# Current and Emerging Regional Threats:
## Risk assessment and Cooperative approach – *View from Bulgaria*

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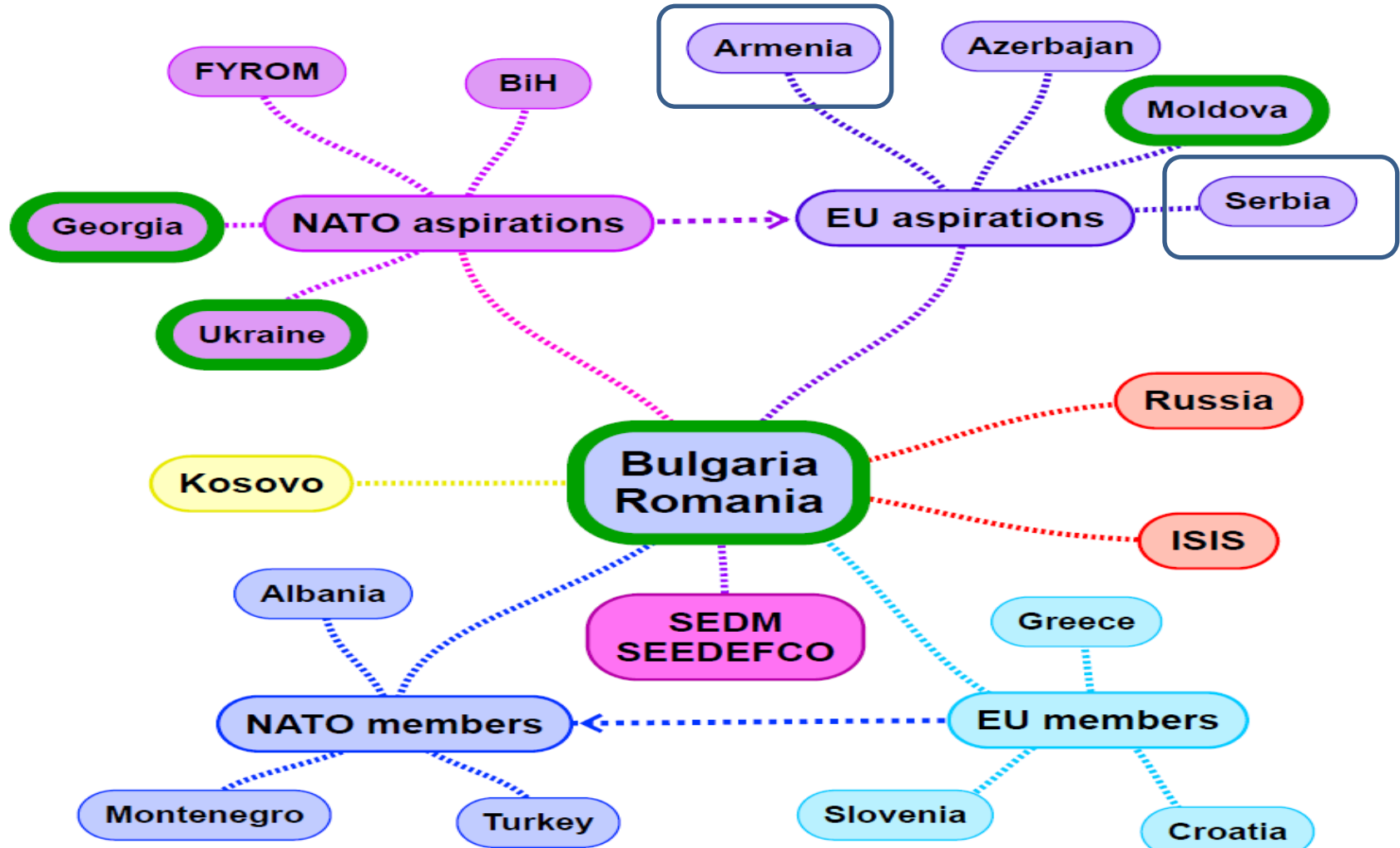
**DSC – visiting professor**

# Agenda

1. Turning point: 2014 (challenging 2010 strategies)

2. SEE/Black Sea environment, risks and possible responces

3. Could we have an agreed strategy and practical approach to implement it

# Vision 2020: lessons learnt from 2014

1.  Strategic **change in 2014** (started in 2007/2008): Russia and ISIS
2.  Preparation for the **Wales Summmit** – focus on NATO shared assessment, adapted to Bulgaria and SEE/Black Sea
3.  Public discussion: lack of informed dialog, **active propaganda**
4.  Political reaction – from over reaction on **Russia related aspects** to ignorance for escaping the responsibility for position
5.  Follow up in 3 **elections campaigns** in Bulgaria: uncertainty and lack of agreed assessment / strategy – focus WB
6.  Where are we in 2017: **commitment to update 2011 strategy till end of October 2017 (horizon is 10 years)**
7.  Could we look forward to **2025/2030 in NATO/EU context** and relations with Russia / Middle East now?
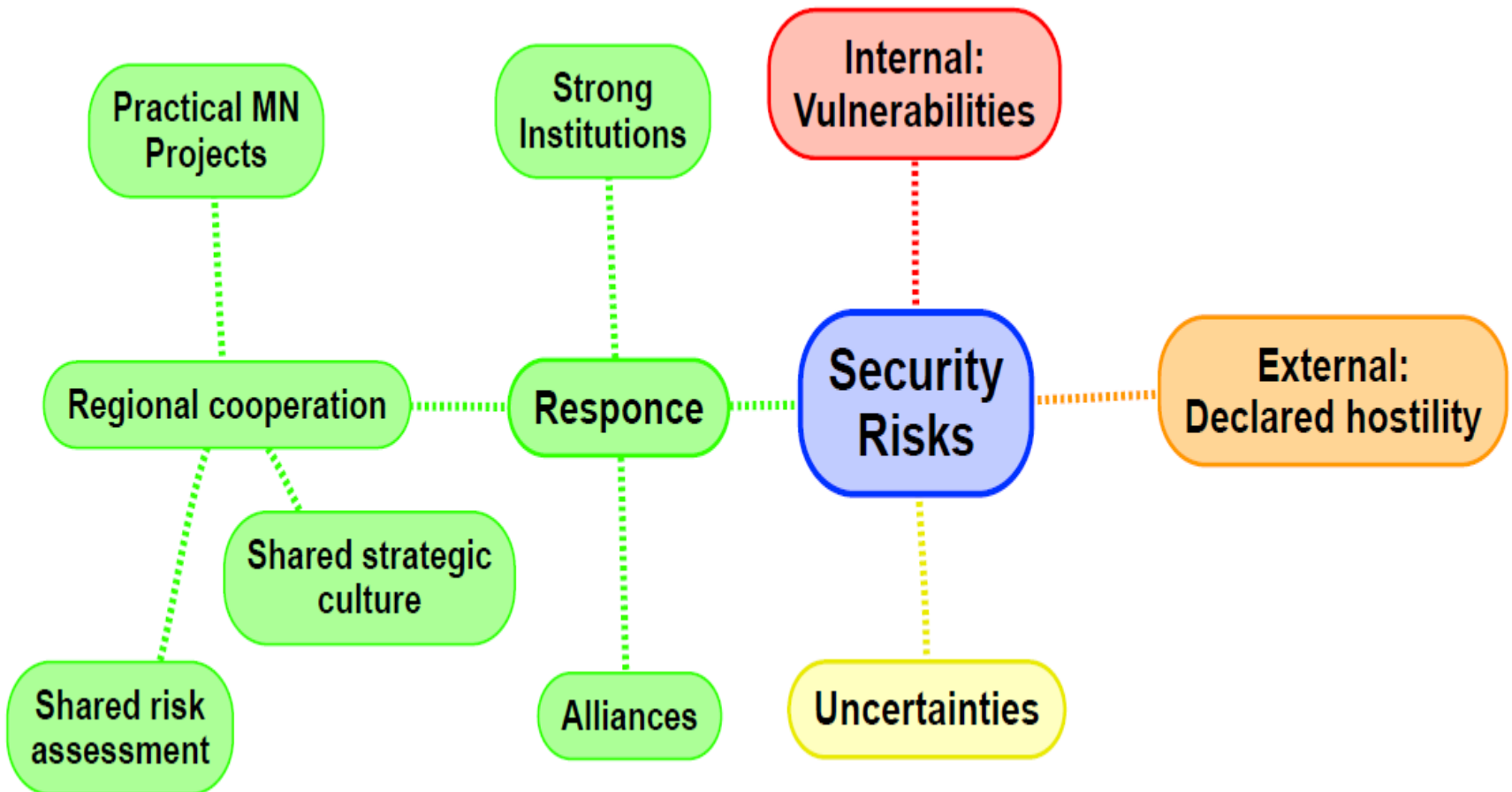
# Environment: „composition" of SEE

# European Parliament called for deepening the European integration of Ukraine, Georgia and Moldova

1. Bulgaria and Romania are NATO/EU Black Sea countries
2. Bulgaria declared Western Balkans as a priority
3. Traditionally Romania is active in Black Sea region
4. Ukraine and Georgia have both NATO and EU aspirations
5. Moldova is looking to EU
6. Belurus is integrated with Russia
7. Turkey and Iran are big players in the region, bordering with Armenia and Azerbaijan
8. Armenia maintains close relations with Russia
9. There are frozen conflicts in the region

# Risks and responces

# Elements of strategy

1. **NATO as a framework** with support from **EU and US** in this framework or **EU as a framework** with support from **NATO – Role of Russia is crucial in both cases, especially for Armenia**
2. Central role of **Romania and Bulgaria** - importance of their cooperation as a model and **Euroatlantic anchor** for the region, but need for regional cooperation of **GUAAM** format
3. Critical role of the development in **Ukraine** for the longterm change in the region – how does it work for Armenia?
4. Practical regional cooperation under SEEDEFCO modalities or special Black Sea format to include **Ukraine, Georgia and Moldova – is GUAAM able to work as SEEDM?**
5. **Local financing** of the initiatives with limited **trust funds** from outside
6. **Connectivity and security** in the region under NATO/EU rules – how does it work for Armenia?
7. Limiting of **non-NATO/EU influences** and effective regional risk management with clear rules – how does it sound for Armenia?
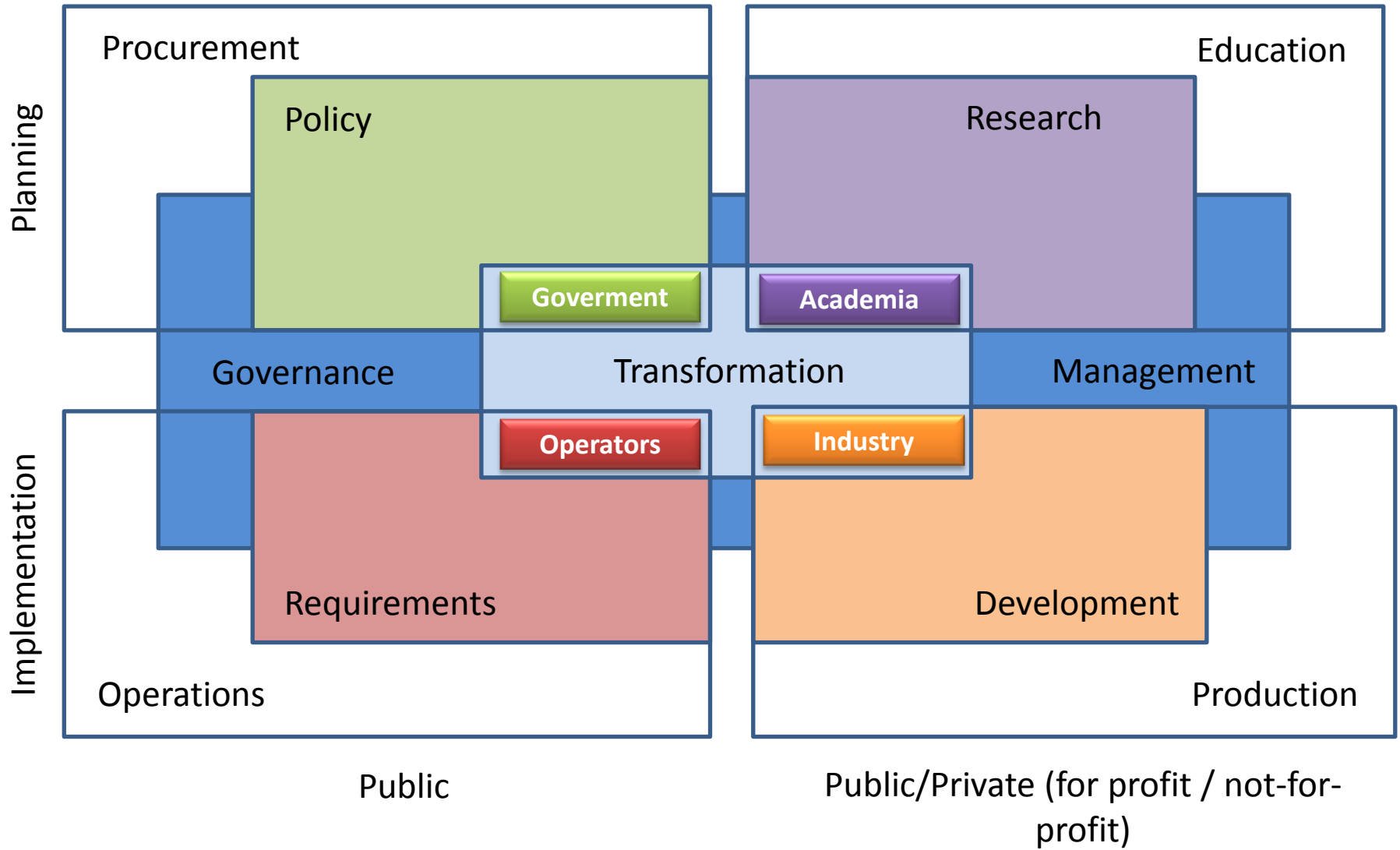
# Three key initiatives

1. Institution and Integrity building with focus on Democratic Control of the Security Sector
2. Education and training as an instrument
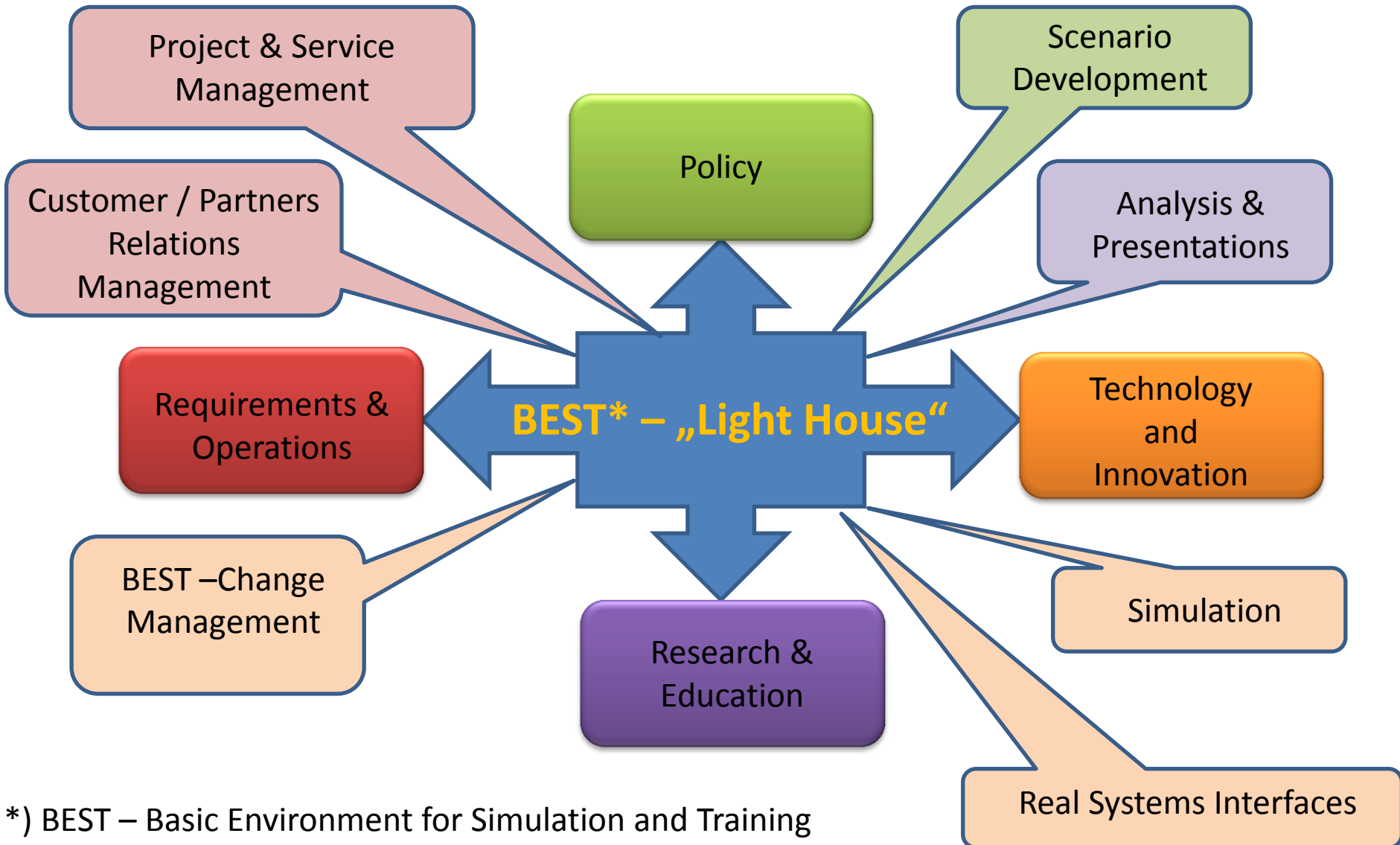3. IT and Cyber for key information infrastructure

*but practical steps required on:*
1. Land security (example: secure comms, FFT, COP)
2. Air security (example: RASP, former NATO – Russia CAI)
3. Maritime security (example: vessels tracking system)
4. Cyber security (example: academic CERT)
5. Space utilization (example: improved surveillance)
6. Intelligence and Security (example: trust and sharing)
7. Border security, disaster relief – defense support to CivAuth

# Appropriate Institutional Roles: RACI matrix for Transformation / Change Management

# Elements of BEST to support transformaiton, readiness and interoperability assessment / verification in complex domains

Project & Service Management

Customer / Partners Relations Management

Scenario Development

Analysis & Presentations

Policy

Requirements & Operations

BEST* – „Light House"

Technology and Innovation

BEST –Change Management

Research & Education

Simulation

Real Systems Interfaces

*) BEST – Basic Environment for Simulation and Training