The development of the Eastern Balkans after joining NATO and the EU

(SEE in NATO / EU Framework and resilience to Russian influence (hybrid warfare))

Dr. Velizar Shalamanov

IICT - BAS
1. Security Challenge to the East and South-East
   - NATO response
   - EU response
   - Regional cooperation in SEE/Black Sea
   - MN operations (in / out of area)
2. Internal developments in Bulgaria and Romania
3. Role of Bulgaria and Romania as a bridge between B9 and SEE
   - Projectized cooperation in NATO / EU framework
   - Program for readiness and interoperability
Policy / scoping papers of the Atlantic Council of Bulgaria conference 28.9.2018

- Deterrence and defense posture in Eastern Europe
- Program for readiness and interoperability
- Coping with the hybrid challenges and improving understanding of NATO and European Defense in Bulgaria
### Future Security Strategic Context for the Black Sea

#### Regional "frozen" conflicts and unresolved territorial claims

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Military Strength</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transdniestria</td>
<td>Armored vehicles – 150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armenia</td>
<td>Main battle tanks – 74, Armored vehicles – 80, Artillery Systems – 12, MLRS – 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>Combat Aircrafts &amp; Helicopters – 35, Air Defence Systems C-400, C-300B4, Panzer-C1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[Map of the Black Sea region with locations marked as Operational Group 2200, 1st, 2nd Army Corp 49, 7th Military Base South MD, Occupation Forces 28000+, 4th Military Base South MD, 102nd Military Base South MD + FSB, Operational Group 2500, 7th Military Base South MD, 4th Military Base South MD, 102nd Military Base South MD + FSB, and related military assets.]
ADAPTED NATO COMMAND STRUCTURE

• New JFC for the Atlantic – Norfolk, USA;
• New Joint Support and Enabling Command (JSEC) – Ulm, Germany;
  ➢ Standing Joint Logistics Support Group Headquarters (SJLSG HQ) – Ulm, Germany;
  ➢ JLSG – Brunssum (NL) and Naples (IT);
NATO Adaptation:
Increased requirements from NFS and reliance on NFS for additional and follow on Joint C2
Contribution to the Enhanced Forward Presence
North - East

4 Multinational Battlegroups

**ESTONIA:**
- United Kingdom
- Denmark
- Iceland

**LATVIA:**
- Canada
- Albania
- Czech Republic
- Italy
- Poland
- Slovakia
- Slovenia
- Spain

**LITHUANIA:**
- Germany
- Belgium
- Czech Republic
- Iceland
- Luxembourg
- The Netherlands
- Norway

**POLAND:**
- United States
- Romania
- United Kingdom
- Croatia

Valid as of 29 October 2018

NATO Enhanced Forward Presence
Balkans (10 countries) + Black Sea-Caucasus (4 more to the East)

1. UKR
2. GEO
3. ARM
4. AZR
Dimensions of multinationality on the NRDC level

Affiliated Forces

Dedicated Combat Support Forces

Legend:
- Integral
- Organic
- Dedicated
- Affiliated
The Reality of EU defense capabilities
*(all below art. 5 threshold and outside EU)*

- **Rescue/Evacuation (RE)**
  - Civilian and military Rapid Response, including military rapid response operations inter alia using the EU Battlegroups as a whole or within a mission-tailored Force Package

- **Support to Humanitarian Assistance (SHA)**
  - Civilian Capacity Building and Security Sector Reform

- **Stabilization and Support to Capacity Building (SSCB)**
  - Joint Stabilization operations, including air and special operations

- **Conflict Prevention (CP)**
  - Air security operations including close air support and air surveillance

- **Peace Enforcement (PE)**
  - Joint Crisis Management operations in situations of high security risk in the regions surrounding the EU

- **Maritime security or surveillance operations, including longer term in the vicinity of Europe**
EU Battle Groups

**CONCEPT**

- EU military instrument for rapid response.
- 1500 personnel strong
- For stand-alone operations or for the initial phase of larger operations.
- Based on a combined-arms, battalion-sized force.
- Sustainable for 30 days,
- Extendable to 120 days
- Deployed and sustained at strategic distances of 6,000 km or more from the EU territory
Multinationality on EU side

**BULGARIAN PARTICIPATION in HELBROC**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HELAS</td>
<td>1063</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BULGARIA</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROMANIA</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CYPRUS</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UKRAINE</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,421</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- HELAS: 1063
- BULGARIA: 129
- ROMANIA: 68
- CYPRUS: 60
- UKRAINE: 101

**Total: 1,421**
EU-NATO cooperation

- Information sharing
- Coordinated planning
- Concrete cooperation

in the areas of:

- Hybrid Threats
- Operational cooperation
- Cyber Security
- Capacity building
- Defence capabilities
- Industry and research
- Exercises
SEEBRIG – established in 1999, hosted on rotational base, started in Plovdiv/Bulgaria

First MN formation in SEE, combining NATO, EU members and aspirants.

Soon to be all NATO – could it move to NFS between NRDC-GRC, NRDC-TUR, MND SE?

Could we build more MN brigades, air bases, naval bases in the region – in what format NATO, EU, SEE? What about hosting some in BGR?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Troops</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Troops</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Albania</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armenia</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Moldova</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croatia</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>440</td>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>385</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>685</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>542</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>4,031</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mandate and objectives
In light of the improving security situation, Operation ALTHEA has been reconfigured four times, most recently in September 2012, but continues to act in accordance with its peace enforcement mandate under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, as specified in the latest UN Security Council Resolution 2183 (2014).

FACTS AND FIGURES

**Theatre:** Bosnia and Herzegovina  
**Headquarters:** Sarajevo (Camp Butmir)  
**Starting Date:** 2 December 2004  
**Head of Mission:** The EU Operation Commander is General Sir Adrian John Bradshaw (UK). The EU Force Commander, as of 17 December 2014, is Major General Johann Luif (Austria)  
**Mission strength:** 600  
**Mission budget:** The common costs of the operation are EUR 10.2 million. These costs are paid through contributions by EU Member States to a financial mechanism (Athena) based on GDP  
**Contributing states:**  
- 17 EU Member States  
- 5 Partner Nations: Albania, Chile, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Switzerland and Turkey  

[www.euforbih.org](http://www.euforbih.org)
Commander: General John W. Nicholson (USA)  
NATO Senior Civilian Representative: Ambassador Cornelius Zimmermann (DEU)  
39 Contributing Nations RSM Total Strength: 15,623

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Troop Contributing Nations</th>
<th>RSM</th>
<th>Portugal</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Albania</td>
<td>83</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armenia</td>
<td>121</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>270</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
<td>120</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>78</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bosnia-Herzegovina</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>158</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croatia</td>
<td>106</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>230</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>155</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>872</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>1,300</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>93</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iceland</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>895</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>36</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mongolia</td>
<td>120</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montenegro</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>54</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>247</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>8,475</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>15,623</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Turkey recognises the Republic of Macedonia with its constitutional name.  
2. See links to media background on [NATO-Afghanistan relations (April 2018)](http://example.com) and to media background on the [ANA Trust Fund](http://example.com).
General developments in Romania and Bulgaria

1. Status of the liberal democracy in general
2. Media freedom and NGOs
5. Executive branch – professional and political component
6. Security Sector Governance
7. Energy Security
Bulgaria and Romania – case of Defense

1. Defense Spending
2. MN formations and allied structures
   - Hosting
   - Participation abroad
3. Multinational projects (NATO/EU)
4. NATO interoperable capabilities
5. Contribution to operations
6. Russian influence
7. Support to NATO and EU
Role of Bulgaria and Romania as a bridge between B9 and SEE

1. NORDEFCO
2. BDC
3. V4
4. B9 (incl. BGR & ROM)

1. SEDM (political)
2. BLACKSEAFOR (frozen)

2014-2016: SEEDEFCO - Is projectized cooperation in NATO / EU framework for SEE possible under the joint leadership of Romania and Bulgaria, engaging Ukraine?
Program for readiness and interoperability
Development of NATO 1st Solution
from AMN to Forward Presence
Scope of N1S Implementation
NCIA supported Program for Readiness and Interoperability
Implementation model for N1S to support Program for Readiness and Interoperability
Program „Readiness and Interoperability“
(R&I Resilience / HW Resilience)

1. Focus on **C4ISR with N1S** as a model (flagship implementation for 1 GNC and LANDCOM leadership)

2. **Start with B9** (following the success with MND CE and MND SE), supporting Forward Presence (eFP/tFP)

3. Extend to B9+ (**WB, Black Sea**) – first NATO members and later partners in NATO Interoperability Initiative

4. Support to **multinational formations** as a priority one, followed by **exercises**

5. Use NATO, but EU **framework** as much as possible

6. Add **E&T / R&D** component and active **StratCom** component, involving the NGO

7. Include civil-mil cooperation for **mobility and crisis management** with special focus on **R&I Defense / meeting Hybrid Warfare challenges**
Basic Environment for Simulation & Training: „R&I“

- Project & Service Management
- Customer / Partners Relations Management
- Requirements & Operations
- BEST – R&I Change Management
- Policy
- Research & Education
- Scenario Development
- Analysis & Presentations
- Technology and Innovation
- Simulation
- Real Systems Interfaces
Conclusions:
NATO, European Defense and SEE

1. Develop FFT papers on **key defense partnership initiatives country by country** with NGO involved
2. **Consult regionally** and with NATO / EU (engage US think-thanks) to transform FFT papers in Policy papers with focus on MN Force Structure
3. Seek **political decisions** on highest level for the development of MN Force Structure
4. Develop **project oriented scoping papers** to set up a business cases for a portfolio of MN projects
5. Seek NATO / EU frameworks to **support the cases**
6. **Commit nationally** and regionally, including financially to stimulate Trust Fund policy implemented
7. Implement with industry and academia for sustainability and **transformational benefits** for the countries in the region

**NATO & EU Champions for change in SEE**: Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Poland, Turkey, UK, USA ... or we leave this to Russia?