

 **FORESEC** - Europe's evolving security: drivers, trends and scenarios

**FORESEC Deliverable D 2.2  
Country report on Bulgaria**

**16 June 2008**

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## Introduction

This country report on Bulgaria represents one of the 12 country reports that have been compiled as part of the FORESEC project's State of the Art Scan on European security (see further about the project at [www.foresec.eu](http://www.foresec.eu)). The Scan provides an overview of the security field in the 12 countries chosen. The countries have been selected to give a good overview of the different cultures, geographical locations, national strategies and societal challenges that face European security and shape the priorities and interest at the European level.<sup>1</sup>

Section 1 of the report discusses the concept of security in Bulgaria, sections 2 looks at the current security related activities including organisations, strategies and doctrines, role of the private sector, key technologies and current research programs and projects. Section 3 discusses the public opinion in Bulgaria vis-à-vis security threats and technologies. Section 4 gives an overview of current national and international foresight activities and section 5 highlights issues where European level collaboration is seen to have most added value. Further details concerning each section are provided in the Appendix.

### 1. Concept of Security

In Bulgaria debate on security was very intensive in the last decade of the XX century as a consequence of the end of the Cold War and the collapse of the multilateral integration systems of the communist era that Bulgaria was part of – the Warsaw Pact and the CommiCom. Whereas membership in the European Union was considered a strategic priority from the very start of transition, some Bulgarian governments were reluctant about joining NATO. A clear course towards NATO membership was adopted in 1997. This did allow to formalize the security debates of the 90ies in 1998 in the Bulgarian National Security Concept (BNSC).

"The Concept defines the goals and objectives in the period of the Republic of Bulgaria's accession into the efficient collective system of Euro-Atlantic and European security, and in view of the risk factors that currently threaten the security of this country. The basis of the Euro-Atlantic and European security system are the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), the European Union (EU), the West European Union (WEU) and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)."

The goals and objectives of the 1998 BNSC have been fulfilled with Bulgaria's membership in NATO in 2004 and in the EU in 2007. In 2005 a new Security Strategy was elaborated but not adopted. The present government envisaged the elaboration of a new Security Strategy but didn't stick to its own deadlines.

In the BNSC from 1998 national security implies protection of the major rights and liberties of the Bulgarian citizens, as well as of the state borders, the territorial integrity and the independence of the country. Furthermore, it implies neutralizing dangers like armed attacks, violent change of the constitutional order, political dictate or economic compulsion for the state and the democratic functioning of the state. Last but not least, it implies guarantees for the functioning of the civilian institutions. The successful implementation of the national security concept shall result in further development and prosperity of the society and the nation.

The BNSC defines that the Bulgarian citizens, society and state have obligations included in the Constitution and the laws of the country, namely to be creators and guarantors of their security. At the same time they are mutually connected users of security and the violation of the security of any

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<sup>1</sup> The FORESEC state of the art scan covers Austria, Bulgaria, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Poland, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and United Kingdom

one of them violates the security of the rest. Together they constitute the unified security structure of Bulgaria.

The security is guaranteed when the country successfully realizes the national interests, purposes and priorities and is in a position (if necessary) to defend them effectively from external and internal threats. The level of security is defined by the degrees of protection and effective realization of the interests of Bulgarian citizens, society and state which jointly comprise the national interests. The interests of the Bulgarian citizens are expressed in the real guarantee of the constitutional rights and liberties, the personal safety, increase in the quality and level of living, of the social and the health insurance. The interests of the civil society are in the confirmation of democracy, the civilian control upon the institutions, and the freedom of associating, in the rights of the religious, ethnic and minority groups in the preservation of the national spiritual and cultural values and traditions. The interests of the state require protection of the Constitution, the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country, achievement of political and financial stability of the economic and social development, strict keeping of legal order, equality and mutually useful international co-operation.

During the wars in former Yugoslavia in the mid-90ies Bulgaria suffered immense losses due to the imposed trade, economic and financial bans on its neighbour. These bans created conditions for the development of organized crime and corruption in the region. Thus, second after the regional wars, crime has become a major threat. Integration of the Western Balkans in the EU and in NATO is therefore considered as an important precondition for Bulgaria's national security.

As result of Bulgaria's recent membership in NATO (2004) and in the EU (2007) the focus is shifting from state security to societal and human security issues. The shift will be formalized in the next Security Strategy that was due in 2007 but has not been finalized yet. The shift of focus will include crisis management, fighting crime, border security.

During debates on the new Security Strategy in 2003-2008 several vertical levels of security were discussed: international security, national security, societal security, human security / personal security. This division was used to conceptualize responsibilities, tools and capabilities needed to provide the respective levels of security.

The horizontal aspects of security are debated as well. In its narrow sense, security is considered in relation to using force (intentional or not, even natural) to threat / protect security. In its broad sense, security includes social security, health care, even education and other aspects of social life.

The ethnic and religious diversity of Bulgaria is generally considered an asset but the integration of the Turkish minority and of the Roma population remain important factors in political debates on the future security concept.

The geographic location and the historic development of Bulgaria predetermine Russia's and Turkey's special position in the Bulgarian security debate, especially in the context of NATO and EU membership of the country and of the strategic partnership with the USA (including established joint military facilities for the period of 10 years).

For the European Security research agenda in Bulgaria experts try to define the security as an integral category and to develop the concept of an integrated security sector. This will lead to closer integration between studies in the area of political and social sciences with more tradition for Bulgaria security and defence research in the area of operational art, tactics, weapons and equipment, command and control systems.

The difference between 'security' and 'safety' in English can be in most cases captured by the distinction between 'сигурност' and 'безопасност'. 'безопасност' can be used with regard to 'road safety', 'nuclear safety', 'technical safety', 'safety at work', 'food safety' etc.

'Сигурност' and 'безопасност' are not the only possible translations for English 'security' and 'safety'. 'Private security services' wouldn't be translated with either of the two concepts. In Bulgarian they are called "частен охранителен бизнес" (private guarding business). The private guarding business is a side effect of the complicated Bulgarian transition. It emerged in close relation to the organized crime environment. Because of this linkage the private guarding business is not perceived as providing security to society but rather as part of the insecurity problems of the Bulgarian transition.<sup>2</sup> This is linguistically reflected through the fact that the 'security' terminology cannot be used in this special case.

## 2. Current security related activities

### 2.1. Organizations

Decision making, democratic control, and political consultations with regard to security issues are coordinated at the highest political level through special bodies linked to the Parliament, the government and the President.

The **National Assembly** approves the strategic documents on security. The Bulgarian National Security Concept (BNSC) was approved by the National Assembly back in 1998 and the new strategy in preparation since 2005 will have to get the approval of the National Assembly as well. Three out of the 24 Standing Committees of the National Assembly play a relevant role with regard to security issues.

The **Defence Committee** has responsibilities in the area of external security, relations with the allies and to the status of the military personnel. Most of the meetings of the committee are closed, because of the classified information used by the members. MPs try to maintain relations with the Armed Forces and citizens by some open hearings and visits to the units.

The **Foreign Affairs Committee** participates in defining and assists the implementation of the foreign policy of the Republic of Bulgaria. The Foreign Affairs Committee scrutinizes drafted laws and decisions, declarations and addresses, distributed to it by the Speaker of the Assembly, prepares reports, formulates proposals, and positions, in accordance with the Rules for organization and procedure of the National Assembly.

The **Internal Security and Public Order Committee** exercises its powers in the areas related to protection of personal and public security, citizens' fundamental rights and freedoms, protection of classified information and personal data, state borders, territorial integrity, national sovereignty and independence of the state. Committee meetings are held behind closed doors which means that neither the public nor the media can attend. Committee can decide that particular meetings shall be opened.

The government fulfills its functions in the area of security through a special **Security Council** comprising the Prime Minister, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Defense, the Minister of Interior, their deputies, the Chief of General Staff of the Bulgarian Armed Forces, and the Chiefs of the intelligence and counter-intelligence organs. The President personally or through his representatives can always participate in the work of the Council and at any time can require information from it. The Security Council:

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<sup>2</sup> In a study with the misleadingly English title "Private Security Industry" the author Philip Gounev admits that "looking at PSCs (private security companies) strictly from a security perspective might not be sufficient; also needed is an understanding of broader issues including the role of the judiciary, the informal economy, criminality and the broader framework of government capacities."

- summarizes, analyzes and makes conclusions from the whole current information about the risks the national security faces and makes a professional assessment and prognosis for the dynamics of the threats;
- plans concrete measures for the neutralization of the threats and proposes solutions in a crisis;
- coordinates the plans of the special organs for acquiring of information and provides position on resources division;
- develops and proposes to the Council of Ministers an annual report on the national security.
- provides an information equal in volume and contents to the President, the Chairman of the National Assembly, and the Prime-Minister.

The **Ministry of Interior**, the **Ministry of Defence** and the **Ministry of Foreign Affairs** are three ministries with longstanding tradition as providers of different types of security.

Within the Ministry of Interior are embedded the following key security institutions with focus on public order and internal security:

- The National Police Service
- The Chief Directorate "Combating Organized Crime"
- The Chief Directorate "Gendarmerie"
- The Chief Directorate "Border Police"
- The National Fire Safety and Protection of Population Service

**The National Police Service** has the following main tasks:

- maintaining of public order;
- prevention, detection crimes and investigation of crimes;
- countering the criminal activities of local and cross-border criminal groups or organizations;
- guarding the state border and carrying out border control, combating illegal migration and traffic in human beings;
- prevention of terrorist acts and neutralization of terrorist and diversion groups;
- organization and implementation of sites of superior importance;
- administrative control over the residence of foreigners in Bulgaria;

**The Chief Directorate "Combating Organized Crime"** (CDCOC) was established in 1991. The CDCOC carries out independently or jointly with other specialized bodies activities of operation and search, informational and organizational nature to combat organized crime related to:

- Property, customs regime, monetary, crediting, financial, tax and social insurance systems;
  - Terrorist activities;
  - Corruption;
  - Illegal human trafficking;
  - Illegal trafficking in plants containing narcotic substances, narcotic drugs, precursors and their analogues;
  - Illegal trafficking in explosives, firearms, chemical, biological or nuclear weapons or ammunitions, nuclear materials, nuclear devices or other sources of ionization, toxic and chemical substances and their precursors, biological agents and toxins as well as excise goods and good and technologies with possible dual use;
  - Computer crime;
  - Intellectual property;
  - Participation in criminal organizations or groups concluding deals or making profits by use of force or by arousing fear;
  - Organization or involvement in gambling
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**The Chief Directorate "Gendarmerie"** is a specialized highly-mobile police structure providing a service to the public; independently and jointly with other services it is responsible for crisis management, restoring and maintaining public order in cases of riots; it has the function of a reserve of the Ministry of the Interior for guaranteeing internal security. The territorial structures of the Chief Directorate "Gendarmerie" perform their functions and tasks in their areas of responsibility that cover the territories of several administrative units and are specified by an Order of the Minister of the Interior. The Chief Directorate "Gendarmerie" has the following main tasks:

- organize and provide security of strategic and important cities;
- dismantle terrorist and diversion groups;
- participate in the organization of the activities related to maintaining public order outside population centers;
- participate in the prevention, detection and investigation of crimes or other violations of public order outside population centers;
- search for and detain persons in the cases provided for by law;
- collect, process, use and provide information received in the process of implementing its functions;
- establish and eradicate the reasons and pre-conditions for committing crimes or other violations of public order in accordance with its competence and assist citizens in the protection of their life, health and property, as well as their rights and legitimate interests;
- provide assistance to other state bodies and officials when their activities are illegally obstructed;
- take all necessary actions within its powers in cases when there are data of committed crimes or other violations of public order;
- provide assistance to victims of crimes and other violations of public order, in cases of emergencies, disasters, accidents as well as to persons in a helpless state.

**The Chief Directorate "Border Police" (CDBP)** is a specialized guarding, operational and search police service of the Ministry of Interior for guarding state borders and controlling compliance with the border regime. It operates within the border area, the area of the border checkpoints, the international airports and seaports, internal seaways, territorial sea, adjacent zone, continental shelf, the Bulgarian part of the Danube River and the other border rivers and water basins.

For the prevention, detection and investigation of crimes related to illegal migration and trafficking in human beings, the bodies of Chief Directorate "Border Police" can perform tasks outside of the above mentioned areas as well.

**The National Fire Safety and Protection of Population Service /NFSPPS/** is a specialized service at Ministry of the Interior /Mol/ authorized to carry out state fire control, fire fighting and emergency rescue operations.

The presidential institution in Bulgaria came into being upon the adoption of the country's new Constitution on 12 July 1991. According to the Constitution, Bulgaria is a parliamentary republic. The **President** is, however, elected in a direct vote. All presidents elected since 1991 have at some point considered the legitimacy of the directly elected president at odds with his limited powers and made proposals that go sometimes in the direction of a semi-presidential republic.

According to the Constitution, the President presides over the **Consultative Council on National Security (CCNS)**. This advisory body is supposed to adopt opinions and proposals to the institutions of State, and to discuss the most important issues related to national security and national defence. President Parvanov who is serving since January 2007 his second mandate has been criticized by the opposition for neglecting the Consultative Council of National Security and for not using its potential. The most recent case of neglecting the potential of the CCNS was the issue with Kosovo's declaration of independence. The President explicitly rejected the demands of the opposition to call a meeting of the CCNS with regard to Kosovo.

The President, as head of State is traditionally Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the Bulgarian Armed Forces. This function is performed both in peacetime and in wartime. The President is

empowered to appoint and discharge the highest command personnel of the Armed Forces and to award the highest military ranks, acting on a recommendation by the Council of Ministers.

The President is vested with two more powers in the sphere of defence and the Armed Forces. One power is to order general or partial mobilization. Apart from this, the President can declare a state of war, a state of martial law or another state of emergency. In such exceptional cases, the National Assembly is convened forthwith by the head of State to pronounce on the presidential decisions.

In recent months there has been a lot of debate about the structures of the “State Security” (Държавна сигурност) of the communist past and the impact of their former employees and collaborators on developments since the start of the transition. No lustration legislation has been adopted in Bulgaria but a late started process of disclosing the names of public figures that have been working for the communist “State security” structures has an impact on the debate about the present day security services. The institutional security arrangements are still in flux, especially as regards the structures for combat of organized crime. In early 2008 the **State Agency “National Security”** was established as an integrated structure to include the National Security Service (previously in the Ministry of Interior), the Military Counter Intelligence (previously in the Ministry of Defence) and the Financial Intelligence (previously in the Ministry of Finance) but it is premature to assess the effectiveness of the new structure. Further progress in the combat of organized crime is an issue that is monitored by the European Union in the framework of a so called “mechanism for cooperation and verification of progress”. Critical assessment of the government’s commitments in this respect and public scandals around contacts to the organized crime environment have resulted in the resignation of former Minister of Interior Rumén Petkov in April 2008. The new Interior Minister Mihail Mikov has promised deep going reforms.

Since 2005 Bulgaria has a new Ministry in charge of civil protection. When established back in 2005 it succeeded the State Agency for Civil Protection, an institution with a tradition of 71 years, and got the name Ministry of State Policy for Disasters and Accidents (MSPDA). Recently the Ministry got a new name - **Ministry for Emergency Situations**.

## 2.2 Strategies and doctrines

The relevant strategies and doctrines are linked to Bulgaria’s new geopolitical orientation after the end of the Cold War in the context of globalization and to the challenges of transition.

The basic understanding is that Bulgaria is not in a position to ensure its security on its own or to seek security through neutrality, because of the insufficient financial, economic and military potentials. The new realities preconditioned the need to join effective collective systems for security and economic development. Accession to NATO and to the European Union, the strategic priorities of the country, dominated the security agenda.

The National Security Concept, adopted in 1998, is structured around three factors: the economic factor, the information factor, and the environmental sector.

**The economic factor** is decisive for the guarantee of national security. Only the stabilization, re-establishment and growth of Bulgarian economy are in a position to satisfy the interests of the Bulgarian citizens, society and state, to solve the problems concerning the deficiency of resources, to improve the living standard and increase the degree of social protection. The observation and development of Bulgarian scientific and technical potential for the mastering of the new and creation of own high technologies is a perspective factor for the protection of national security. The positive influence of the economic factor for the national security is enhanced by the strategic participation of the Bulgarian economy into the world, European and regional co-operation, when it is integrated into the unified European economic sphere.

**The information factor** for the guarantee of the national security is functioning by keeping the constitutional rights and liberties of the citizens in the field of preserving and exchange of reliable information through the development of modern Bulgarian communications and media. The preservation of national security requires that the use of information should not be permitted for purposes of manipulation of public consciousness. It is also a priority to be guaranteed by special law the protection of the state information resource from leakage of political, economic, scientific and technical and any other information important for the country.

**The environmental factor** - protection, restoration and reproduction of the Bulgarian nature should provide a favorable living atmosphere for the Bulgarian citizens and society. The national interests are realized when there is an optimum balance between the protection of nature and waters and the needs to use the natural resources for a steady development of Bulgaria.

The National Security Concept from 1998 is considered as outdated. In 2005 the government didn't succeed to get support for a new strategic document on security. The present government is already behind its own schedule to present a new security strategy that should reflect changes and challenges in the new security environment.

The Military Doctrine of the Republic of Bulgaria (adopted in 2002) is closely linked to Bulgaria's aspirations to join NATO and the need for modernization of the Bulgarian armed forces. It declared that priority in the modernization should be given to command and control, communication and information systems, intelligence, navigation and surveillance systems. Several studies in support of the were conducted but there is still a long way to their implementation.

Unfortunately, the Bulgarian transition to democracy and to market economy, to Euro-Atlantic and European integration, and thus towards the establishment of a new security and stability, was not a smooth one. Lack of political will blocked the political and economic reforms in the mid 90ies and provoked a deep political, economic, financial and social crisis in early 1997. The delayed reforms caused a grave demographic crisis reinforced by an unprecedented high degree of immigration. The new strategies and doctrines were shaped in the context of grave regional problems in the wake of the falling apart of Yugoslavia. The delayed pace of the democratic changes in the region led to a deterioration of historically accumulated problems, and to an incapacity to settle them in line with the European democratic standards. This sharply increased the regional threats to Bulgaria's national security.

Organized crime and corruption flourished as a further side-effect of the regional instability and of the delayed reforms. Organized crime and corruption are two problems that are still monitored by the European Union regardless of Bulgaria's accession to the European Union on January 1, 2007. Strategies to combat organized crime and corruption were adopted under pressure from the EU but their implementation is broadly supported by public opinion. Organized crime and corruption are a serious challenge to societal and personal security.

The post-1989 strategic documents of the Republic of Bulgaria recognize that:

- the end of the political and military confrontation has minimized the threat of a global nuclear conflict and major destructive military actions;
- conditions have been created to globalize cooperation and interoperation, including the military field;
- a new all-European security and defence architecture is taking shape based on NATO, the WEU and the EU with capabilities to meet the challenges and threats to international stability;
- in most of South-Eastern Europe processes are underway to adopt European and Euro-Atlantic values in security and defence.
- Advanced communications and information technologies are of high importance with regard to the modernization of the security and defence sector

## 2.3 Private Sector

In the wake of 1989 a big part of the communist time military industry was subject to convergence plans. Privatization is not yet completed.

Different activities in the field of repair of armament and equipment are performed by the 13 branches of TEREM EAD, a joint stock company that is 100 % owned by the state and is the successor of the former Military Industry Department of the Ministry of Defence.

Arsenal Ltd. is a modern infrastructural plant specialized in machine-building and the production of small arms and artillery systems, ammunition, powders, primers, pyrotechnic products, hard-alloy tools etc with a history that dates back to the beginning of 1878 when by Decree of Prince Dondukov a special factory was established in Rousse for the needs of the newly created Bulgarian army - Artillery Arsenal of Rousse.

Samel 90 was established in 1964 aiming at satisfying the needs of the Bulgarian Army of Electronic Communication Equipment. After 1990 the traditional range of special purpose products has been enriched with consumer electronics in the fields of telecommunications, specialized electronics for lighting industry, automotive spare parts, etc. Nevertheless, Samel 90 continues to develop and expand its range of special purpose products and remains one of the main suppliers and integrators of telecommunication and other electronic equipment for the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Bulgaria. The products of Samel 90 are well accepted in the UK, Germany, Belgium, France, USA, China, as well as many countries from the Middle East and Africa. This makes Samel 90 a competitive, export-oriented company, as the export share reaches as far as 70% of the annual sales.

Established in 1976 as an Institute for Defense Electronics, Electron Progress AD was privatized in 2004 and has sustained its leadership in the Bulgarian Military Industry for around 20 years, beyond the transition period. In 2004 the company was announced as Strategic Partner of the Bulgarian Ministry of Defense. Electron Progress AD develops, manufactures and integrates communication and information systems for the Defense and the National Security.

## 2.4 Key technologies

There are several research activities linked to the development of new technologies and their implementation. Key partners of the Ministry of Defence are different institutes and structures of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences – the Institute of Metal Science (IMS-BAS), the Central Laboratory of Electrochemical Power Sources (CLEPS), the Institute of Electrochemistry and Energy Systems, the Institute of Parallel Processing etc. The development of new technologies is mainly in the field of computer science, communication technologies and new materials in line with C4ISR as a priority in the process of modernization of the Bulgarian Armed Forces.

## 2.5. Current Research programs

According to the assessment of major stakeholders, "Presently, due to a variety of reasons, there is no comprehensive, well-focused and sustainable security and defence R&T policy of the country that is clearly linked to its security and defence objectives." Stakeholders consider that "there is a strong need for the development and implementation of a Bulgarian National Security Research Programme." Such a programme should be based on the Security theme of the EU's FP7 and could be developed in close cooperation among governmental R&T organisations, academia / universities and the industry. The Centre for National Security and Defence Research (CNSDR) could contribute with its experience and know-how that was accumulated during the last five years within the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences.

Still, the Ministry of Defence does support several research programs related to Bulgaria's accession to NATO (membership in NATO) in general and the process of reform and modernization of the Armed Forces in particular. The programs are conducted in close cooperation and even outsourcing to institutes and laboratories of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences.

Non-governmental organizations like the G.C.Marshall Association and the Atlantic Club are involved in security related research as well.

Civil security is an important element in research activities in Bulgaria. In the framework of a special program of a Standing Government Commission for Protection of the Population several studies were conducted in 2003-2007. Research was focused on analysis and assessment of the risk environment, design of modern monitoring and early warning systems, computer assisted exercises, development of novel methods for reaction in disasters and accidents. Results were and continue to be implemented by the Civil Protection Agency and its successor the Ministry for Emergency Situations. Research results were used not only on the central level but on the local level as well with regard to planning of protection of critical infrastructure and organizing exercises.

### **3. Public Opinion**

NATO and EU membership decrease seriously concerns related to the strategic security. Security is seen mainly as a responsibility of the state. In 2007 conscription was eliminated. The recruitment of a professional army is progressing slowly but discussions on this issue remain sporadic and without a serious public involvement and support. The individual responsibility for security is very low even in such areas as insurance of life and property.

In 2006 still 58.7% of citizens support the proposal for increasing the budget for the Armed forces and only 15,7% oppose this idea. There is very high support for professionalization of the forces, 43.3% support participation in expeditionary missions, but only 34% are satisfied with technical equipment in the forces. At the same time participation in EU battle group is above 50%. There is very high support (above 60%) to introduce military training in schools. There is very high support to the joint Bulgarian – US military facilities as a tool for increased cooperation and direct contribution to National Security. Prestige of military and policemen are higher than average for the all the professions.

Eurobarometer delivers interesting results with regard to threat perceptions on the basis of answers to the question which are the two most important issues facing the respective member states. The Eurobarometer 2008 (data from late 2007) shows the following ranking in the case of Bulgaria:

<b>Concern</b>	<b>Percentage of respondents</b>
Inflation/ rising prices	55 %
Economic situation	28 %
Crime	23 %
Unemployment	22 %
Pensions	16 %
Healthcare	13 %
The Educational System	13 %
Energy	7 %
Immigration	4 %
Environment	4 %
Taxation	3 %
Others	2 %
Don't know	2 %
Terrorism	1 %
Security and Foreign Policy	0 %

The trend in Bulgaria is to be more concerned about social and economic issues than about foreign and security policy and defense. Even terrorism is not perceived as a serious concern.

There is strong support for using surveillance on public places and other technologies, including security checks. Acceptance of using the technology to increase security is higher than the average for the EU.

Increasingly people feel insecurity connected with natural disasters and potential technological accidents (especially related to pipelines and other hazardous or critical infrastructure, including garbage collection).

Eurobarometer shows alarming low levels of the trust in institutions in Bulgaria compared to the average trust in institutions in the EU 27. The only institutions that are trusted above the EU 27 average are TV and the European Union. Trust in the national Parliament is as low as 11 % (against the EU 27 average of 35 %), trust in the national government is 16 % (against the EU 27 average of 34 %), trust in the police is 33 % (against the EU 27 average of 64 %), trust in the national army is 47 % (the EU 27 average of 71 %).

Interesting are results obtained in a public opinion poll with a transatlantic dimension. In 2007 Bulgaria was included for the first time in the Transatlantic Trends public opinion survey that is covering in 2007 13 countries (the USA and 12 European countries, 12 EU Member States and Turkey). The results for Bulgaria are as follows:

Threats	Very likely	Somewhat likely	Not too likely	Not likely at all	Don't know	Likely	Not likely
International terrorism	14	34	27	18	6	48	45
Large numbers of immigrants and refugees coming into Europe	9	27	31	25	8	36	56
Iran acquiring nuclear weapons	14	33	25	13	15	47	38
The global spread of a disease such as avian flu	25	45	18	6	6	70	24
Energy dependence	33	46	9	4	7	79	13
A major economic downturn	32	43	15	4	7	74	19
The effects of global warming	40	40	9	3	9	79	12
Islamic fundamentalism	16	28	26	13	15	45	40

#### 4. Current foresight activities

##### 4.1 National foresight activities

The main foresight activity in Bulgaria during the last 5 years was a project on Operational analysis of the national security and defence system, operational analysis of the organizational practices based on a set of defence planning scenarios. The project was financed by the Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Bulgaria. It was implemented by the Institute for Parallel Processing (at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences - BAS) with the active involvement of researchers from other BAS Institutes and from "Rakovski" Defense and Staff College. As a result five contextual scenarios were developed for Bulgaria and further 23 planning scenarios generated, linked with 16 military tasks. One of the key findings are related to the requirement for deeper interoperability between the forces in different ministries in order to provide planning in the framework of the concept of integrated security sector with horizontal and vertical vector of integration. The five contextual scenarios developed are as follows:

- The Balkans forever – a pessimistic yet not catastrophic scenario. It illustrates a possibility for hurling the Balkans back to the cycle of fear, violence and regress irrespective of the "carrots and sticks" applied by the international community. In 2025, the Western Balkans

are seen as a “black hole” in the heart of Europe. The hopes that some 30 years after the Dayton Peace Agreement people will be tired of contradiction, separation and violence will not be justified. Quite the contrary, tensions in Kosovo, Macedonia, Bosnia and Herzegovina have never eased, while the general situation in the region is heading towards stagnation.

- The Balkan Concert – an optimistic scenario. Centuries-old struggle for dominance of one national identity and status over another has gradually started to recede and the Balkans are turning into a “normal” European region. “Balkanization” is coming to an end. The level of military and armed conflicts has gone considerably down and the focus of efforts is now on social and economic development, fight against organized crime, trafficking and corruption.
- The New East – a scenario that leans against the judgment that globalization, regionalism and nationalism are objective planes of present-day reality and their interaction through simultaneous overlapping and separation will determine the future in the area.
- Challenging the Hegemon a scenario that is well-founded in the present day following a cause-and-effect connection to the development of the major parameters. The potential challengers are the governments of comparatively poor peoples whose states account for extremely fast accumulated gross domestic products, excessive positive trade balances and budget surpluses.
- The Democratic Peace - an idealistic scenario for the development of the future within the vast context of national interests. Its logic is “permanent transformation” as a combination of the elements of “evolutionary development” and “unlimited opportunities.”

A further national foresight activity was the analysis and assessment of the system for emergency management / civil protection (civil security). The study was implemented under the Research Program of a Standing Government Commission for Protection of the Population 2003-2007. It was implemented by CNSDR-BAS with participation of experts from Defense Staff College, the Academy of the Ministry of Interior and key Bulgarian universities. As result of the study six options for the development of civil security system were developed and assessed. Main scenarios were drafted as result of analysis of the table of distribution of the risks on the territory of the country and period of year with main focus on the natural disasters and technological accidents.

#### **4.2. International foresight activities**

Bulgaria is participating in the European Security Research and Innovation Forum (ESRIF) foresight project with two representatives: Prof. Stefan Hadjitodorov, from the Bulgarian Academy of Science and Velizar Shalamanov, G.C.Marshall Association. The activity started in late 2007 and will end at the end of 2009. Efforts focus on identifying security scenarios that will be used to draft the requirements to future technologies needed to provide security for the European citizens. Findings will be used to define priorities or the 8<sup>th</sup> Framework Program in the area of security and to help in the consolidation of the industrial base in support of security.

#### **4.3 Identified threats**

Accession to NATO and the EU dominated both the domestic and international security agenda of Bulgaria as long as there was no certainty about whether and later on when the country will be able to join. In 2002 the double-rejection (both by NATO and the EU) syndrome was high on the agenda. Non-accession was perceived for a long time as a major threat since it would mean isolation of the country. The membership of NATO and the EU is not any longer perceived a

panacea to Bulgaria's problems. Membership as a distant desirable goal has been replaced now by concerns about "second class" membership.

The fear of "second class" membership has several dimensions – both domestic and international ones. The international dimension is linked to fears that a development of the European Union towards a concentric circles model (or, a variable geometry model) might have as a consequence Bulgaria ending up somewhere in the periphery of the enlarged EU. EU and NATO membership of all countries in the region is perceived as the right way towards more regional security but enlargement especially with Turkey in the case of the EU is perceived by some as a way to the concentric circles model and thus as a threat for a "second class" membership for Bulgaria. There is however no real debate on EU enlargement and the official position of the government is in support of further enlargement of the EU and NATO.

The domestic dimension of the "second class" syndrome is related to the fact that Bulgaria is the poorest country in the EU27 and that economic and social cohesion is making a slow progress. Bulgaria's catching up possibilities are hampered by serious problems with the unreformed educational system and by the demographic crisis. The Bulgarian business community is concerned that sustainable economic development and economic growth afford a well educated working force that the country might not be able to provide. In this context migration is coming up on the agenda not as a threat but rather as a solution to the needs of the growing economy. The still unreformed judiciary in Bulgaria is perceived as a problem for the country not only by the EU partners but by citizens as well. A malfunctioning judiciary is perceived as a threat both to personal security and to the desirable sustainable economic development of the country.

The international debate on climate change and environmental protection is gaining ground in Bulgaria as well but the willingness of both the business community and the ordinary citizens to take part of the economic burden for higher environmental standards is rather low.

Energy supply and prices are very high on the list of challenges that Bulgaria is facing. The present government has increased Bulgaria's dependence from Russia as regards energy supply but does not perceive this as a geopolitical threat. Several oppositional parties do however regard the high dependence on Russia as a serious threat and as a phenomenon at odds with Bulgaria's recent membership in NATO and the EU.

The chapter on public opinion provides further insight into threats as perceived by ordinary citizens.

## **5. European collaboration**

Bulgarian researchers are already involved in European cooperation with regard to the development of a civil security concept, an integrated security sector approach, change management, good governance and integrity building in the security sector institutions, governance and coordination of security research. Research at the European level is considered important because security is more and more a common European issue, especially in the area of emergency management, antiterrorist activities, implementation of the common foreign and security policy. At the European level there is a need for development of unified indicators for the civil security and type services related to emergency / crisis management.

With enlargement of the EU and closer cooperation with NATO it is important to build a reference model for good governance and integrity in security sector institutions in order to provide source of good / best practices for the countries in transition from one side and drafting lessons from these countries to the old members of EU.

The Bulgarian stakeholders' experience is that there are many different approaches for security research governance in Europe and many countries even don't have national programs for security research. This is considered an obstacle to European cooperation and to the effective use of the resources of the European Union. In terms of effective use of resources Bulgarian researchers are interested in the exchange of experience with regard to public-private partnerships.

In the process of preparation for accession to NATO and to the European Union there has been both multilateral and bilateral cooperation between Bulgaria and (partners in) NATO and the EU aiming at modernization of the Bulgarian armed forces, on the one hand, and with regard to Justice and Home Affairs activities and human rights, on the other hand. In early 2000 for example, in cooperation with the UK the “Bulgaria: Community Safety Project” was implemented. The purpose of the project was to strengthen the capacity of the Bulgarian National Police (BNP) and other agencies to plan and provide an effective community policing service that respects rights and responds to all levels of society including the poor and vulnerable. Furthermore, Bulgaria participated in the START project that scanned the aerospace industry of 12 countries. To name all the twinning projects implemented in the process for preparation for accession to the EU and the projects implemented in preparation for joining NATO goes well beyond the scope of the present report.

## **6. Conclusions**

The end of the Cold War in 1989 was a turning point for Bulgaria as regards the country’s security and defence system and the overall security environment. Memberships in NATO in 2004 and in the European Union in 2007 are the pillars of Bulgaria’s integration into the new security environment.

As a result of Bulgaria’s recent membership in NATO and in the EU the focus is shifting from national/ state security to societal/ personal, human and environment security issues. The shift of focus has not been finalized yet in official documents adopted by the government and the parliament but is already reflected in research and public debate. Bulgarian research is getting more and more embedded into European security research. This facilitates the adoption of a definition of security as an integral category and the development of the concept of an integrated security sector. This will lead to closer integration between studies in the area of political and social sciences. Research in Bulgaria will have to go beyond the tradition of security and defence research as research in the area of operational art, tactics, weapons and equipment, command and control systems.

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Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Bulgaria

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Ministry of Emergency Situations (MoES) of the Republic of Bulgaria

[http://www.mes.government.bg/?set\\_language=en](http://www.mes.government.bg/?set_language=en)

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Bulgaria

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## Appendix A Current security related activities

**Table 1 Organizations**

Organisation	Short Description	Mission	Collaboration	Contact Information
Ministry of Defense (MoD)	MoD is the principal body to plan and execute all the activities related to the defense on national and allied level (NATO, EU) as well as in the framework of regional organizations for Southeast Europe and the and Black Sea region. Its activity is regulated by the Law on Defense and Armed Forces since 1995. Key for MoD are the three Armed Forces Services: Land Forces, Air Force, Navy.	Major Functions of the Armed Forces are: <b>Deterrence</b> – maintaining a sufficient military potential for deterrence in case of eventual aggressive actions; <b>Defense</b> – protection of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country; <b>Peace support</b> – contributing to the efforts of the international community for crisis management, overcoming or ending military conflicts; <b>Humanitarian and rescue</b> – participation in overcoming the consequences of humanitarian crisis, natural disasters or huge industrial accidents; <b>Integration</b> – participation in bilateral and multilateral military cooperation and integration into the European and Euro Atlantic security structures; <b>Social</b> – establishing the role of the Armed Forces in society	MoI, MoES + close cooperation with Ministry of Economy and Energy on defense industry and offset programs, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Regional Development and local authorities. Jointly with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs the MoD is a key player for Bulgaria's participation in NATO and EU.	Ministry of Defence 3 Dyakon Ignatiy str., 1000 Sofia BULGARIA Tel.: +359 (0) 2 92 20 922, <a href="http://www.mod.bg">www.mod.bg</a> Public Relations Department: tel.: +359 (0)2 988 58 85, fax: +359 (0)2 987 32 28, <a href="mailto:presscntr@mod.bg">presscntr@mod.bg</a>
Ministry Of Foreign Affairs	The foreign policy of the Republic of Bulgaria is based on the Bulgarian national interests and on European values. Bulgaria is a firm supporter of the universal democratic and human values, human rights and international rule of law and it perceives their defence as a framework for its foreign policy. The strategic goal of the Bulgarian foreign policy is to secure a maximally favourable external environment for the development and prosperity of the Bulgarian nation. Bulgaria's foreign policy promotes the country's political, economic and cultural interests abroad, and defends the rights of Bulgarian nationals, communities and legal entities abroad.	The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is the institution in the central state administration, which is responsible for the foreign policy of the Republic of Bulgaria.	Bilateral and multilateral cooperation within the international organizations Bulgaria is member of.	<b>Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Bulgaria</b> <b>Address:</b> 2, Aleksandar Zhendov Str., Sofia 1040, Bulgaria <b>Tel.:</b> +359 2 948 29 99

<p>Ministry of Interior (Mol)</p>	<p>Mol is a key security institution with focus on public order and internal security.</p>	<p>The key structures within the Mol are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The National Police Service</li> <li>• The Chief Directorate "Combating Organized Crime"</li> <li>• The Chief Directorate "Gendarmerie"</li> <li>• The Chief Directorate "Border Police" (CDBP)</li> <li>• The National Fire Safety and Protection of Population Service /NFSPPS/</li> </ul>	<p>Mol collaborates with MoEM, MoD, Ministry of Justice, National Service "VIP Protection" to the President Administration as well as Interpol, OLAF, etc.</p>	<p>Sofia 1000 29, Shesti Septemvri Str. +359(0)29825000 Ministry of Interior</p>
<p>Ministry of Emergency Situations (MoES)</p>	<p>The General Administration consists of 5 Directorates. The specialized Administration involves the Main Directorate of the National 112 System and the Main Directorate of the National "Civil Protection" Service along with both "Planning and Prevention Activities" and "National Training Center and Preparation of Private Sector" Directorates, as well as the "Communication and Information Systems", "International Activities" and "Recovery and Assistance". The Main Directorate of the National "Civil Protection" Service has its territorial units – the "Civil Protection" Directorates located in the districts' administrative centers, as per the territorial division of Bulgaria. The MoES is structured in 10 Directorates and Two Main Directorate with 28 territorial units.</p>	<p>The MoES was established in August 2005 as a Ministry of State Policy for Disasters and Accidents (MSPDA) and as a legal successor of the State Agency for Civil Protection, established 71 years ago. MoES undertakes the activities of civil protection and protection of population in the event of disasters. It carries out a policy of prevention, gaining control of and overcoming the consequences of disasters and accidents. Major priorities of the Ministry's activities are effective prevention, organization and coordination and management of the rescue and emergency recovery activities.</p>	<p>The international activities of the MoES are being defined by the strategic goals of the Bulgarian government. Basic lines of cooperation are connected with Bulgaria's membership in NATO and the EU. Interaction with the United Nations Organization, the European Council as well as other international organizations is getting improved, too. Contacts with Southeast Europe and the Black-sea region are getting deeper.</p>	<p>6, St. Nedelya Sq. Sofia 1000 <a href="http://www.mdpba.government.bg">www.mdpba.government.bg</a> tel: +359 2 9401 401 fax: ++359 2 9 401 599</p>
<p>State Agency "National Security" (SANS)</p>	<p>SANS is a specialized body to the Council of Ministers to implement policy in the area of National Security. Agency was established under special law approved by the Parliament in 2007 and is fully operations since 01.01.2008. It was created as an integrated structure to include National Security Service (previously in Mol), Military Counter Intelligence (previously in MoD) and Financial Intelligence (previously in Ministry of Finance)</p>	<p>SANS was established to strengthen the capacity of the state in fighting organized crime, corruption, money laundering in addition to more classic problems of counterintelligence and internal security.</p>	<p>SANS works is in close collaboration with Mol, MoD, Ministry of Finance, the Prosecutor 's office</p>	<p>Sofia - 1504 90, Cherkovna Str.</p>

**Table 2 Strategies and doctrines**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Short Description</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Actions</b>	<b>Contact Information</b>
National Security Concept (adopted 22 March 1998)	The National Security Concept of the Republic of Bulgaria represents formally adopted political views on protecting the Bulgarian citizens, society and state against external and internal threats of any nature, taking into account the available resources, and conforming to the level of guarantees which provide the global, Euro-Atlantic and European security system and steady development.	The Concept defines the goals and objectives in the period of the Republic of Bulgaria's accession into the efficient collective system of Euro-Atlantic and European security, and in view of the risk factors threatening the security of Bulgaria at the time of adoption (concerns about regional security).	Rigorous economic reform; preparation for membership in NATO and in the EU and accession in 2004 to NATO and 2007 to the EU	Ministry of Defence 3 Dyakon Ignatij str., 1000 Sofia BULGARIA Tel.: +359 (0) 2 92 20 922, web: <a href="http://www.mod.bg">www.mod.bg</a>  <a href="http://www.mod.bg/en/doc_konc.html#">http://www.mod.bg/en/doc_konc.html#</a>
Military Doctrine (adopted 22 February 2002)	The Military Doctrine of the Republic of Bulgaria is a system of strategic views, principles and approaches to ensure its national security in military-political and military terms. It treats the military-strategic environment, defines defense policy priorities and directions of employment, build-up and development of the Armed Forces in the interest of defence and strengthening of peace and stability in close cooperation with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the European Union (EU) including European Defense Force in the period prior to its accession in them. Transparency and civilian control are obligatory principles in the implementation of the Military Doctrine.	The primary goals in the field of defence are as follows: guarantee the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country against threats of military, armed and terrorist nature; ensure favourable military-strategic and military-political conditions to guarantee national security; prepare for and join international security and collective defence organisations, and participate in their work; protect the population in times of natural disasters, industrial accidents, catastrophes and hazardous pollution in the country and abroad.	The Republic of Bulgaria pursues its defence policies through cooperation, integration, and long-term macroeconomic stabilization and economic growth. The approaches to achieve its goals combine arrangements for active creation of a favourable international environment, for crisis management of various character, and for defence of the country.	Ministry of Defence 3 Dyakon Ignatij str., 1000 Sofia BULGARIA Tel.: +359 (0) 2 92 20 922, web: <a href="http://www.mod.bg">www.mod.bg</a> <a href="http://www.mod.bg/en/doc_konc.html#">http://www.mod.bg/en/doc_konc.html#</a>
Plan for organizational development of MoD (Plan 2004)	Plan was created in order to implement the Military Doctrine.	achieving interoperability with NATO	downsizing and restructuring of Armed Forces, closing paramilitary structures as transportation, construction and communications troops, improving efficient use of resources and transforming current capabilities to the ones needed in the new security environment.	Ministry of Defence 3 Dyakon Ignatij str., 1000 Sofia BULGARIA Tel.: +359 (0) 2 92 20 922, web: <a href="http://www.mod.bg">www.mod.bg</a>

<p>National Strategy for combating crime</p>	<p>The National Strategy for Countering Crime is aimed at outlining the priorities, goals and objectives to be implemented in the field of security and public order, as well as to support the policy of integration of the Republic of Bulgaria in the European Union and in NATO.</p>	<p>Reducing crime as a <i>conditio sine qua non</i> for ensuring safety in a society where the rights and responsibilities of the individual, the family and the community are guaranteed by the law and its enforcement.</p>	<p>Reinforcement of the rule of law in protecting the life and property of the citizens, the state and municipal property; Providing equal access to justice, security and good public order; Protecting the rights and interests of the citizens and society; Providing transparency, publicity, law and public control over the measures to counteract crime; Co-ordination and interaction between the executive, judicial and legislative authorities as well as the bodies of self-government and the structures of civil society; Harmonization of the domestic legislation in the field of justice and home affairs with the EC law.</p>	<p>Ministry of Interior 29, Shesti Septemvri Str. Sofia 1000 +359(0)29825000 Ministry of Justice 1, Slavianska Street Sofia 1040 +359(0)29237555 pr@justice.government.bg</p>
<p>Concept for protection in case of disasters and accidents</p>	<p>The concept introduces civil security as a third pillar between external and internal security to cover the issues of protection of population and infrastructure in case of disasters, accidents, consequence management of terrorist attacks. It describes the scope of civil security as a concept, main responsibilities, bodies dealing with civil security, issues related to preparation of population, international aspects and resource management.</p>	<p>The main threats addressed by this concept are these of natural disasters, technical accidents and catastrophes, consequences of terrorist attacks. The document focuses on defining the approaches to provide maximum protection of population, national economy and infrastructure by integration of the efforts of central and local authorities, private business and citizens.</p>	<p>The main activities are related to early warning, reaction to different type of disasters and accidents, recovery, mitigation, prevention and preparation for effective reaction. These activities are implemented by integrated rescue system built around civil protection service. National 112 emergency call system is considered as a part of the integrated rescue system.</p>	<p>Ministry of Emergency Situations 6, St. Nedelya Sq. Sofia 1000 www.mdpba.government.bg <b>Phone(Information):</b> ++359 2 9401 401 <b>fax:</b> ++359 2 9 401 599 <b>Public Relations phone:</b> ++359 2 9 401 443, ++359 2 9 401 532 <b>fax:</b> ++359 2 9 401 535</p>
<p>National anti-corruption strategy</p>	<p>The National Strategy for countering corruption is aimed at establishing a modern legal framework of administrative activities and public services.</p>	<p>anti-corruption reform in economy through increased transparency, publicity and accountability in activities where State and private interests interrelate</p>	<p>1. Creating a Common Institutional and Legal Environment for Curbing Corruption; 2. Anti-Corruption Reform in the Judiciary and Penal Legislation; 3. Curbing corruption in economy; 4. Anti-Corruption Cooperation between the government Institutions, NGOs and media</p>	<p>Ministry of Interior 29, Shesti Septemvri Str. Sofia 1000 +359(0)29825000 Ministry of Justice 1, Slavianska Street Sofia 1040 +359(0)29237555 pr@justice.government.bg</p>

Table 3 Private sector

Name	Short Description	Main activities	Contact information
Electron Progress AD	Established in 1976 as an Institute for Defense Electronics.	Electron Progress AD develops, manufactures and integrates communication and information systems for the Defense and the National Security	Electron Progress AD, 1 Kukush Street 1309, Sofia Bulgaria tel: (+359 2) 81 27 -200, Fax: (+359 2) 82 11 - 284, <a href="mailto:office@eprogress.bg">office@eprogress.bg</a>
Samel 90 AD	Samel 90 was established in 1964 aiming at satisfying the needs of the Bulgarian Army of Electronic Communication Equipment. After 1990 the traditional range of special purpose products has been enriched with consumer electronics in the fields of telecommunications, specialized electronics for lighting industry, automotive spare parts, etc.	Production of a large variety of electronic warfare equipment	Samel 90 AD 18, "Prespa" St. 2000 Samokov Tel: +359 722 66921 Fax: +359 722 66337 <a href="mailto:office@samel90.com">office@samel90.com</a>
Monbat Plc.	MONBAT Plc. is a fast developing company (privatized in 1998) which manufactures lead-acid batteries for various applications. Its products have been present on the international market for more than 50 years. The company's wide product range includes starter batteries, stationary batteries, leisure, solar, marine batteries, special batteries for military applications (designed to meet both Russian and NATO standards), and locomotive batteries.	Monbat is a manufacturer of Armpower range batteries, including NATO design battery for armoured vehicles, series Air Power comprising starter batteries for aircrafts and helicopters and series Landed Power - starter batteries for tanks and armoured vehicles. Those batteries are specially designed to meet the highest demands of the military application. MBL 6 ST 160 PK starter battery for Russian design armoured tanks has no analogue in the world production.	MONBAT Plc. 102 "Bulgaria" Blvd., Business Centre "Bellissimo", fl. 7 tel: ( 359 2) 962 11 50 fax: ( 359 2) 962 11 46 <a href="mailto:monbat.trading@monbat.com">monbat.trading@monbat.com</a>

**Table 4 Key Technologies**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Short Description</b>	<b>Impacts</b>	<b>Applications</b>
Comet	Comet is effective against detonation devices, such as cellular phones, paging systems, radios etc. Comet jams the signals of unauthorized transmitting devices in various frequency ranges (from 25 MHz up to 2.5 GHz) used to activate explosive bombs and blankets entire areas. Comet device was officially presented during "The Digital Battlefield" in Brussels /28-29 of October 2004/, at the NATO headquarter.	Meeting the most recent anti-terrorist world demands.	Neutralization of the threat of Improvised Explosive devices (IEDs) in order to protect people's lives and to provide safety to buildings and convoys
Electronic Warfare equipment	Wide band UHF/VHF jamming that could be used either mounted on vehicle or even to be projected by 122 / 152 shells to block any communication in certain region, isolating it not only for command and control functions, but even distance explosive activation.	The jammers provide reliable suppression of all types of radio communications on fixed or hopping frequencies, independently of the used frequency and the communication methods. Jammers utilization is possible without preliminary radio intelligence.	The HF/VHF radiojammers are designed to create barrage jamming in the enemy tactical control units operating in the 1,5 - 120 MHz frequency band, divided into eight sub-bands. Artillery bearers of the 152/122 mm calibre are used for delivering the jammer into the area to be jammed.
Armour for helicopters	The technology is under development during the last 3-4 years. The main actors are the Ministry of defence and the Institute of Metal Science (IMS-BAS) at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences.	Technology could increase survivability of helicopters in complex operations.	It is possible to be implemented in all type of helicopters – transport and strike ones to improve their protection
Batteries with long duration of service and for emergency energy systems	Different type of batteries with high efficiency and portability are developed in cooperation between the Institute of Electrochemistry and Energy Systems – BAS, Monbat company. The technology is it already established in the industrial application with different companies.	Increased survivability and longer service.	Batteries are used in all kind of military equipment, including on board for aircrafts and space crafts.
Low cost multi-agency, civil-military and international crisis management computer assisted exercises environment	Technology is based on integration of Scenario Development and Analysis (SDA) software that provides input for Message Handling System (MHS) working in simulation and operation mode, Integrated Display System (IDS), providing common operations picture, Web Information System (WIS) for access to the environment.	Commercial package for low cost computer assisted exercises could be developed in cooperation with industry if interest is expressed	Technology is used for concept development and experimentation in the area of civil security and civil – military cooperation. It was implemented in national foresight effort for the development of defense planning scenarios as well as national security planning situations at large. It is influencing education in the area of crisis management in the Sofia University and University of National and World Economy.

**Table 5 Current Research programs**

Name	Short Description	Main activities	Contact information
Program R&D of the Ministry of Defence (since 1999)	The Program was established in 1999 to support the process of reform and modernization of the Armed Forces. Initially around the program consolidation of 5 different MoD (comprising more than 1500 scientists and technicians) research institutes was accomplished in Advanced Defense Research Institute (ADRI - strength was initially of 350 scientists and research assistants) as a main body for implementation the program. Later ADRI was drastically downsized, integrated into the Defense Staff College (DSC) and R&D activity mainly outsourced to BAS and universities.	Sub programs include: political and social sciences, armaments and equipment, command and control systems, defense economy, military history studies. One of horizontal subprograms is "The soldier of the future".	Ministry of Defence, Armaments Policy Directorate <a href="http://www.mod.bg/en/index.html">http://www.mod.bg/en/index.html</a>
Ministry of Defence – Bulgarian Academy of Sciences Research Program	The Program is implemented since 1999 on an annual basis, but some projects as modernization of secondary surveillance radars (Space Research Institute) are lasting longer. Program is formed by list of separate projects in the priority areas of research on Land Forces, Air Force, Navy, Command and Control Systems, Logistics, concept & strategy development.	The Program is focused on implementation of the Military Doctrine and use of civilian knowledge to support valuable solutions for military purposes in the area of operational analysis, sensors, batteries, materials, command and control systems, resource management systems. In the framework of this program new materials were developed, different type of armors, mines, batteries, architectures for information and communications systems, electronic devices, methodology for scenario development, modeling & simulation tools for computer assisted exercises, model for security research project management and others.	Prof. Stefan Hadjitodorov, CNSDR-BAS, <a href="mailto:sthadj@argo.bas.bg">sthadj@argo.bas.bg</a> , tel.: (+359) 2 987-47-91
Research Program of a Standing Government Commission for Protection of the Population 2003-2007	The program was launched by the decision of a Standing Government Commission for Protection of the Population in 2003 and ended with closing of this commission in 2007. The programme consisted of 7 subprograms coordinated by the expert councils on nuclear, biological, chemical, hydrological and meteorological, seismic, medical risks and a special new council on emergency management system and protection of critical infrastructure. Work was organized on annual basis under special manual approved by the Standing Government Commission.	Key studies on improving the capabilities for dealing with nuclear, chemical and biological incidents, establishing of more reliable seismic network, studies on computer assisted exercises and methodologies for critical infrastructure assessment and planning of protection.	Prof. Stefan Hadjitodorov, CNSDR-BAS, e-mail: <a href="mailto:sthadj@argo.bas.bg">sthadj@argo.bas.bg</a> , tel.: (+359) 2 987-47-91

<p>Integrated security sector architecture and change management approach</p>	<p>The program is developed to facilitate the analysis and assessment of the maturity of the security system in the context of modern security environment and complex crisis management operations. Architectural approach is then used to define the change management process using operational analysis and computer assisted exercises</p>	<p>Development of models for governance of a change management process and assessment of the results.</p>	<p>Dr. Velizar Shalamanov, GCMarshall Assiciation, <a href="mailto:Shalamanov@GCMarshall.bg">Shalamanov@GCMarshall.bg</a></p>
<p>Security sector Reform Coalition (SSRC)</p>	<p>Security sector Reform Coalition (SSRC) was formed in 2001 to support Bulgaria's integration in NATO.</p>	<p>As result of the studies under the SSRC the terminology of security sector, integrated security sector, good governance, integrity building, change management, security sector reform, architectural approach, operational analysis and computer assisted exercises, expeditionary forces, sovereignty forces and many others were introduced with the concept of their implementation and interrelation. The general notion of horizontal and vertical integration of the security sector is embedded in discussion on security.</p>	<p>Dr. Velizar Shalamanov, GCMarshall Assiciation, <a href="mailto:Shalamanov@GCMarshall.bg">Shalamanov@GCMarshall.bg</a></p>

## Appendix B Identified threats

**Table 6 Identified threats**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Short Description</b>
Regional security	The still vague and rather distant European perspective for the countries in the Western Balkans is perceived as a potential threat to regional security
Energy supply and prices	Bulgaria's exclusive dependence from Russia is perceived by some stakeholders as a potential threat to the country
Demographic crisis	The aging Bulgarian population is perceived as a threat to the sustainable economic and social development of the country
"Second class" membership in the EU	There are concerns that Bulgaria is not well prepared to use all the benefits that EU membership offers as opportunities and that a development towards a "concentric circles" model of the EU might leave Bulgaria in the periphery.