combining the major strategic dimension with the security proportion (Edmunds, 2014: 525-539; Rogers, 2009: 831-862). Both settings develop the national security strategic framework to better understand the defense, the public order dimension and rule of law (Schröder, Kode, 2012: 31-53; Blume, 2008: 713-721; Călinescu, 2013: 305-308). Our primary goal is to focus on the security strategy organizing and implementation enabled by the *National Defense Strategy 2015-2019* (Romania) (hereinafter NDS) and *the National Security Strategy 201* (Bulgaria) (hereinafter NSS). Each item selected for analysis has its own impact on the fundamentals of the relations between the international arena and regional security (Butfoy, 1997: 38-58; Ilie, 2014: 203-212). The article aims is also to provide an understanding of the risks and threats associated with the regional security and defense which in the case of NDS and NSS represent characteristics used to discuss the partnership between the citizen, the state and society. In the current paper, the linkage between the national security system planning and implementation and the regional cooperation in the Black Sea region will be carefully analyzed in order to examine the efficiency of the national legislation (current legal settings) as they were structured by considering the European and Euro-Atlantic principles, values and norms, the preservation of the democratic control of the national security system, the maintenance of the good relations in the region and the consolidating of the partnership with US (Olimid, 2011: 169-179). On the basis of the high variance of security policies and strategies, the article will focus on the equitable distribution of the items for NDS and also for NSS (from NDS, $IC_{A1-\dots n}$ and from NSS, $IC_{A1-\dots n}$).

This is a particular approach allowing to selectively categorizing: interests and objectives (Chapter I of the NDS), international security environment approach, security dimensions at Euro-Atlantic level, regional security (Chapter II of NDS), threats, risks and vulnerabilities (Chapter III of the NDS), lines of actions and methods to guarantee the national security, the public order dimension, the intelligence, counterintelligence and security dimension, the diplomatic and crisis management dimensions (Chapter IV of NDS), the national security strategies (article 8 of NSS), threats dynamism, international political and military security (article 10 of NSS), security policies (article 11 of NSS), efforts of the central government institutions (article 16 of NSS). To help better understand where security and strategic planning and implementation fits into the regional process of security, the present article devise the answers to the following security-assessment quiz by reflecting and answering the following six questions: How is the national security planning and implementation defined? How the national security is created and maintained to react to regional/ international changes? Is the defense dimension viewed as a separate functional mechanism? Do other institutional mechanisms and instruments consider and participate as an enable instrument of security organizational strategies? What policies and strategies does the national security have? What risks and threats limit the security fundamentals? (Pogoriler, 2010: 535-546; Waxman, 2012: 289-350; di Floristella, 2013: 21-38).

NDS and NSS: core inputs and outputs

In its stronger approach, the national security strategy planning and implementation is based on the traditional approaches relating to the dynamic of the strategic framework and the legal settings (Kehler, 2012: 18-26; Schiff, 2012: 318-339; Karska, 2014: 7-22). However, the strategic planning of NDS and NSS requires the allocation of the primary resources, the coordination of efforts and the creation of a strategic foundation. This may include: 1. for the case of NDS - the “convergence with the European security principles” (Introduction, article 4 of NDS), the “constitutional democracy and mutual respect between state and citizens” (Introduction, article 3 of NDS), the “national cohesion and consensus” (Introduction, article 9 of NDS), “a strong market economy” (article 10 of NDS), the “free initiative and transparent competitions” (Introduction, article 10 of NDS) and 2. for the case of NSS – “the rule of law and equity of all citizens before the law” (Chapter II. The Fundamentals, article 18 of NSS, *National security policy principles*), the “dialogue and partnership between state institutions and organizations” (Chapter II. The Fundamentals, article 18 of NSS, *National security policy principles*), the “national consensus” (Chapter II. The Fundamentals, article 18 of NSS, *National security policy principles*), “the inseparability of the national security from the NATO and EU security” (Chapter II. The Fundamentals, article 18 of NSS, *National security policy principles*), “openness, transparency and accountability in security policy formulation and making” (Chapter II. The Fundamentals, article 18 of NSS, *National security policy principles*), “democratic control of the national security system” (Chapter II. The Fundamentals, article 18 of NSS, *National security policy principles*), the “partnership between the citizens, the society and the State” (Chapter II. The Fundamentals, article 18 of NSS, *National security policy principles*).

The aim here is to know the extent to which two broad approaches determine the trends and security patterns: the “convergence with the European security principles” (Introduction, article 4 of NDS) and “the inseparability of the national security from the NATO and EU security” (Chapter II. The Fundamentals, article 18 of NSS, *National security policy principles*). This, in effect, involves a two-step approach: first, to forecast “constitutional democracy and mutual respect between state and citizens” (NDS). This would be followed by the “national cohesion and consensus” and the “free initiative and transparent competitions” in the post-communist period following the challenging years of transition (Şerban, 2012). Second, the security principles form the foundation of the security strategy and infrastructure determining how the goals will be reached. In addition to NSS fundamentals, “the rule of law and equity of all citizens before the law”, the “partnership between the citizens, the society and the State” and the “democratic control of the national security system” refine the meaningful security policies and metrics. As shown in Table 1a and Table 1b, the item comparison 1 (hereinafter IC) (Vision, mission, principles) is developed, collected, structured and engaged for four basic perspectives: state, citizen, society, Europe/ NATO. Moreover, the vision, mission and principles item typically includes: 1. the preparation to security planning; 2. the creation of a security strategic planning; 3. the security and defense actions; 4. the implementation planning; 5. the security and defense particular requirements (see NDS, IC_{A1-F1}). As shown in Figure 1, the performance metrics that NDS and NSS recommend for security and defense concern principles like: the rule of law, the equity of all citizens before the law, the openness and transparency in security policy formulation and making, the respect and

Scaling and Managing Defense and Security Self-Assessments ...

partnership between citizens, society and state. It may also consider that the security information (implementation and organizational measures) concerns particular issues such as the “security policy; procedures and control; non-technological tools and methods and organizational and individual awareness creation and maintenance” (Hagen, Albrechtsen, Hovden, 2008: 377-397). The elements of the vision, mission and principles approach are diagrammed in Figure 1. Vision, mission, principles.

Table 1a. IC 1: Vision, mission and principles (NDS)

Item No./ Country	IC 1: vision, mission and principles	Legal Settings
1 / NDS		
Romania		
A1	NDS, IC_{A1}	the “convergence with the European security principles”
		<i>Introduction</i> , article 4 of the NDS
B1	NDS, IC_{B1}	the “constitutional democracy and mutual respect between state and citizens”
		<i>Introduction</i> , article 3 of the NDS
C1	NDS, IC_{C1}	the “national cohesion and consensus”
		<i>Introduction</i> , article 9 of the NDS
D1	NDS, IC_{D1}	“a strong market economy”
		<i>Introduction</i> , article 10 of the NDS
E1	NDS, IC_{E1}	the “free initiative and transparent competitions”
		<i>Introduction</i> , article 10 of the NDS
F1	NDS, IC_{F1}	“dignity”, “civic cohesion”, “assertion of national identity”, “Romania’s state and territorial integrity”
		Chapter I. <i>Defining national security interests and objectives</i> , article 16 of the NDS
G1	NDS, IC_{G1}	the principle of “continuity”, the principle of “predictability”, the principle of “legality”, the principle of “proportionality”
		Chapter I. <i>Defining national security interests and objectives</i> , article 17 of the NDS

Source: author’s own compilation

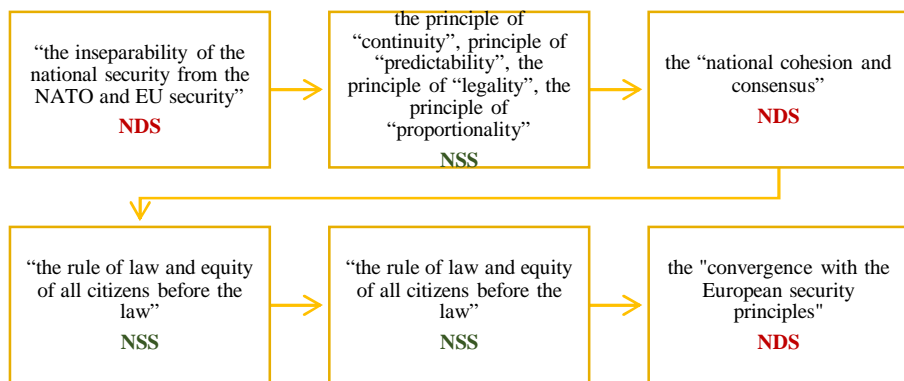
Table 1b. IC 1: Vision, mission and principles (NSS)

Item No./ Country	IC 1: vision, mission and principles	Legal Settings
2 / NSS		
Bulgaria		
A1	NSS, IC_{A1}	“the rule of law and equity of all citizens before the law”
		Chapter II. <i>The Fundamentals</i> , article 18 of the NSS, <i>National security policy principles</i>
B1	NSS, IC_{B1}	“the inseparability of the national security from the NATO and EU security”
		Chapter II. <i>The Fundamentals</i> , article 18 of the NSS, <i>National security policy principles</i>
C1	NSS, IC_{C1}	the “openness, transparency and accountability in security policy formulation and making”
		Chapter II. <i>The Fundamentals</i> , article 18 of the NSS, <i>National security policy principles</i>
D1	NSS, IC_{D1}	The “democratic control of the national security system”
		Chapter II. <i>The Fundamentals</i> , article 18 of the NSS, <i>National security policy principles</i>
E1	NSS, IC_{E1}	the “partnership between the citizens, the society and the State”
		Chapter II. <i>The Fundamentals</i> , article 18 of the NSS, <i>National security policy principles</i>

Source: author’s own compilation

This first stage of the analysis is to achieve the “theoretical security/defense level” with details and information concerning the national mechanisms and measures (Barany, Rauchhaus, 2011: 286-307). Each aspect of the security and defense process is determined and interconnected in the terms of policies, strategies and procedures: partnership, citizens, society, and state. They also define the roles and performance metrics related to carrying a successful national strategy. According to Figure 1, a proactive national strategy plan take into consideration the following three arenas: the constitutional principles of a democratic state, the convergence with the European principles and values, the national cohesion and consensus.

Figure 1. Vision, mission and principles



Source: author’s own compilation

Monitoring and scaling the national security interest

This open-ended discussion on the constructionist background of the security and defense planning and implementation remain an important part of testing security and other interests or objectives (Miller, 2006: 611; Walater, 1999: 69-72).

Security-defense relations identify a focus indicator that systematically particularizes the two countries involved in the study: the national security interests. In a broadest interpretation, the national security / defense planning and implementation is a program plan to combine challenges associated with the resources, the risks and threats and the processing of the national security interests. According to the two documents, the national security interest defines and guarantee “the state’s national character, sovereignty, independence, unity and indivisibility” (Chapter I. *Defining national security interests and objectives*, 1.2. National security interest, article 20 of the NDS) and “the rights, freedoms, security and wellbeing of the individual of the society and of the State (“to guarantee the rights, freedoms, security and wellbeing of the individual of the society and of the State” (Chapter I. *Defining national security interests and objectives*, 1.2. National security interest, article 20 of the NDS).

For the NDS, the national security interest also determines the basics of state character as three elements mentioned in the Chapter I. *Defining national security interests and objectives*, 1.2. National security interest, article 20 of the NDS: “guaranteeing the

Scaling and Managing Defense and Security Self-Assessments ...

state's national character, sovereignty, independence; "defending the country's territorial integrity and inalienability"; "capitalizing on our country's resources and geostrategic position" (see NDS, IC_{A2-C2}).

As Table 2a and Table 2b show, these three elements are the basic around which the national security interests are organized and developed. A broader interpretation of what makes up the NDS elements of national character, sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and inalienability can be found in analyzing the five elements and domains of the NSS (see IC_{A2-C2}). These are: 1. "to guarantee the rights, freedoms, security and wellbeing of the individual of the society and of the State"; 2. "to defend the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country and the unity of the nation"; 3. "to promote national identity". The elements defining the national security interests in both documents takes on a fundamental legal and technical approach assuming that the security interests and objectives are a common-place for protecting the state character and constitutional freedoms and rights (see NDS, IC_{A2-C2}). This viewpoint moves forward with an additional perspective of "capitalizing country's resources and geostrategic position" (article 20 of the NDS) and of "reducing development disparities and the reconstruction of major public systems" (article 20 of the NDS) (see NDS, IC_{A2-G2} and NSS, IC_{A2-C2}) (see Figure 2. National security interests).

Table 2a. IC 2: National security interests (NDS)

Item No./ Country	IC 2: national security interests	Legal Settings
1 / NDS		Romania
A2	NDS, IC_{A2}	"guaranteeing the state's national character, sovereignty, independence, unity and indivisibility"
		Chapter I. <i>Defining national security interests and objectives</i> , 1.2. National security interest, article 20 of the NDS
B2	NDS, IC_{B2}	"defending the country's territorial integrity and inalienability"
		Chapter I. <i>Defining national security interests and objectives</i> , 1.2. National security interest, article 20 of the NDS
C2	NDS, IC_{C2}	"defending and consolidating constitutional democracy and the rule of law"
		Chapter I. <i>Defining national security interests and objectives</i> , 1.2. National security interests, article 20 of the NDS
D2	NDS, IC_{D2}	"protecting fundamental rights and liberties of all citizens and guaranteeing their safety"
		Chapter I. <i>Defining national security interests and objectives</i> , 1.2. National security interests, article 20 of the NDS
E2	NDS, IC_{E2}	"capitalizing on our country's resources and geostrategic position"
		Chapter I. <i>Defining national security interests and objectives</i> , 1.2. National security interests, article 20 of the NDS
F2	NDS, IC_{F2}	"reducing development disparities and the reconstruction of major public systems"
		Chapter I. <i>Defining national security interests and objectives</i> , 1.2. National security interests, article 20 of the NDS
G2	NDS, IC_{G2}	"consolidating the European Union" and "the trans-Atlantic collective defense system"
		Chapter I. <i>Defining national security interests and objectives</i> , 1.2. National security interests, article 20 of the NDS

Source: author's own compilation

Table 2b. IC 2: National security interests (NSS)

Item No./ Country	IC 2: national security interests	Legal Settings
Bulgaria		
A2	NSS, IC_{A2}	“to guarantee the rights, freedoms, security and wellbeing of the individual of the society and of the State”
B2	NSS, IC_{B2}	“to defend the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country and the unity of the nation”
C2	NSS, IC_{C2}	“to protect the Constitution”, “to promote national identity”, “to ensure the integrity of Bulgarian civil society”

Source: author’s own compilation

Figure 2. National security interests



Source: author’s own compilation

Regional security perceptions and strategic skills: objectives and other important interests

Needless to say, a comparative study on these items of security objectives and other important interests is particularly valuable in order to understand the consolidation of the national defense and security system considering the new national interests and regional dynamics (Frankowski, 2009: 922-923).

The NDS and NSS view of objectives and other important interests focuses on the consolidation of the internal capabilities, the reinforcement of the rule of law requirements, the strengthen of the Euro-Atlantic profile and the intensification of the regional cooperation and good neighbor relations and development of the relations in the Black Sea region (Roberts, 2006: 207-223; Winrow, 2007: 217-235; Özdamar, 2010: 341-

Scaling and Managing Defense and Security Self-Assessments ...

359). These elements enhance the security and administrative capacity and increase general awareness about regional cooperation and foreign policy perspective (Georgescu, 2014: 39-50).

As shown in Table 3, one of the first items that security analysis identifies when investigating the objectives of the security strategy is support for the “regional security and stability”. Based on guidance from the “preventing” “consolidation”, “upholding”, “strengthening”, “ensuring” (see NDS, IC_{A3-E3}), the NDS focuses on the role of traditional principles in upholding the security objectives and prevailing the aims of the European and Euro-Atlantic profile of Romania. As it develops, the NSS planning and guidance provides particular focusing on the “predictable security context” and “regional security and stability”.

NSS also rationalizes the national security strategy across the regional elements to ensure that the planning maximum benefit from the “development of regional Black Sea cooperation” (see NDS, IC_{E3}). NDS and also NSS involve, directly or indirectly, a numbers of regional actors. For example, NDS provide resources or activities for these actors to coordinate closely their security”. Under this argumentation, NDS considers “upholding the Republic of Moldova’s European aspirations” by “ensuring security in the Black Sea region” and “intensifying regional cooperation, including in the field of defense” (see NDS, IC_{E3}).

Considering the national security objectives and other important interests, NDS and NSS prioritize the security goals and objectives that are essential for the structural and organizational focus and regional development.

They also consider similar ways of approaching strategic organization and other interests’ data collection.

Regardless of how the national security objectives and other important interests are engaged in regional cooperation and stability, there is a well-constructed security planning that aligns the answer to the following questions: what are the fundamental security reasons for planning this? (NDS, IC_{A3}); what the national security promotes and engage? (NDS, IC_{B3}); is the rule of law uphold and how are prevented radical or extremist reactions and tendencies? (NDS, IC_{A3}); how are consolidated security and protection of critical infrastructure? (NDS, IC_{C3}); how NDS and NSS enable and strengthen the European and Euro-Atlantic profile of the country? (NDS, IC_{D3}); what is engaged the security information and system in the Black Sea region? (NDS, IC_{E3}); how are maintained good relations in the region? (NDS, IC_{E3}); how is supported the social stability and prosperity? (NSS, IC_{A3}); how are enhanced the environment and natural resources? (NSS, IC_{C3}).

Explicit answers to these questions help well understand the security objectives and interests enabling the national/ regional approaches to reflect the changes in the strategic priorities. Moreover, this underlying continuity between the national and regional level reflects one of the most important characteristic of NDS and NSS, taking into account other interests in the socio-economic field: the “basis rights and freedoms”, the “good governance” and the “social stability and prosperity”. These declaratory objectives also develop a new strategic planning which also contributes to “enhancing administrative capacity” (NDS, IC_{C3}).

Table 3a. IC 3: National security objectives and other important interests (NDS)

Item No./ Country	IC 3: national security objectives and other important interests	Legal Settings
1 / NDS		Romania
A3	NDS, IC_{A3} “the consolidation of the national defense capacity” and “preventing radical or extremist reactions and tendencies”	Chapter I. <i>Defining national security interests and objectives</i> , 1.3. National security objectives, article 22 of the NDS (internal perspective)
B3	NDS, IC_{B3} “promoting and ensuring the unrestricted exercise of basic rights and liberties” and “securing an efficient, dynamic and competitive economic environment”	Chapter I. <i>Defining national security interests and objectives</i> , 1.3. National security objectives, article 22 of the NDS (internal perspective)
C3	NDS, IC_{C3} “upholding of the rule of law”, “promoting national identity”, “consolidating security and protection of critical infrastructures” and “removing deficiencies affecting good governance, enhancing administrative capacity”	Chapter I. <i>Defining national security interests and objectives</i> , 1.3. National security objectives, article 22 of the NDS (internal perspective)
D3	NDS, IC_{D3} “strengthening Romania’s profile within NATO and the EU”, “observing the European Union’s basic principles and values” and “consolidating the strategic partnership with the US”	Chapter I. <i>Defining national security interests and objectives</i> , 1.3. National security objectives, articles 23 and 24 of the NDS (foreign policy perspective)
E3	NDS, IC_{E3} “ensuring security in the Black Sea region”, “intensifying regional cooperation, including in the field of defense” and “upholding the Republic of Moldova’s European aspirations”	Chapter I. <i>Defining national security interests and objectives</i> , 1.3. National security objectives, articles 23 and 24 of the NDS (foreign policy perspective)

Source: author’s own compilation

Table 3b. IC 3: National security objectives and other important interests (NSS)

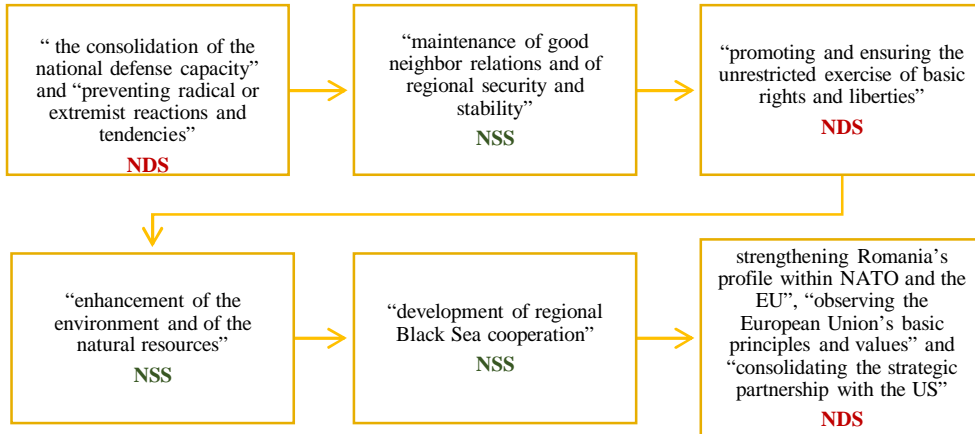
Item No./ Country	IC 3: national security objectives and other important interests	Legal Settings
2 / NSS		Bulgaria
A3	NSS, IC_{A3} a “favorable and predictable security context”, “maintenance of good neighbor relations and of regional security and stability”, the “development of regional Black Sea cooperation”	Chapter II. <i>The Fundamentals</i> , II.2. <i>National Interests</i> article 20 of the NSS
B3	NSS, IC_{B3} “maintenance of economic, financial and social stability and prosperity,	Chapter II. <i>The Fundamentals</i> , II.2. <i>National Interests</i> article 20 of the NSS

Scaling and Managing Defense and Security Self-Assessments ...

		“preventing corruption and organized crime”	
C3	NSS, IC _{C3}	The “enhancement of the environment and of the natural resources”	Chapter II. <i>The Fundamentals</i> , II.2. <i>National Interests</i> article 20 of the NSS

Source: author’s own compilation

Figure 3. National security objectives and other important interests



Source: author’s own compilation

Scaling security context and managing internal and external assessments: ten keys to regional strategic planning

Of these indicators, the first one focuses upon the vision, mission, principles, objectives and interests according to NDS and NSS. Both documents take into account the “ongoing transformation process” (NDS, IC_{A4}), “the unstable economic and political situation” (NSS, IC_{D4}) and those of their allies when “re-defining geo-strategical “games” (NDS, IC_{B4}). On the other hand, it is argued that NDS and NSS reflect consensus and “new ways of acting, based on a medium and long term vision” (NDS, IC_{A4}) contributing to the regional cohesion and stability. These key conceptual issues are all centrally relevant to the study of NDS and NSS such as: international relations - “ongoing transformation process”, “new ways of acting, based on a medium and long term vision”, “highlighting interdependences and unpredictability”; regional politics - the identification of constancies and foreseeing any possible internal, regional and international phenomena”, engagement with the European commitments, “positive tendencies... in the West Balkans”, “Bulgaria’s active role in the maintenance of international peace and its commitments to guard the NATO and EU external borders”, “cooperation between countries in economy, trade and security”. These arguments have contributed to a third characteristic feature scaling security context and managing internal and external assessments: observing the ongoing transformation of the region, planning new ways of acting, taking into account the risks and threats and “foreseeing any possible internal, regional and international phenomena”.

The idea of the “re-defining geo-strategical games” reveals varying perceptions, objectives and interests that essentially involve the compromise in both security and

strategy terms (O’loughlin, 1999: 34-56; Gherghe, 2009, 32-35; Bărbieru, 2014: 115-125). Furthermore, NSS recognizes the adoption of an active response concerning the role played in the region referring to “positive tendencies... in the West Balkans” and “Bulgaria’s active role in the maintenance of international peace and its commitments to guard the NATO and EU external borders” and the “cooperation between countries in economy, trade and security” (NSS, IC_{F4}). NDS and NSS also charge that although the traditional perspectives focuses on the “identification of constancies and foreseeing any possible internal, regional and international phenomena” (NDS, IC_{C4}), the contemporary reconfiguration of the international arena argues for a new conceptualization of classical risks and threats. The management of the internal and external assessments is rooted in a specific ethnical, religious, ideological, social, economic, political, military context and as that “the measures to strengthen confidence and security at regional and international level have gradually transformed, there are some elements that develop medium and long term vision such as: “rapid development of informational technology” (NDS, IC_{A4}), the role “played by the United Nations Organization” (NDS, IC_{C4}), “economic growth focus from the West to the East”, “growing impact of non-governmental structures”, “developments in the energy sector” (NSS, IC_{A4}), “energy security” and the “cooperation between countries in economy, trade and security” (NSS, IC_{F4}). The process of scaling security context leads to a dialectical perspective of rethinking and re-evaluating the concepts by “highlighting interdependences and unpredictability” (NDS, IC_{A4}). Moreover, as Table 4a and Table 4b shows there are no significant differences between NDS and NSS in the planning, development and implementation of “the measures to strengthen confidence and security at regional and international level” (NDS, IC_{D4}).

Table 4a. IC 4: Scaling security context and managing internal and external assessments (NDS)

Item No./ Country	IC 4: scaling security context and managing internal and external assessments	Legal Settings
1 / NDS		Romania
A4 NDS, IC_{A4}	“ongoing transformation process”, “new ways of acting, based on a medium and long term vision”, “highlighting interdependences and unpredictability”, “the difficulty to delimitate classical risks and threats”	Chapter II. <i>International security environment assessment</i> , 2.1. The Global Security Environment, articles 29 and of the NDS
B4 NDS, IC_{B4}	“redefining geo-strategical "games", “rapid development of informational technology”, “the resurgence of nationalism and extremism”, “ethnical and religious fragmentation and ideological radicalization”	Chapter II. <i>International security environment assessment</i> , 2.1. The Global Security Environment, article 30 of the NDS
C4 NDS, IC_{C4}	“the identification of constancies and foreseeing any possible internal, regional and international phenomena”, the role “played by the United Nations Organization”	Chapter II. <i>International security environment assessment</i> , 2.1. The Global Security Environment, articles 31 and 32 of the NDS

Scaling and Managing Defense and Security Self-Assessments ...

D4	NDS, IC_{D4}	“understandings regarding armament, deployment and stationing of troops and military capabilities”, “the measures to strengthen confidence and security at regional and international level”, “a turbulent reconfiguration at the international relationships level”	Chapter II. <i>International security environment assessment</i> , 2.1. The Global Security Environment, articles 29-32 of the NDS
-----------	-----------------------------	--	--

Source: author’s own compilation

Table 4b. IC 4: Scaling security context and managing internal and external assessments (NSS)

Item No./ Country	IC 4: scaling security context and managing internal and external assessments	Legal Settings
2 / NSS	Bulgaria	
A4	NSS, IC_{A4} “economic growth focus from the West to the East”, “growing impact of non-governmental structures”, “developments in the energy sector”, “migration, poverty, development issues and climate change”	Chapter III. <i>Security context: risks and threats</i> , III.2. <i>External security context</i> articles 24-43 of the NSS
B4	NSS, IC_{B4} “terrorism”, “radioactive matter”, “toxic substances and bio-agents”	Chapter III. <i>Security context: risks and threats</i> , III.2. <i>External security context</i> article 28 of the NSS
C4	NSS, IC_{C4} “regional conflicts and economic and financial crisis”, “cybercrime and trans border organized crime”	Chapter III. <i>Security context: risks and threats</i> , III.2. <i>External security context</i> article 27 of the NSS
D4	NSS, IC_{D4} “the unstable economic and political situation”, “low standard of living in Third World states and regions”	Chapter III. <i>Security context: risks and threats</i> , III.2. <i>External security context</i> articles 34 of the NSS
E4	NSS, IC_{E4} “the risks to environmental security” and “energy security”	Chapter III. <i>Security context: risks and threats</i> , III.2. <i>External security context</i> articles 35 and 38 of the NSS
F4	NSS, IC_{F4} “positive tendencies... in the West Balkans”, “Bulgaria’s active role in the maintenance of international peace and its commitments to guard the NATO and EU external borders”, “cooperation between countries in economy, trade and security”	Chapter III. <i>Security context: risks and threats</i> , III.2. <i>External security context</i> articles 40-43 of the NSS

Source: author’s own compilation

Conclusions

Scaling, managing and testing a security culture argue that the discussion of a critical theory of security necessarily involves the theoretical debates on the vision, mission, objectives, principles and other interests. Recent political events proved that the status of national security commitments toward regional cooperation and cohesion are

incorporated into a new view of reality more complex and independent comparing to the traditional ones. In conclusion, NDS and NSS together develop a regional strategic approach by enhancing the European and Euro-Atlantic values and norms and linking the national interests to the partnership commitments within the NATO alliance and agreeing with the developments in the economic and social sector.

References:

- Barany Z., Rauchhus, R. (2011). Explaining NATO's Resilience: Is International Theory Useful?, *Contemporary Security Policy*, vol. 32, (2): 286-307.
- Bărbieru, M. (2014). The political diplomacy of Romania and Yugoslavia in the international context of the period between the two world wars. Projects and unions in this area. *Revista de Științe Politice. Revue des Sciences Politiques*, (43): 115-125.
- Blume, T. (2008). Security, justice and the rule of law in peace operations. *International Peacekeeping*, 15(5): 713-721.
- Butfoy, A. (1997). Offence-defence theory and the security dilemma: The problem with marginalizing the context. *Contemporary Security Policy*, 18(3): 38-58.
- Călinescu, I. O. (2013). Legal changes on the institution of limitation. Impact on civil trials. *Revista de Științe Politice. Revue des Sciences Politiques*, (37): 305-308. Retrieved from: <http://search.proquest.com/docview/1398811694?accountid=15533>
- di Floristella, A. (2013). Are non-traditional security challenges leading regional organizations towards greater convergence? *Asia Europe Journal*, 11(1): 21-38.
- Edmunds, T. (2014). Complexity, strategy and the national interest. *International Affairs*, (90): 525-539.
- Frankowski, P. (2009). European Union Security Dynamics: In the New National Interest – By J. Haaland Matlary. *JCMS: Journal of Common Market Studies*, (47): 922-923.
- Georgescu, C. M. (2014). Governance and intra-governmental relations during transition: A historical institutionalist approach of Romanian public administration reform dynamics. *Revista de Științe Politice. Revue des Sciences Politiques*, (44): 39-50.
- Gherghe, C. L. (2009). Planul Marshall și consecințele sale pentru Europa. *Revista de Științe Politice. Revue des Sciences Politiques*, (21): 32-35. Retrieved from: <http://search.proquest.com/docview/866770490?accountid=15533>.
- Hagen, J. M., Albrechtsen, E., Hovden, J. (2008). Implementation and effectiveness of organizational information security measures. *Information Management & Computer Security*, 16(4): 377-397.
- Ilie, M. C. (2014). Re-scaling territories and borders: Regional claims and local powers in Romania in the mid-20th century period. *Revista de Științe Politice. Revue des Sciences Politiques*, (44), 203-212.
- Karska, E. (2014). Central and Eastern European national legislation on private military and security companies - the need for adoption of internationally binding instrument. *Internal Security*, 6(1): 7-22. Retrieved from <http://search.proquest.com/docview/1699223032?accountid=15533>.
- Kehler, C. R. (2012). Implementing the national security space strategy. *Strategic Studies Quarterly*, 6(1): 18-26. Retrieved from <http://search.proquest.com/docview/926974745?accountid=15533>.
- Miller, S. M. (2006). Intelligence, National Security and Civil Liberties, *Cambridge Review of International Affairs*, vol. 19, (4): 611.
- O'loughlin, J. (1999). Ordering the 'crush zone': Geopolitical Games in Post-Cold War Eastern Europe. *Geopolitics*, 4(1): 34-56.

- Olimid, A.P. (2011). Understanding EU Conditionality: A Conceptual Framework of National Sovereignty and Religious Freedom (Romania case study). *Revista de Științe Politice. Revue des Sciences Politiques*, (32): 169-179.
- Olimid, A.P. (2014). International Peace and Security Cause in UN Security Council Resolutions. A State of Art Analysis (2012-2014). *Revista de Științe Politice. Revue des Sciences Politiques*, (32): 169-179.
- Özdamar, Ö. (2010). Security and military balance in the Black Sea region. *Southeast European and Black Sea Studies*, 10(3): 341-359.
- Pogoriler, E. R. (2010). National security. *The International Lawyer*, 44(1): 535-546. Retrieved from <http://search.proquest.com/docview/645700806?accountid=15533>
- Roberts, J. (2006). The Black Sea and European Energy Security. *Southeast European and Black Sea Studies*, 6(2): 207-223.
- Rogers, J. (2009). From 'Civilian Power' to 'Global Power': Explicating the European Union's 'Grand Strategy' Through the Articulation of Discourse Theory. *JCMS: Journal of Common Market Studies*, 47: 831-862.
- Schiff, R. L. (2012). Concordance Theory, Targeted Partnership, and Counterinsurgency Strategy. *Armed Forces & Society*, (38): 318-339.
- Schröder, U. C., Kode, J. (2012). Rule of law and security sector reform in international state-building: Dilemmas of converging agendas. *Hague Journal on the Rule of Law*, 4(1): 31-53.
- Șerban, I. V. (2012). International context and Romanian causes in the initiation and affirmation of the revolution of 1989. *Revista de Științe Politice. Revue des Sciences Politiques*, (35), 393-400.
- Walater, G. S. (1999). Balancing our civil liberties with our national security interests in cyberspace. *Texas Review of Law & Politics*, 4(1): 69-72. Retrieved from <http://search.proquest.com/docview/208451706?accountid=15533>.
- Waxman, M. C. (2012). National Security Federalism in the Age of Terror. *Stanford Law Review*, 64(2): 289-350. Retrieved from <http://search.proquest.com/docview/1011488898?accountid=15533>.
- Winrow, G. (2007). Geopolitics and energy security in the wider Black Sea region. *Southeast European and Black Sea Studies*, 7(2): 217-235.
- National Defense Strategy 2015-2019* (Romania). Retrieved from: <http://www.presidency.ro/static/National%20Defense%20Strategy%202015%20-%202019.pdf>.
- National Security Strategy* (Bulgaria). Retrieved from: http://old1.mee.government.bg/files/useruploads/files/national_strategy1.pdf.

Article Info

Received: August 6 2015

Accepted: August 30 2015
