

Nurnberg Security Conference:

Germany and its neighbors in the East, including Russia and Ukraine

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

Agenda

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

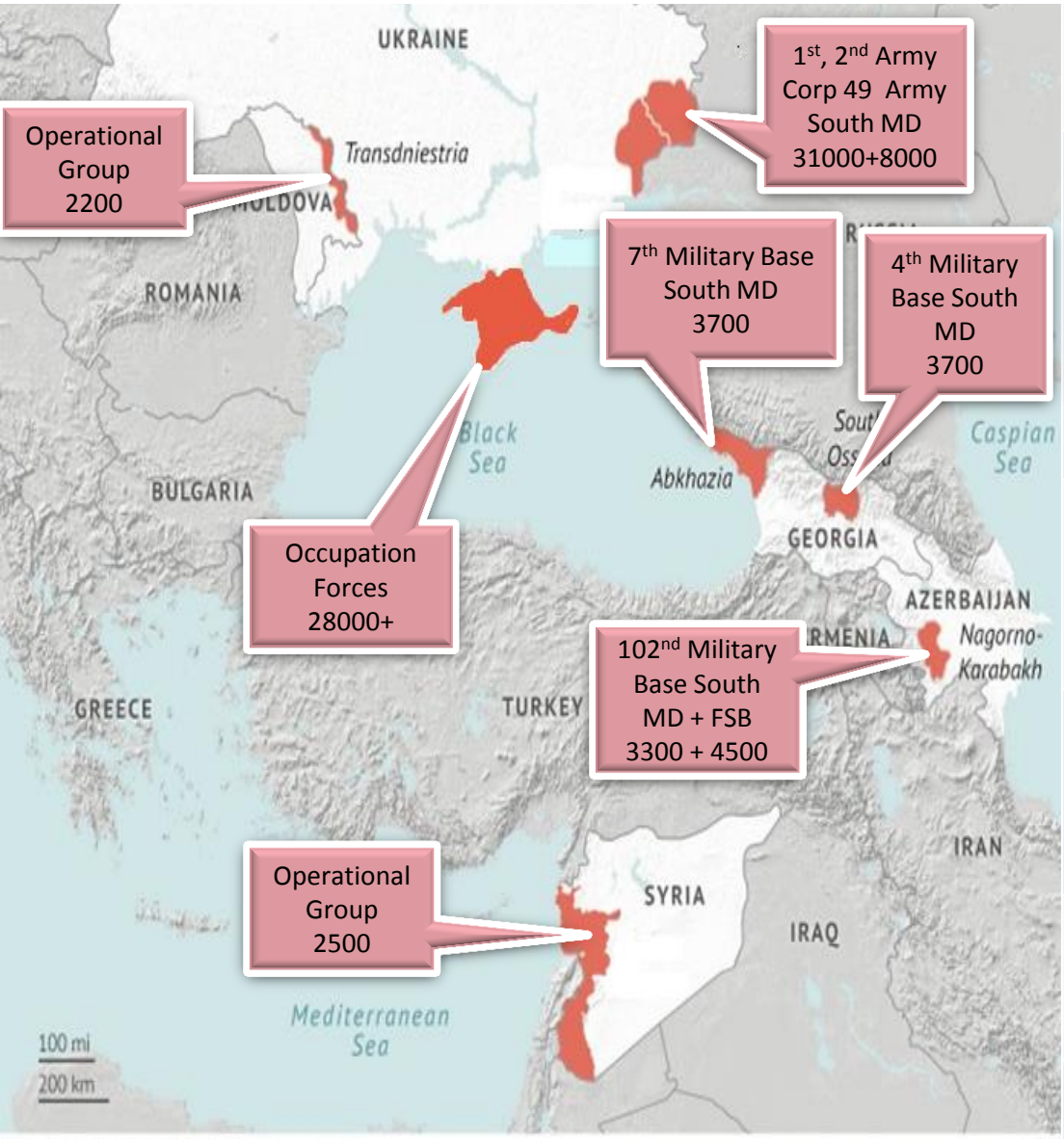
Policy / scoping papers of the Atlantic Council of Bulgaria conference 28.9.2018

- 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

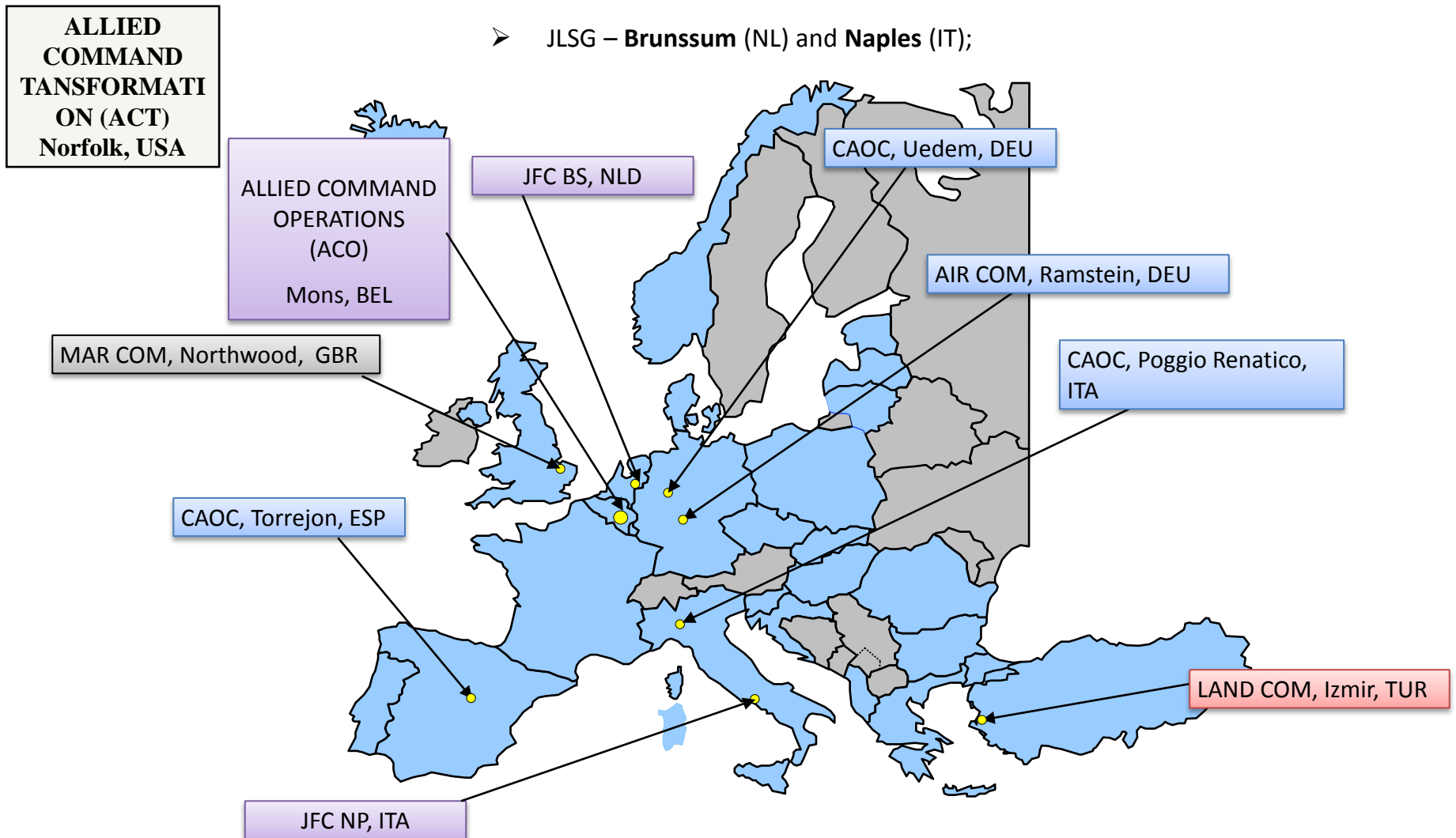
Regional "frozen" conflicts and unresolved territorial claims



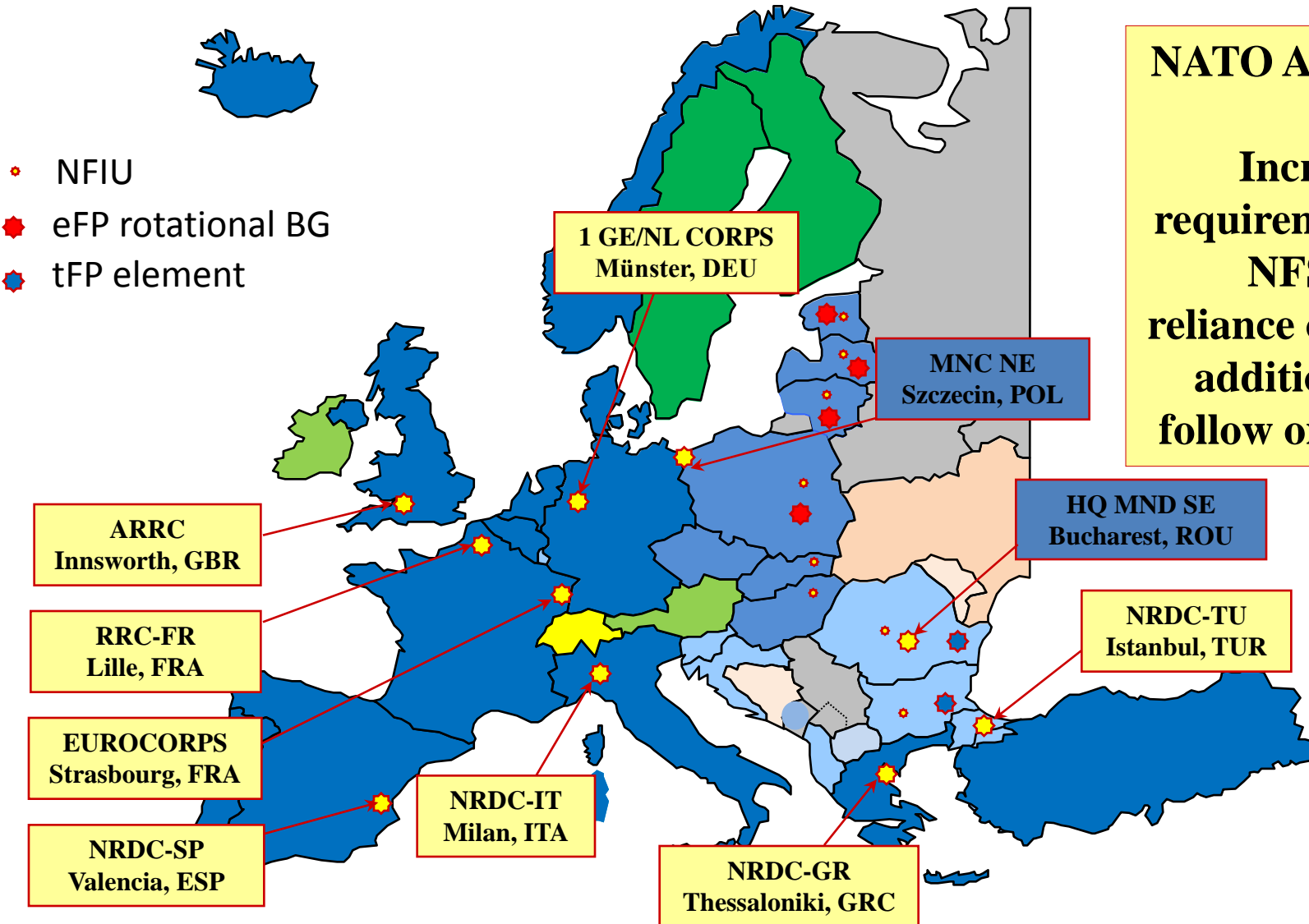
Location	Military Strength
Transdnistria	Armored vehicles – 150
Donbass	Main battle tanks – 590 Armored vehicles – 1227 Artillery Systems - 767 MLRS – 282
Crimea	Main battle tanks – 40 Armored vehicles – 583 Artillery Systems - 106 MLRS – 55 Rocket Systems – 16 Combat Aircrafts – 113 Combat Helicopters – 55 Combat Ships – 30 Submarines - 5
South Ossetia	Main battle tanks – 40 Armored vehicles – 120 Artillery Systems - 48 MLRS – 18 Rocket Systems – 3
Abkhazia	Main battle tanks – 40 Armored vehicles – 120 Artillery Systems - 48 MLRS – 18 Rocket Systems – 3
Armenia	Main battle tanks – 74 Armored vehicles – 80 Artillery Systems - 12 MLRS – 18
Syria	Combat Aircrafts & Helicopters – 35 Air Defence Systems C-400, C-300B4, Panzer-C1.

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);



GRADUATED READINESS FORCES **LAND** – enforced by Forward Presence, Atlantic Resolve / EDI



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

LITHUANIA:

Germany
Belgium
Czech Republic
Iceland
Luxembourg
The Netherlands
Norway

LATVIA:

Canada
Albania
Czech Republic
Italy
Poland
Slovakia
Slovenia
Spain

POLAND:

United States
Romania
United Kingdom
Croatia

 Framework Nation
 Contributing Nation

Valid as of 29 October 2018



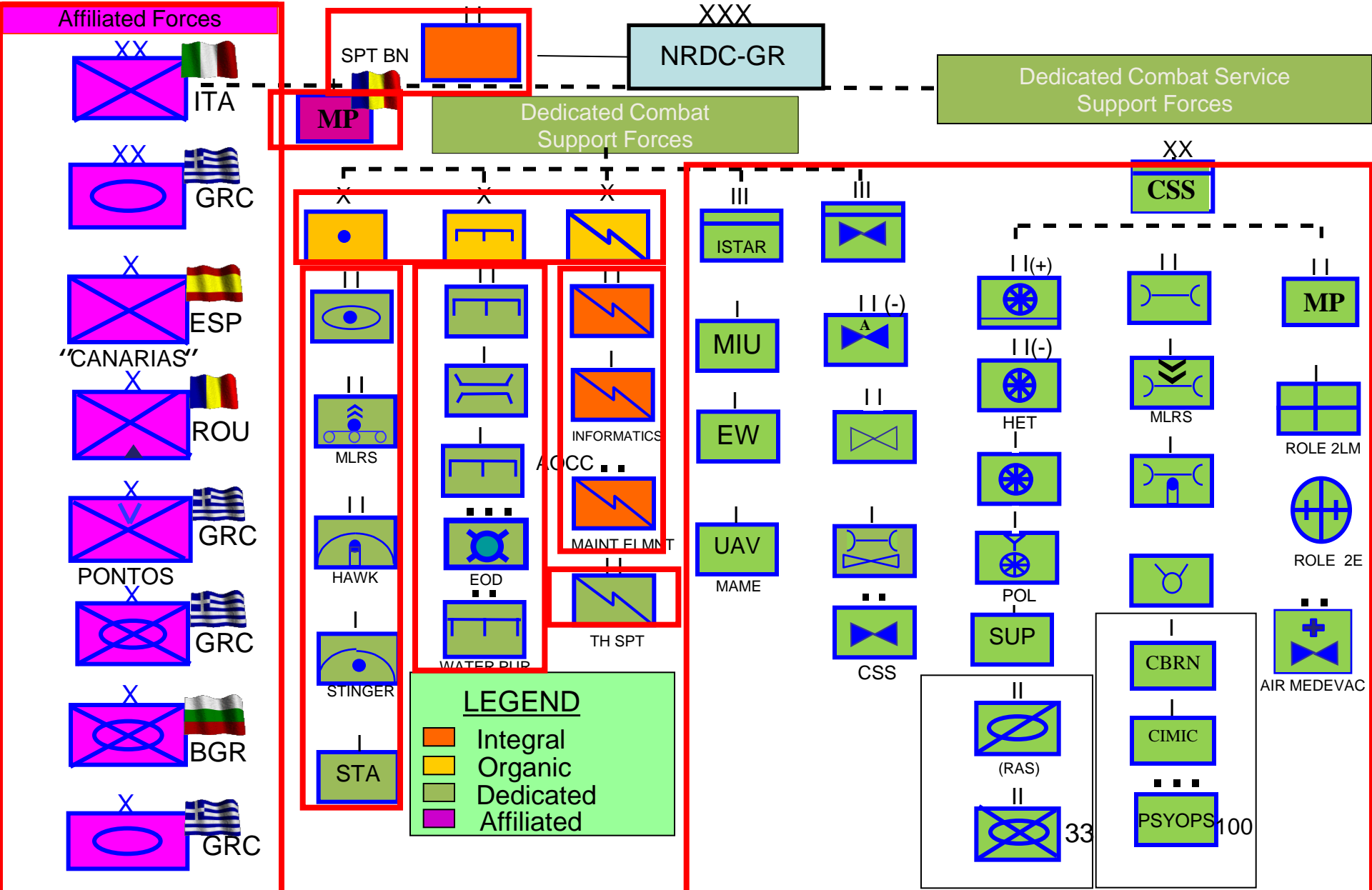
NATO Enhanced Forward Presence



Balkans (10 countries) + Black Sea-Caucasus (4 more to the East)

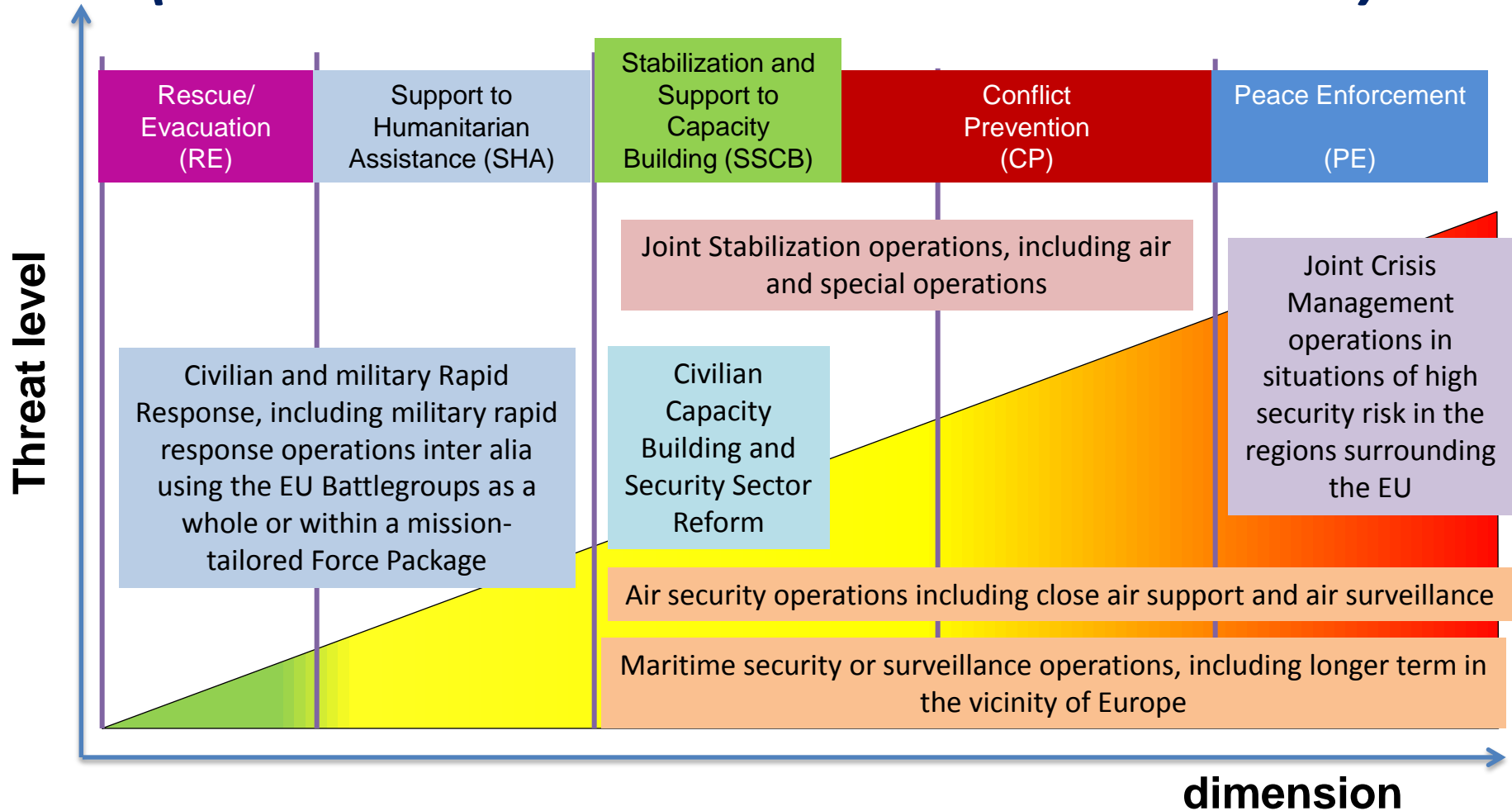


Dimensions of multinationality on the NRDC level



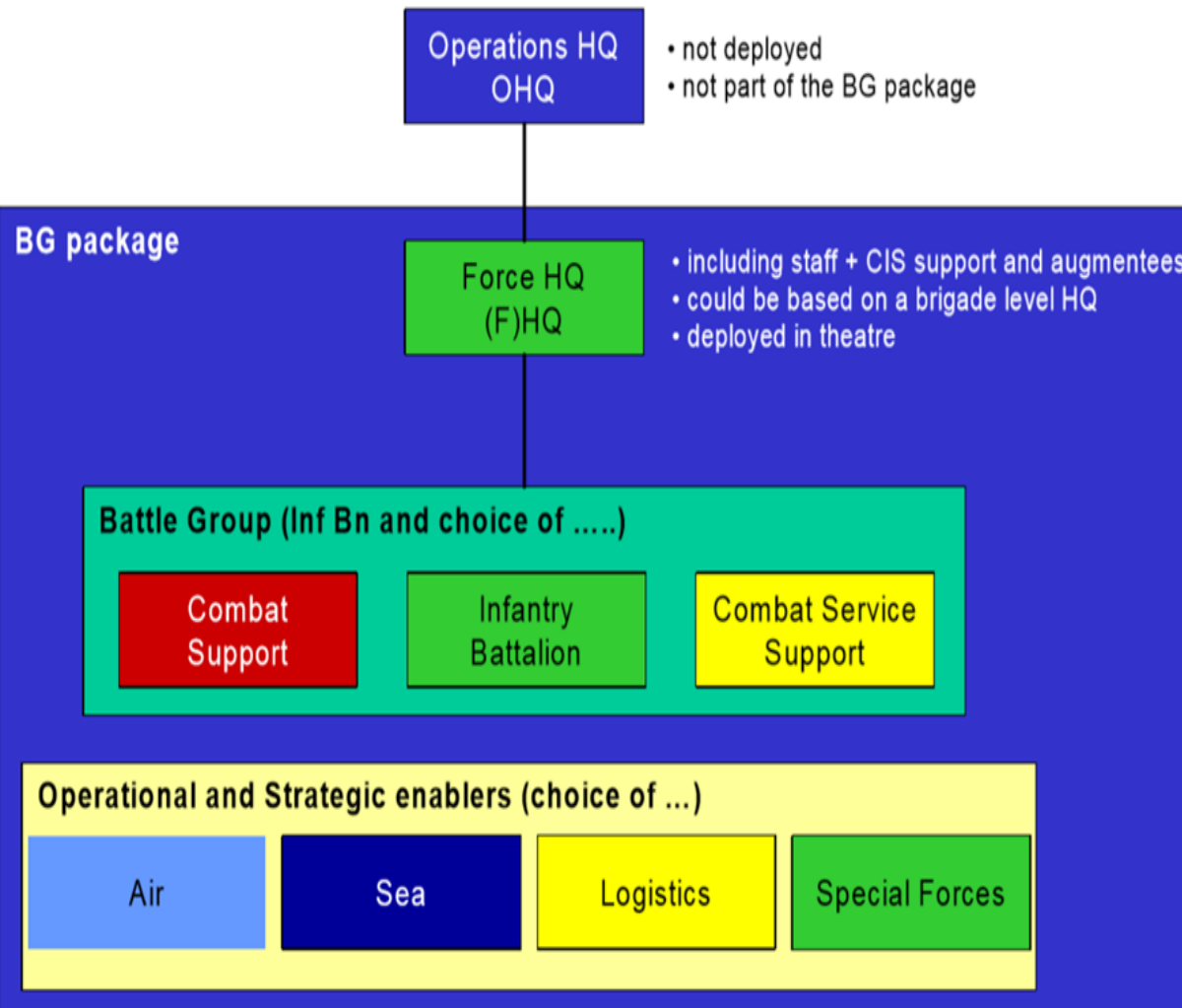
The Reality of EU defense capabilities

(all below art. 5 threshold and outside EU)



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.

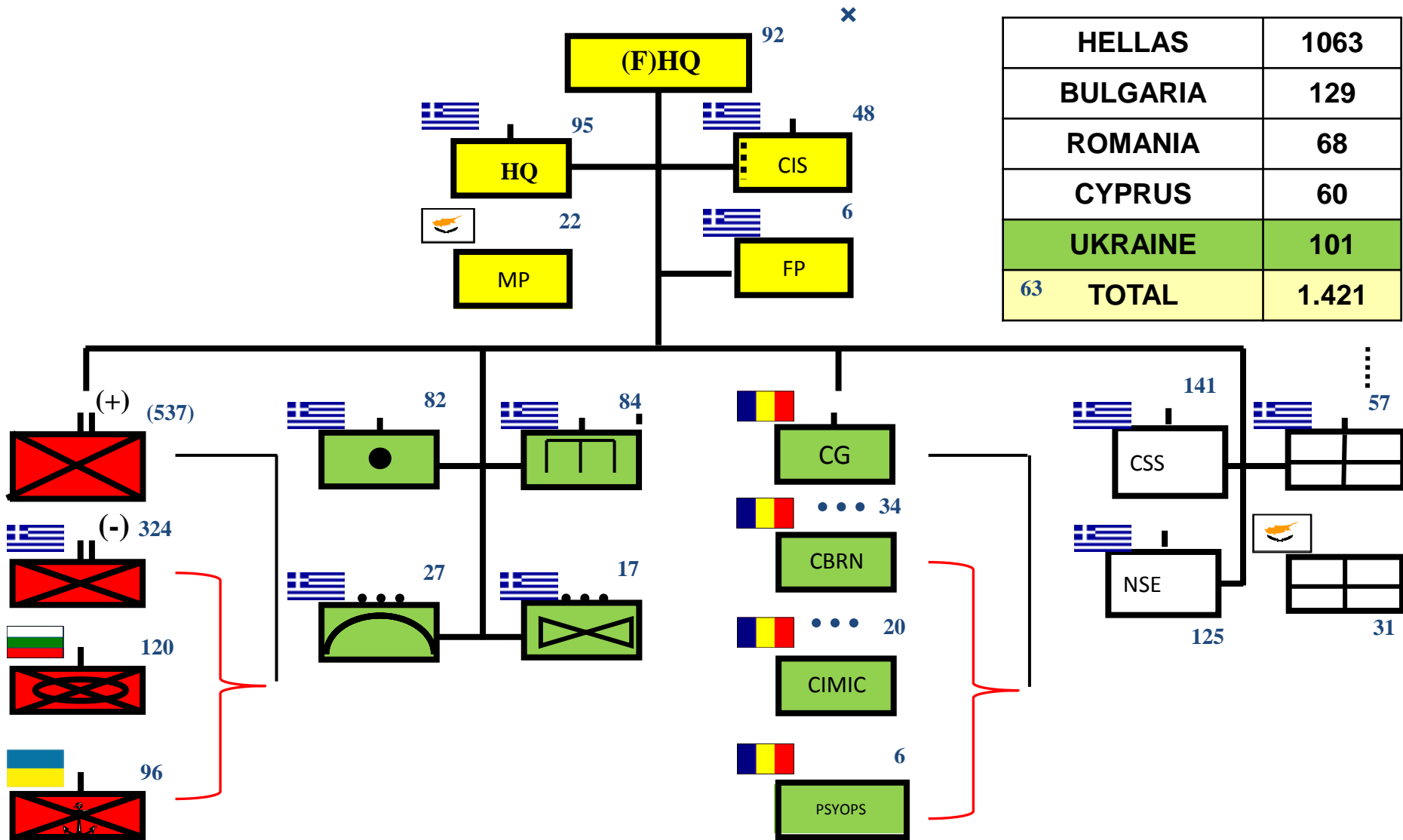
Sustainable for 30 days,

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



EU-NATO cooperation



- **Information sharing**
- **Coordinated planning**
- **Concrete cooperation**

in the areas of:



Hybrid Threats



Operational
cooperation



Cyber Security



Capacity
building



Defence
capabilities

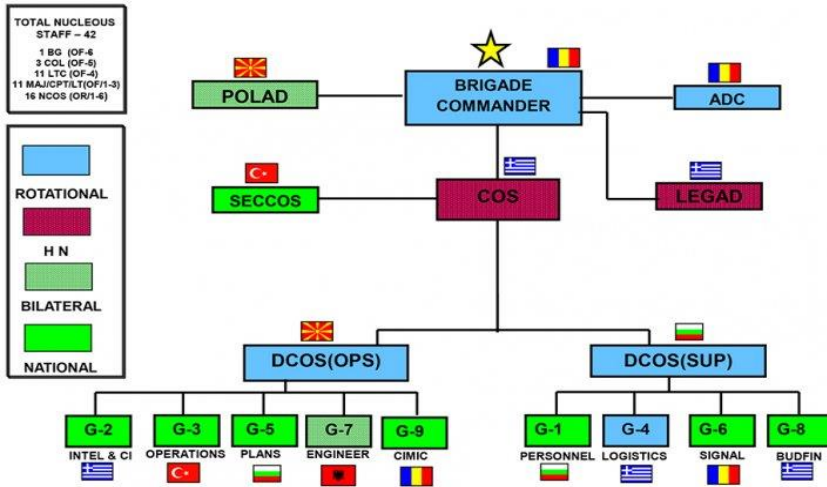


Industry and
research



Exercises

SEEBRIG – established in 1999, hosted on rotational base, started in Plovdiv/Bulgaria



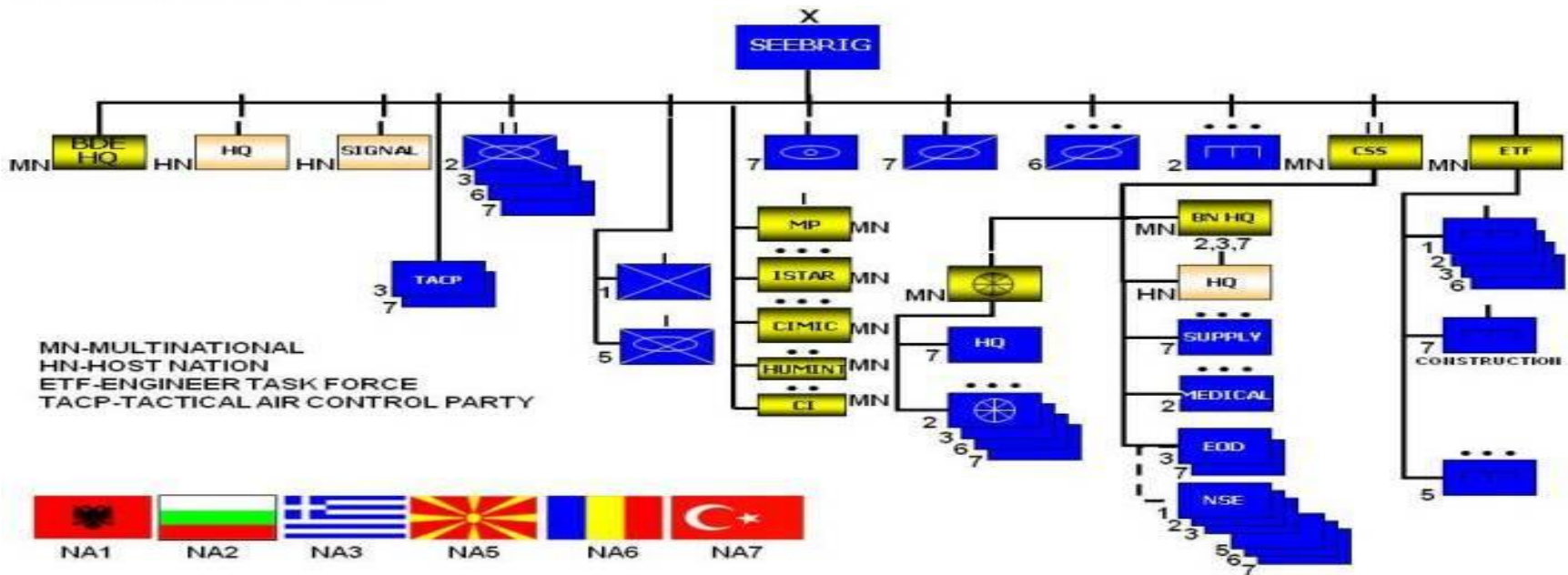
MPPSEE UNCLASSIFIED

1/13

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?



28 Troop Contributing Nations

KFOR Total Strength: **4,031**

	Albania	28		Lithuania	1
	Armenia	40		Moldova	41
	Austria	450		Norway	2
	Bulgaria	23		Poland	252
	Canada	5		Portugal	3
	Croatia	33		Romania	59
	Czech Republic	10		Slovenia	241
	Denmark	35		Sweden	2
	Estonia	2		Switzerland	235
	Finland	20		Turkey	291
	Germany	440		Ukraine	40
	Greece	124		United Kingdom	30
	Hungary	385		United States	685
	Ireland	12			
	Italy	542		Total	4 031

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

Commander: General John W. Nicholson (USA)

NATO Senior Civilian Representative: Ambassador Cornelius Zimmermann (DEU)

39 Contributing Nations RSM Total Strength: 15,623



Resolute Support Mission

Troop Contributing Nations



	Albania	83		Germany	1,300		Portugal	10
	Armenia	121		Greece	6		Romania	679
	Australia	270		Hungary	93		Slovakia	34
	Austria	18		Iceland	2		Slovenia	8
	Azerbaijan	120		Italy	895		Spain	8
	Belgium	78		Latvia	36		Sweden	29
	Bosnia-Herzegovina	60		Lithuania	50		the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia ¹	39
	Bulgaria	158		Luxembourg	1		Turkey	588
	Croatia	106		Mongolia	120		Ukraine	11
	Czech Republic	230		Montenegro	20		United Kingdom	500
	Denmark	155		Netherlands	100		United States	8,475
	Estonia	5		New Zealand	13			
	Finland	29		Norway	54			
	Georgia	872		Poland	247			
							Total	15,623

1 Turkey recognises the Republic of Macedonia with its constitutional name.

2 See links to media backgrounder on "[NATO-Afghanistan relations \(April 2018\)](#)" and to media backgrounder on the [ANA Trust Fund](#).

General developments in Romania and Bulgaria

1. Status of the liberal democracy in general
2. Media freedom and NGOs
3. Elections – EU Parliament, National Parliament, Local
4. Judicial System, Fighting Corruption and Organized Crime
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

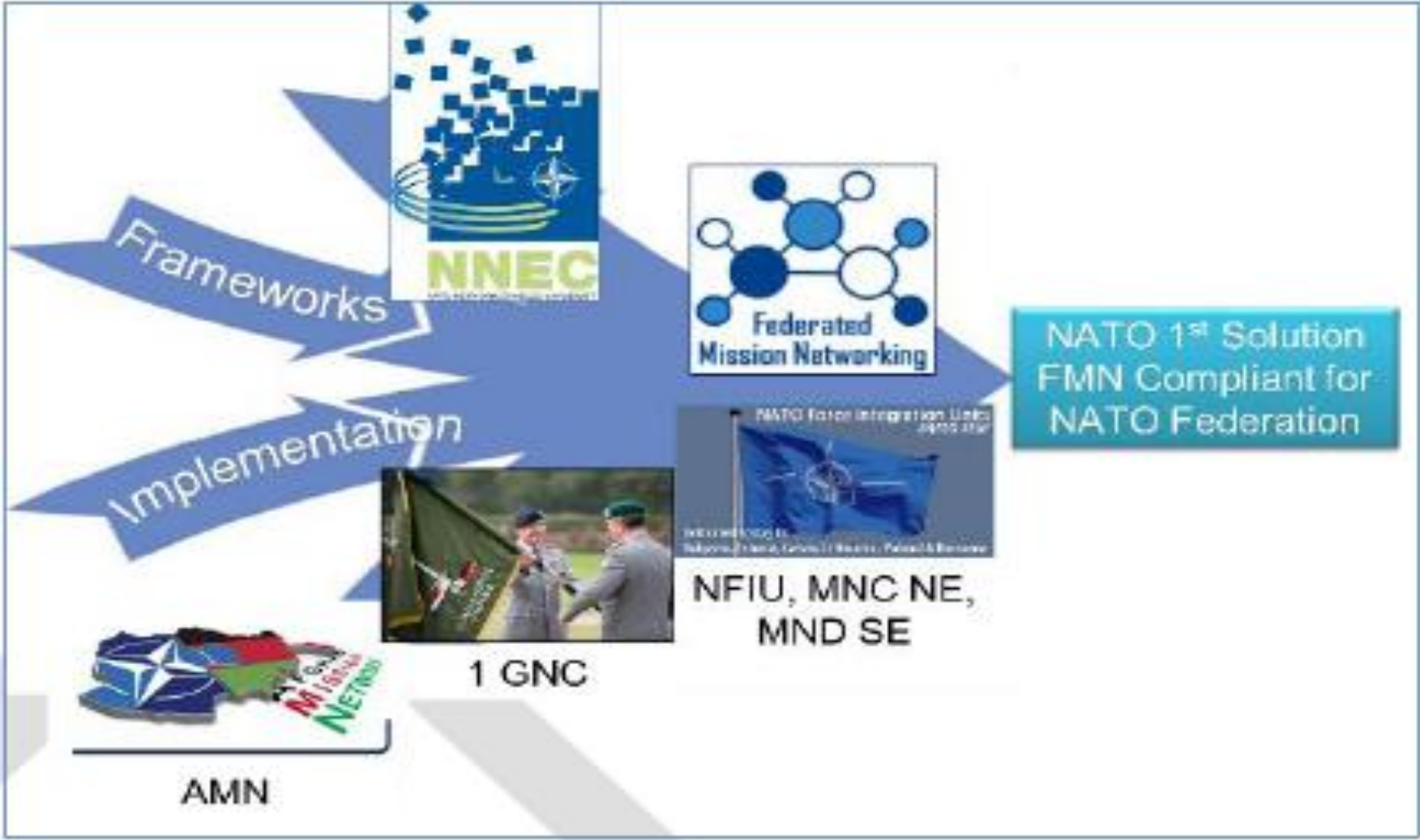
1. NORDEFECO
 2. BDC
 3. V4
 4. B9 (incl. BGR & ROM)
- 

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

2014-2016: **SEDEFECO** - Is projectized cooperation in NATO / EU framework for SEE possible under the joint leadership of Romania and Bulgaria, engaging Ukraine?

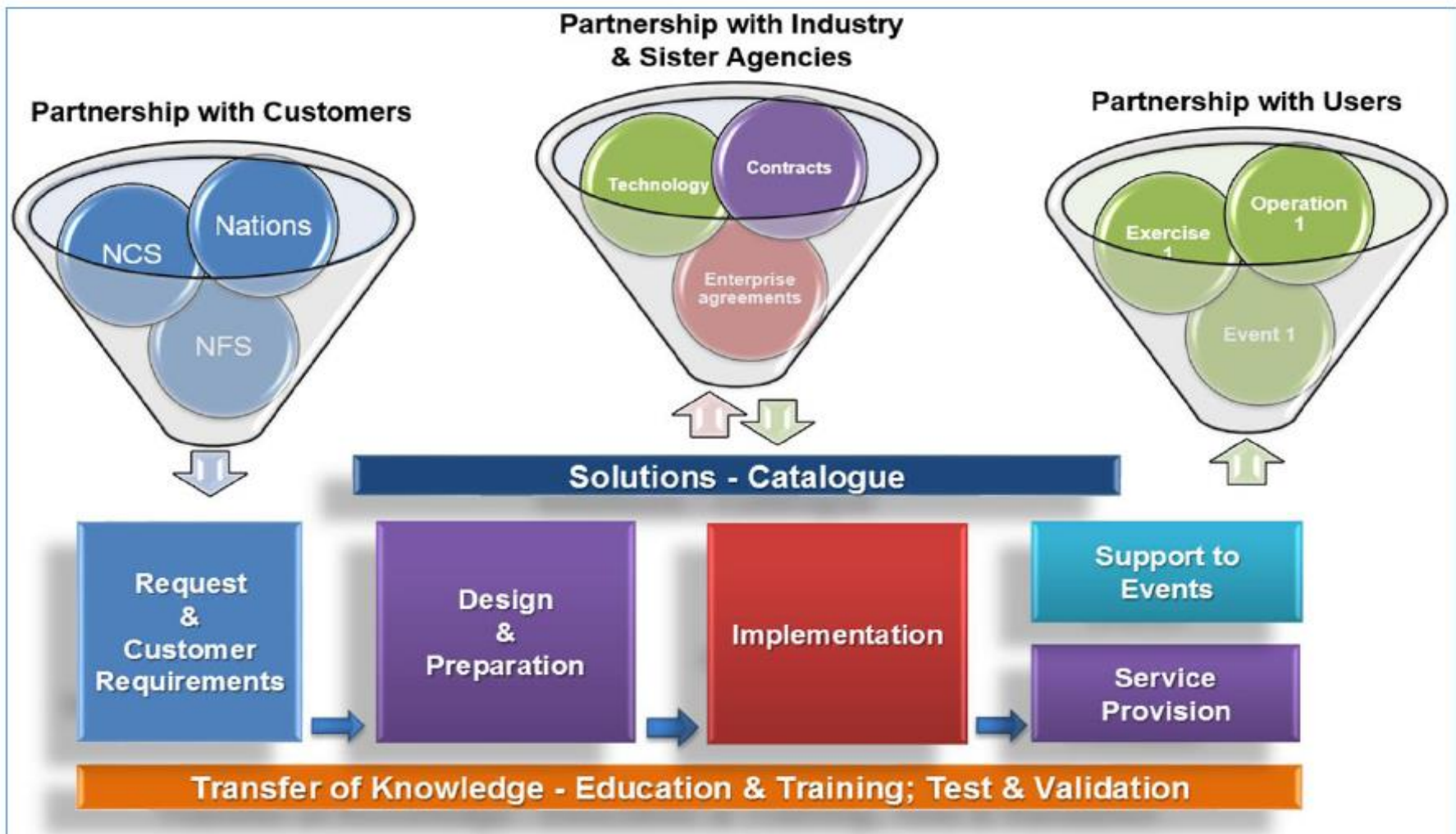
Program for readiness and interoperability

Development of NATO 1st Solution *from AMN to Forward Presence*



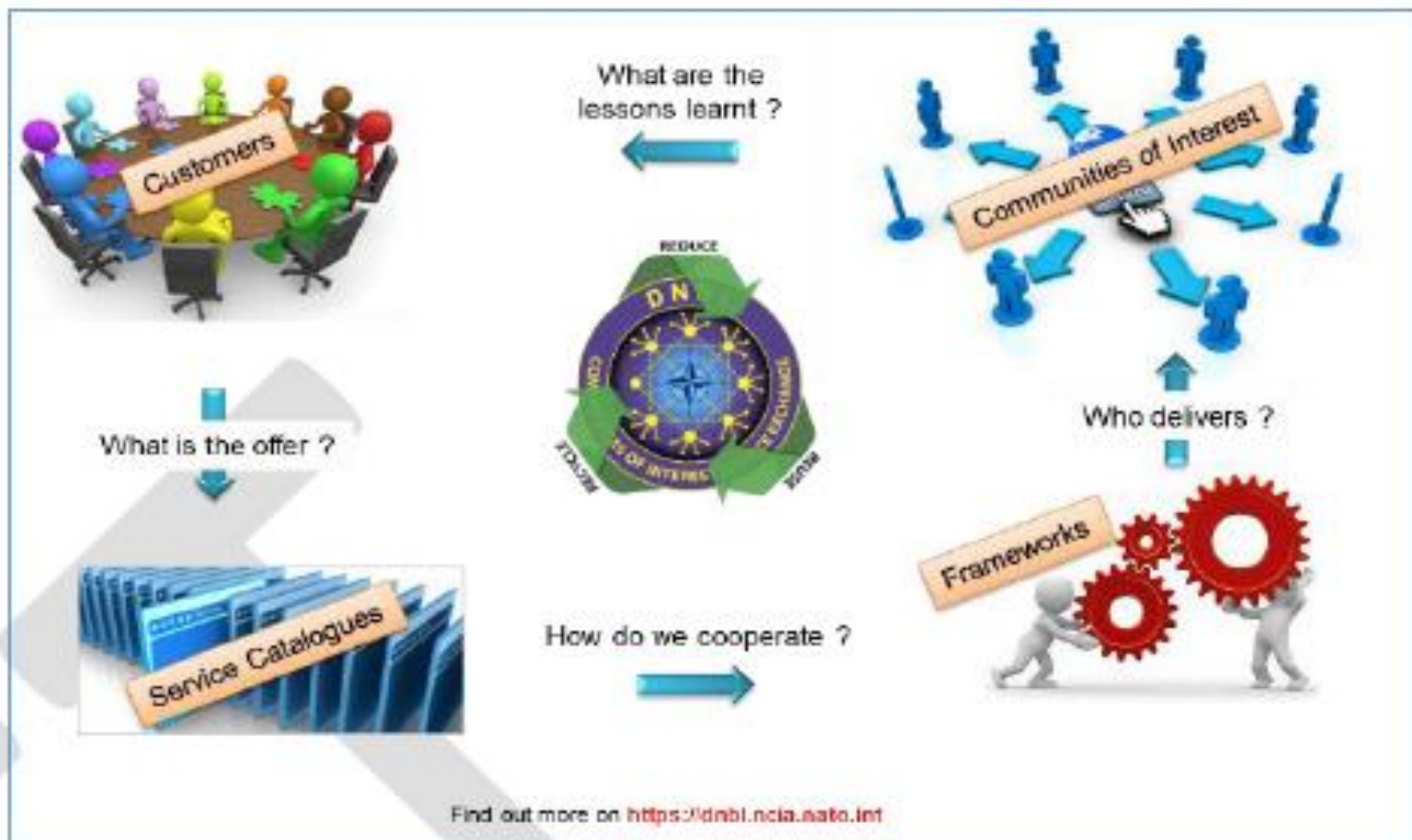
Scope of N1S Implementation

NCIA supported Program for Readiness and Interoperability



Implementaiton 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 “



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?**