EUROPEAN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS AND POLICIES WITHIN THE FIELD OF SECURITY AND DEFENCE

The European Union's Global Strategy and its Connections to the Romanian Security Strategy, taking into Consideration the Security Risks, Threats and Vulnerabilities with their Effect onto Romanian Missions and Operations managed by CSDP Institutions

Bachelor Thesis

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Committee in charge:
Col Dr. Harald Gell, MSc, MSD, MBA
Assist. Prof. Alexandru Stoian, PhD
Mag. Christian Thuller

by

OCdt Ionuț-Sebastian Enache, MBA, BBA

Student of the "Nicolae Bălcescu" Land Forces Academy of Sibiu
România

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Abstract and Keywords in English Language[1]

"The purpose, even existence, of our Union is being questioned. Yet, our citizens and the world need a strong European Union like never before."[2]

As Frederica Mogherini mentioned in the foreword of the European Union's Global Strategy, the European Union is not in its best period of time. New challenges are facing our Union and as European citizens we need to be more responsible.

Learning about the security of our Union should not only be the responsibility of the experts but also the responsibility of all the European Union citizens.

The European public institutions and policies within the field of security and defence (CSDP) are important parts in the European Union's mechanism.

The main purpose of this thesis is to give to the reader all the necessary information to understand how a security strategy and its content can influence the missions and operations of a country.

To respond to the main research question, a large spectrum of sources as books, articles, official journals, official documents and homepages of the institutions within the field of security and defence was needed.

The Romanian National Defence Strategy (RNDS) is closely following the actual European Union's Global Strategy (EUGS) aiming to contribute to the international security. Regarding the amount of troops, Romania focuses on NATO operations, but the most diverse missions and operations are under the aegis of the EU.

Keywords: CSDP institutions, European Union, European Union's Global Strategy, missions and operations, national interest, Romanian National Defence Strategy, Romanian troops, security risks, threats, vulnerabilities.

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1   Unless noted otherwise this chapter is created by the author.

2   EU. (2016). Shared Vision, Common Action: A Stronger Europe. A Global Strategy for the European Union's Foreign and Security Policy. Brussels. P. 3.

Abstract und Schlagworte in deutscher Sprache[3]

„Der Zweck, sogar das Bestehen unserer Union ist fraglich. Trotzdem benötigen unsere Bürger und die Welt wie nie zuvor eine starke Europäische Union."[4]

Wie Federica Mogherini im Vorwort der Globalen Strategie der Europäischen Union anführte, erlebt die Europäische Union nicht gerade ihre beste Zeit. Die Union ist mit neuen Herausforderungen konfrontiert und als europäische Bürger müssen wir mehr Verantwortung zeigen.

Das Wissen um die Sicherheit unserer Union sollte nicht nur in der Verantwortung der Experten, sondern auch die Verantwortung sämtlicher Bürger der Europäischen Union liegen.

Die europäischen öffentlichen Einrichtungen sowie deren Politik im Bereich der Sicherheit und Verteidigung sind wichtige Bereiche der EU-Mechanismen.

Der Hauptzweck dieser Bachelorarbeit ist es, dem Leser die gesamten wichtigen Informationen zu geben, um zu verstehen, wie eine Sicherheitsstrategie und ihr Inhalt die Missionen und Operationen einen Landes beeinflussen können.

Um die Hauptforschungsfrage zu beantworten, war es nötig, umfangreiche Quellen – wie Bücher, Artikel, offizielle Journale, offizielle Dokumente und Homepages – aus dem Bereich Sicherheit und Verteidigung zu untersuchen.

Die Rumänische Nationale Verteidigungsstrategie leitet sich stark von der aktuellen Globalen Strategie der Europäischen Union ab und zielt darauf ab, einen Beitrag für die internationale Sicherheit zu leisten. Bezüglich der Anzahl von Truppen liegt der Schwerpunkt Rumäniens bei den NATO-Operationen, jedoch sind die vielfältigsten Missionen und Operationen unter der Schirmherrschaft der EU.

Schlagworte: Bedrohungen, Europäische Union, Globale Strategie der Europäischen Union, GSVP-Institutionen, Missionen und Operationen, nationales Interesse, Rumänische Nationale Verteidigungsstrategie, Rumänische Streitkräfte, Schwachstellen, Sicherheitsrisiken.

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3   Unless noted otherwise this chapter is created by the author.

4   EU. (2016). Shared Vision, Common Action: A Stronger Europe. A Global Strategy for the European Union's Foreign and Security Policy. Brussels. P. 3.

Abstract și Cuvinte Cheie în Limba Română[5]

"Scopul şi chiar existenţa Uniunii noastre începe să fie pusă sub semnul întrebării. Cetăţenii noştri şi chiar întreaga lume au nevoie de o Uniune mai puternică decăt oricând."[6]

Precum a menţionat şi Federica Mogherini în Strategia Globală de Securitate a Uniunii Europene, perioada prin care Uniunea Europeană trece nu este una din cele mai bune ale sale. Noi provocări apar iar noi ca şi cetăţeni Europeni, trebuie să conştientizăm aceste situaţii şi să fim mai responsabili.

A studia noţiuni despre securitatea UE, nu trebuie să fie doar responsabilitatea experţilor în domeniu ci şi a tuturor cetăţenilor UE.

Instituţiile Europene din domeniul securităţii şi apărării sunt piese importante ce contribuie la bunul mers al mecanismului UE.

Principalul scop al acestei lucrări este să ofere cititorului informaţiile necesare pentru a înţelege cum o strategie de securitate prin conţinutul ei, poate influenţa misiunile şi operaţiile la care respectiva ţară participă.

Pentru a răspunde la întrebarea de bază în jurul căreia este realizat acest studiu, autorul a utilizat mai multe surse precum cărţi, articole, documente şi informaţii oficiale din paginile web ale instituţiilor din domeniul securităţii şi apărării.

Strategia Naţională de Apărare a României urmează îndeaproape Strategia Globală de Securitate a UE, urmărind să contribuie la securitatea internaţională. Referitor la numărul trupelor, România se concentrează mai mult pe operaţiile NATO, dar cele mai diverse misiuni şi operaţii la care România participă sunt sub egida UE.

Cuvinte cheie: Instituţii PESC, Uniunea Europeană, Strategia Globală a UE, misiuni şi operaţii, interese naţionale, Strategia Naţională de Apărare, Trupele Româneşti, riscuri de securitate, ameninţări, vulnerabilităţi.

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5   Unless noted otherwise this chapter is created by the author.

6   EU. (2016). Shared Vision, Common Action: A Stronger Europe. A Global Strategy for the European Union's Foreign and Security Policy. Brussels. P. 3.

1. Table of contents

2.   Prelude

2.1 Preface[7]

The present Bachelor thesis was prepared during a two months' Erasmus exchange at the Theresan Military Academy in Austria under the guidance of both, Austrian and Romanian tutors.

According to the Global Strategy for the European Union's Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP), [8] the 21st Century Europe still faces many problems, [9] which obliges the European Union to adopt measures to ensure the security of member states. The author has chosen this topic, because the European public institutions and policies within the field of security and defence are important parts in the European Union's mechanism.

If Europe has no security, then it has nothing![10]

The author has set this objective to clarify some important aspects regarding the origins of the Romanian Security Strategy and its connections to the Common Security and Defence Policy as well as giving answers to some important questions.

Another reason for choosing this topic was the author's participation in the 3rd CSDP Olympiad organised by the European Security and Defence College (ESDC), the Implementation Group for the European Initiative for the exchange of young officers inspired by Erasmus and the Armed Forces Academy of General Milan Rastislav Štefánik in Slovak Republic. This event provided the author the opportunity to gather an important amount of information about this domain and use it further for his research from a new perspective.

The author would like to express his gratitude and appreciation to Col Dr. Harald Gell, Assist. Prof. Alexandru Stoian, PhD, Mag. Christian Thuller and Assoc. Prof. Anca Dinicu, PhD for their support in finding the right way in his research. The author would

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7   Unless noted otherwise this chapter is created by the author.

8   EU. (2016). Global Strategy for the European Union's Foreign and Security Policy. Shared Vision, Common Action: A Stronger Europe. Brussels.

9   Remark of the author: These problems are terrorism, regional conflicts, cybernetic threats, economic crisis, state's failure, huge number of refugees, lack of natural resources etc. listed in the Global Strategy. Ibid. Passim.

10   Quotation created by the author.

also like to thank all personnel and cadets of the Theresan Military Academy who contributed in making his time in Austria a great experience.

2.2 Preamble[11]

The Romanian National Defence Strategy was adopted in June 2015, one year before the European Global Strategy. On the one hand, new changes are evidences of steps forward in the security and defence, but on the other hand new questions arise which lead us to research and find answers to the actual global issues. Which are the new challenges brought for the security and defence policy of the Union? Which are the characteristics of the EU's and Romanian security environment? Which are the connections between the European Global Strategy and Romanian National Defence Strategy? Which could be the effect of the security risks, threats and vulnerabilities mentioned in these documents onto Romanian missions and operations?

All these questions will be covered in this thesis. Furthermore, details will be given about the Common Security and Defence Policy, about the ongoing and completed missions and operations and about the European Union Global Strategy.

The world is in upheaval. The European Union within the Common Security and Defence Policy is making big progress to deal with the new global challenges. All the problems could be solved only when the Union would express its opinion with one voice.

Only when the Union would act together, all the problems could be managed and the effects of the security risks, threats and vulnerabilities would be reduced to a minimum.

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11   Author's note: This chapter was created by the author unless otherwise marked.

2.3 Introduction

2.3.1 The Concept of the Thesis[12]

The European Union's Global Strategy entered into force under the leadership of Federica Mogherini in June 2016. It is a document of maximum importance for the European Union. "*With its new global strategy, the EU has a highly useful document to chart its course into the next decade. It will serve as the standard against which action will now be measured.*"[13]

In addition, with the entering into force of the Romanian National Defence Security Strategy in 2015, Romania has now a more clear vision updated and capable to respond to new challenges of the security environment.

During these times, the importance of following a security strategy is vital for the security of the citizens and their territory. "*This is no time for uncertainty: our Union needs a Strategy. We need a shared vision, and common action.*"[14]

No member state can cope alone with the complex problems of our time. Europe still faces many security risks, threats and vulnerabilities, which could create real problems for the member states if the responsible institutions within the field of security and defence do not take measures.

According to the topic of the thesis, the main idea will focus on the connections between the EU and Romania within the field of security and defence.

In the field of security and defence, Romania as an EU member and NATO signatory state, should act on the one hand according to its national interests, but on the other hand according to the EU and the NATO interests. Taking this into consideration, some important questions start to arise.

Following a logical and clear methodology, a proper research and the recommendations of the tutor, the aim of the author is to respond to these questions in a coherent way.

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12   Author's note: This chapter was created by the author unless otherwise marked.

13   Homepage of the Carnegie Europe. URL: http://carnegieeurope.eu/strategiceurope/?fa=63994. [4-4-17].

14   Shared Vision, Common Action: A Stronger Europe. Op. cit. P. 3.

2.3.2 Terms and Definitions[15]

Before starting the analysis of the thesis, it is necessary to describe the main terms and definitions:

The European Union's Global Strategy: The EUGS is a document that concerns the EU's Foreign and Security Policy and presents to the member states and citizens, how *"A shared Vision"*[16], *"A common action"*[17] and *"A Stronger Europe"*[18] should act and look like.

The Romanian National Defence Strategy: *"The new RNDS is an important national value for both, in the partnership with our allies and for our citizens."*[19]

Security risk: *"Risks represent a probability that an unknown event to happen, this fact having a direct impact onto the national security"*[20]

Threat: *"Threats represent capacities, strategies, intentions or plans that can affect the national security values, interests and objectives."*[21]

Vulnerability: *"Vulnerabilities are consequences of systemic dysfunctions or deficiencies which can contribute that a threat or a risk to take place."*[22]

Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP): *"is an integral part of the Common Foreign and Security Policy"*.[23] It covers the defence, military and civilian crisis management aspects of European Union Policy.

Mission: A European Union deployment with civilian implication within the frame of CSDP.

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15   Author's note: This chapter was created by the author unless otherwise marked.

16   Shared Vision, Common Action: A Stronger Europe. Op. cit. P. 1.

17   Ibid.

18   Ibid.

19   Homepage of Romanian Presidency. URL: http://www.presidency.ro/ro/angajamente/apararea-tarii-si-securitatea-nationala. Translated into Romanian: "*Noua Strategie Naţionlă de Apărare a ţării, este o importantă valoare naţională atât pentru parteneriatul cu aliaţii cât şi pentru cetăţenii noştri.*" [15-3-17].

20   Ibid.

21   Ibid.

22   Ibid.

23   Treaty of Lisbon (2007). Consolidated edition of the Treaty on European Union (TEU) and the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) as amended by the Treaty of Lisbon (2007). Foundation for EU Democracy. Title 5, Ch. 2, Art. 42 (1).

Operation: A European Union deployment with military or defence implications.

2.4 Linkage to scientific Disciplines[24]

The topic of this thesis may interest all persons who have a connection to the EU and Romania as an EU member.

The chosen topic is related to the European Union's Global Strategy and its connections to the Romanian Security Strategy, taking into consideration the security risks, threats and vulnerabilities with their effect onto Romanian missions and operations managed by CSDP institutions.

In the author's opinion, a secured country or areal could easily be developed in all its domains of activity, conducting to economic prosperity, stability and respecting the Rule of Law. *"We need a stronger Europe. This is what our citizens deserve, this is what the wider world expects."*[25]

According to the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy and Vice-President of the European Commission, we need a stronger Europe and this could be done in the author's opinion by researching, finding the problems and responding to them according to the capabilities we possess.

If we want to point out the real administrative and security problems we are facing, the author's opinion is that we need to start researches to find our roots or the characteristics of the policies we are following.

Reading this thesis could be important for everyone who is studying or teaching geopolitics, European public policies, international relations and European studies.

Furthermore, this thesis could be important for the departments in the Romanian Army and other departments for foreign policies, that have connections to the EU's missions and operations, because, not only they could better understand the impact of the security risks, threats and vulnerabilities onto the Romanian's missions and operations, but also they can use the results of this research with the purpose of improving their activity.

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24   Author's note: This chapter was created by the author unless otherwise marked.

25   Mogherini, F. (2016). Shared Vision, Common Action: A Stronger Europe. A Global Strategy for the European Union's Foreign and Security Policy. Brussels. Foreword. P. 7.

3. Body of the Thesis

3.1 Current State of Research[26]

This chapter aims to describe the current state of other studies.

However, to avoid re-inventing the wheel, detailed analysis in detail of the sources that are close to this topic is needed. Another aspect of this chapter is to point out the benefits of this thesis for covering the research gap.

In the sketch below the reader will find a logical scheme of the information found during the research. According to this sketch, the information could be found separately but the author brought it together in order to respond to the main question of the thesis.

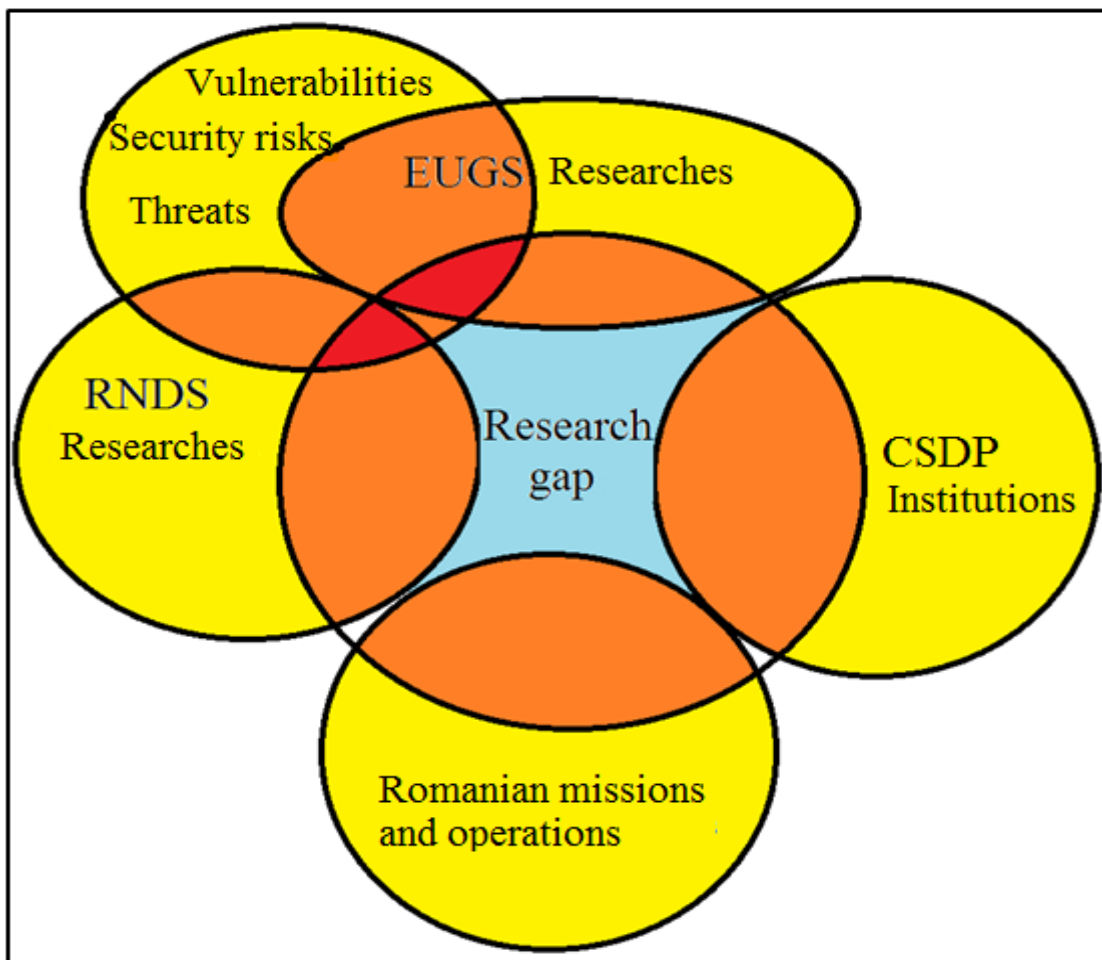**Figure 1:** The scheme of the research and identifying the research gap.[27]

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26   Author's note: This chapter was created by the author unless otherwise marked.

27   Sketch created by the author based on the Homepage of the Romanian media website. URL: http://www.mediafax.ro/politic/csat-a-aprobat-ca-armata-sa-disloce-in-2015-in-misiuni-in-afara-tarii-895-de-militari-13641013. [29-3-17].

During the research, the author consulted many sources of information, such as books, articles, official documents and official homepages. The conclusion is that the best sources for this topic could be found on the official homepages because they can be updated in time.

A valid analysis requires valid data. This is one of the reasons that determined the author to use more official data from the internet instead of the books written years ago.

The first three chapters are based on the content of the European Union's Global Strategy and Romanian National Defence Strategy. From these official documents information was brought together in order to respond to questions such as: What is the European Union's Global Strategy? What is the Romanian National Defence Strategy? Which are the connections between the European Union's Global Strategy and the Romanian National Defence Strategy taking into consideration the security risks, threats and vulnerabilities that the European Union and Romania are facing?

The next three chapters are based on the information found on the official homepages of different Romanian institutions within the field of security and defence. The information has been brought together in order to respond questions such as: What are the European Union's missions and operations? Which is the role of the CSDP institutions in conducting Romanian missions and operations? Which is the effect of the security risks, threats and vulnerabilities facing not only EU but also Romania onto Romanian missions and operations?

During the research, books were identified as being useful to analyse the CSDP institutions. One of these books is "Handbook on CSDP Missions and Operations."[28] It is a publication of the Federal Ministry of Defence and Sports of the Republic Austria.

Another useful book is Crisis Management Operations published by the Theresan Military Academy. This book helped the author in clarifying the concepts of missions and operations as well as in finding general information about the EU institutions.

This topic is prone to sudden changes, as the security environment is also prone to sudden changes and sometimes it was difficult to identify the updated information.

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28   Rehrl, J. & Glume, G. (2015). Handbook on CSDP Missions and Operations, The Common Security and Defence Policy of the European Union. Armed Forces Printing Centre, Vienna/Austria. Published by: Directorate for Security Policy of the Federal Ministry of Defence and Sports of the Republic of Austria. ISBN: 978-3-902275-42-4.

As an example, from the moment of writing until the presentation of this paper, the information may not be valid anymore in some parts, but the reader may use the conclusions of this topic for further researches and analyses.

3.2 Research Gap[29]

"The purpose, even existence, of our Union is being questioned."[30]

"We live in times of existential crisis, within and beyond the European Union. Our Union is under threat. Our European project, which has brought unprecedented peace, prosperity and democracy, is being questioned. To the east, the European security order has been violated, while terrorism and violence plague North Africa and the Middle East, as well as Europe itself."[31]

"We need a stronger Europe. This is what our citizens deserve, this is what the wider world expects."[32]

The statements above, determined the author to start a research on this topic. A lot of discussion took place by experts from worldwide. They approach the topic of the EU and CSDP very often, but the author could not find any study or information regarding an analysis of the EUGS compared to the RNDS during his research. Furthermore, the author searched on the internet for articles, books, official documents and homepages. No information was available on the subject about the connections between EUGS and RNDS, or the effect of the security risks, threats and vulnerabilities onto Romanian missions and operations managed by CSDP institutions.

Separately, the information can be found, but nobody has put in contrast the concepts analysed in this thesis until now.

This subject has not been approached from this angle yet.

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29   Author's note: This chapter was created by the author unless otherwise marked.

30   EU. (2016). Federica Mogherini's statement in: Shared Vision, Common Action: A Stronger Europe. A Global Strategy for the European Union's Foreign and Security Policy. Brussels. P. 3.

31   Shared Vision, Common Action: A Stronger Europe. Op. cit. P. 7.

32   Ibid.

3.3 Research Question(s)[33]

As already mentioned, the author's main point includes the European Union's Global Strategy, the Romanian National Defence Strategy and the connections between, in order to highlight the effects of the security environment characteristics on Romanian missions and operations managed by CSDP institutions. To summarise, the main question for this thesis is:

What is the European Union's Global Strategy and which are its connections to the Romanian National Defence Strategy, taking into consideration the security risks, threats and vulnerabilities with their effect on Romanian missions and operations managed by CSDP institutions?

In order to answer it and thus to achieve the proposed goal, the author formulates the following auxiliary sub-questions:

1. What is the European Union's Global Strategy?
2. What is the Romanian National Defence Strategy?
3. Which are the connections between the European Union's Global Strategy and the Romanian National Defence Strategy taking into consideration the security risks, threats and vulnerabilities which the European Union and Romania are facing?
4. What are the European Union's missions and operations?
5. Which is the role of the CSDP institutions in conducting Romanian missions and operations?
6. Which is the effect of the security risks, threats and vulnerabilities facing not only EU but also Romania onto Romanian missions and operations?

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33   Author's note: This chapter was created by the author unless otherwise marked.

3.4 Methodology[34]

The main point of this study is to answer to the main research question. In order to accomplish this objective, dividing the main research question into sub-questions is needed. In this case, the readers may understand the concept of the thesis in a better way.

The thesis is divided into two parts, each one divided into three chapters. The first three chapters consist of an analysis of the main documents this thesis is based on – the EUGS and RNDS. The second part of thesis is based on the analysis in the first chapters, aiming to bring together data analysed separately until this moment. In these last chapters, the author uses his own conclusions about the security risks, threats and vulnerabilities analysed in both strategies, in order to conclude about their effect onto the Romanian missions and operations managed by CSDP institutions.

The methodological approach of this thesis is the analysis and hermeneutics – it means the theory of interpretation.

The author became interested in international relations, especially after the participation in the 3rd CSDP Olympiad held in the Slovak Republic. After this experience, the author started to be curious about the security environment and the challenges brought by international policies and institutions within the field of security and defence, official documents, treaties and organisations where Romania is a signatory member state.

Being more and more involved in this domain, a number of questions started to arise in the mind of the author and this thesis was an opportunity to continue the research.

The main topic was divided into smaller sub-questions. For answering the questions, the author made a research, which included books, official internet resources, official documents and articles. After the selection of the important information, the author used the methodology of hermeneutics.

According to the results of the research, the main question is answered. This part includes questions related to the EUGS, RNDS and the connections between them.

The second part of the thesis is also answered, using the information and conclusions from the first three chapters.

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34   Author's note: This chapter was created by the author unless otherwise marked.

The logical sequence of the research and methodology is illustrated in the sketch below.
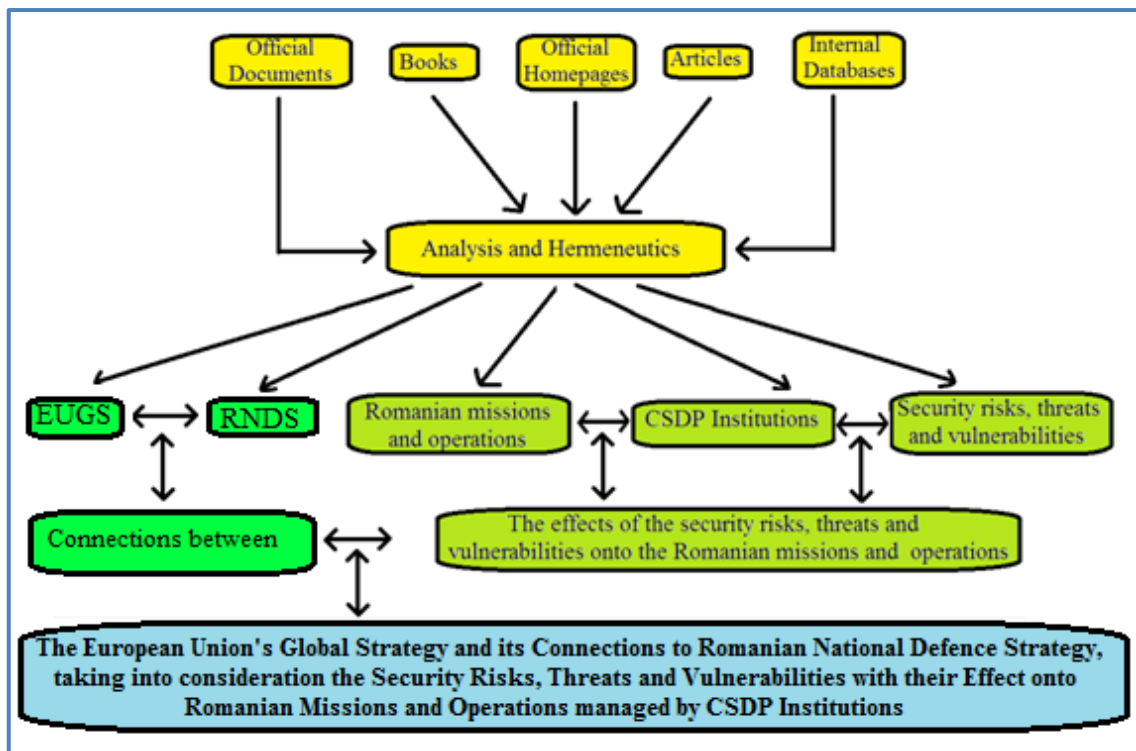
Figure 2: The methodology of the thesis.[35]

3.5 Research and Results of Research

The main purpose of this chapter is to answer the main question: "*What is the European Union's Global Strategy and which are its Connections to the Romanian National Strategy of Defence, taking into consideration the Security Risks, Threats and Vulnerabilities with their Effect on Romanian Missions and Operations managed by CSDP Institutions?*"

In order to answer to the main question of his thesis, the author divided the main question into smaller ones attending the same order of the small questions mentioned in the chapter Research Questions.

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35   Author's remark: Figure created by the author.

3.5.1 The European Union's Global Strategy

In this chapter the author will analyse the European Global Strategy (EUGS).

In his attempt to highlight the new changes in the EU's security environment, the author made comparisons between the European Security Strategy (ESS) coordinated by Javier Solana in 2003, and the EUGS under the leadership of Federica Mogherini as High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy as well as Vice-President of the European Commission.

3.5.1.1   The European Union's Global Strategy

The EUGS is a document that concerns the EU's Foreign and Security Policy and presents to the member states and citizens, how "*A shared Vision*",[36] "*A common action*"[37] and "*A Stronger Europe*"[38] should act and look like.

This strategy is seen as a new standardisation approach and it is described in big words. *"With its new global strategy, the EU has a highly useful document to chart its course into the next decade. It will serve as the standard against which action will now be measured."*[39]

This strategy was prepared by Federica Mogherini who is High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy and also Vice-President of the European Commission in June 2015. She was invited to present the strategy to the EU leaders in June of 2016. The strategy is the result of an open and transparent process, because extensive consultations took place with the EU Member States, the European institutions and the European civil society.[40]

The strategy's title "*Shared Vision, Common Action: A Stronger Europe*" reflects the collective views expressed in the process offering a strategic vision for the EU's global role. The strategy highlights a common ground and presents a common way forward,

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36   Shared Vision, Common Action: A Stronger Europe. Op. cit. P. 1.

37   Ibid.

38   Ibid.

39   Cf.:   Homepage   of   the   European   Union.   Carnegie   Europe.   URL: http://carnegieeurope.eu/strategiceurope/?fa=63994. [13-3-17].

40   Cf.: Homepage of European Union. European External Action Service. URL: https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/7337. [13-3-17].

not only for Europe but also from a global perspective.[41]

The Council adopted some conclusions on implementing the EUGS. The strategy focuses on the following five priority domains:

- Consolidation of the resilience and elaboration of an integrate approach of crises and conflicts.
- Security and defence.
- Consolidating the connections between the internal and external policies.
- Updating the existing Regional strategies or developing new strategies.
- Intensify efforts in public diplomacy.

Moreover, the human rights, peace and security as well as gender equality will be integrated in the foreign policy of the European Union.[42]

According to the Federica Mogherini's opinion, the citizens of the European Union and the world need a strong European Union like never before[43] because a lot of changes are taking place in the European's security environment. Taking in consideration this statement, the author created an analysis in order to highlight the characteristics of the EU's security environment that makes it so unpredictable.

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41   Cf.: Homepage of European Union. The Institute for Security Studies. URL: http://www.iss.europa.eu/publications/detail/article/a-global-strategy-for-the-european-unions-foreign-and-security-policy/. [13-3-17].

42   Cf.: Homepage of the European Union. The European Council. URL: http://www.consilium.europa.eu/ro/press/press-releases/2016/10/17-fac-eu-global-strategy/. [14-3-17].

43   Shared Vision, Common Action: A Stronger Europe. Op. cit. P. 3.

3.5.1.2   The Characteristics of the EU's Security Environment

Practically, the ESS written by Javier Solana and adopted by the European Council on 12th-13th December 2003 defines and analyses for the first time the EU's security environment, identifying key security challenges and subsequent political implications for the EU.[44]

Of course, this document[45] could be considered as an old vision, but today we wonder which are the new challenges brought by the new international events and changes. "*In challenging times, a strong Union is one that thinks strategically, shares a vision and acts together.*"[46]

In order to identify the new challenges of the European Union, the author created a comparison between the characteristics of the European Security environment, as it was presented in the ESS and the new characteristics of the security environment, as it is presented in the EUGS.

The Security Environment's characteristics (ESS VISION)	The Security Environment's characteristics (EUGS VISION)
Open borders.	Open borders.
Poverty.	Poverty and inequality.
Terrorism.	Terrorism.
Economic failure linked to political problems and violent conflict.	Economic volatility.
Competition for natural resources and energy dependence.	Energy insecurity.
State Failure.	Security tensions beyond EU, but having indirect connections to EU security environment.
Proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.	Hybrid threats.
Regional conflicts.	Regional Conflicts.
Organized crime.	Climate change.
New diseases as global threats.	Existential crisis within and beyond the Union.
	Cyber threats.
	Insecurity, Instability.
	High unemployment rate.
	Migrants and refugees.
	Human rights violations.
	Lack of resources.
	Violation of security orders to the east.

Table 1: The security environment's characteristics.[47]

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44   Cf.: Homepage of European Union. URL: https://europa.eu/globalstrategy/en/european-security-strategy-secure-europe-better-world. [13-3-17].

45   European Union. (2003). A secure Europe in a better world. European Security Strategy. Brussels.

46   Federica Mogherini's statement in: Vision, Common Action: A Stronger Europe. A Global Strategy for the European Union's Foreign and Security Policy. P. 3.

47   Table created by the author based on a comparison between the ESS and the EUGS.

On a first view, it would not be so difficult to find some differences between the security environment presented in the ESS and the EUGS.

Something changed in the EU's Security environment and we might find that this change is not really a good one. The author observed that the new vision from the EUGS takes into consideration more threats that the ESS.

Some of the threats are common with the threats of the past period and it evolved in time, therefore nowadays we face the same security issues with.

Other threats are taken in consideration to highlight new challenges such as the refugee problem, the cyber warfare or insecurity.

The first statement in the ESS was so optimistic "*Europe has never been so prosperous, so secure nor so free*."[48] In contrary to the first statement in the EUGS, it is more alarming than optimistic; even Federica Mogherini has this opinion "*The purpose, even existence, of our Union is being questioned*."[49] Therefore, it is not that difficult to understand that the global situation evolved not in a bad direction.

Federica Mogherini stressed in a statement that in order to reshape the European security issues, "*Our foreign and security policy has to handle global pressures and local dynamics.*"[50]

In the author's opinion, to accomplish this task, is necessary to study and research how the EU's mechanisms are working and which are the factors influencing the EU's security environment. All the member states should also have a clear vision about the security risks, threats and vulnerabilities they are facing with. The EU members should also better know the instruments they can use to respond to these factors being able to contribute for better securing the EU.

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48   EU. (2003). A secure Europe in a better world. European Security Strategy. Brussels. P. 1.

49   EU. (2016). Federica Mogherini's statement in Shared Vision, Common Action: A Stronger Europe. A Global Strategy for the European Union's Foreign and Security Policy. Brussels. P. 1.

50   Ibid. P. 4.

3.5.1.3   The CSDP/CFSP Concept and the European Strategic Objectives

The Common Security and Defence Policy is an integral part of the Union's Common Foreign and Security Policy and it is framed by the Treaty on the European Union (TEU).[51] The CSDP sets the framework for the EU military and political structures and for the civilian and military operations and missions on global level. The EU Global Strategy of 2016 lays out the strategy underlying the CSDP, while the Lisbon Treaty provides legal clarity on institutional aspects and strengthens the institutions' role within the field of CSDP.

The CSDP offers the possibility to the Union to take a leading role in strengthening of the international security, conflict prevention and in the peace-keeping operations.[52]

According to the European External Action Service (EEAS), there is the need to evolve − recently the CSDP has to be involved in a major operational and strategic changing process, which was expressed by the following statement "*Faced with security challenges and popular demand for increased EU responses, the CSDP is continuing to evolve.*"[53] It covers not only military and defence aspects, but also the civilian crisis management.

Decisions relating to the CSDP are taken by the European Council and the Council of the European Union.[54]

Decisions are usually taken by unanimity excepting the European Defence Agency (EDA) and permanent structured cooperation (PESCO) where majority voting applies. The High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, who also acts as the Vice-President of the European Commission makes usually proposals for decisions regarding the strategic objectives and the tasks which EU should accomplish

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51   Cf.: Title V. General Provisions on the Union's External Action and Specific Provisions on the CFSP of the TEU.

52   Cf.:   Homepage   of   European   External   Action   Service   URL: https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquartershomepage_en/431/The%20Common%20Security%20and%20Defence%20Policy%20(CSDP). [14-3-17].

53   Cf.:   U.   a.   Homepage   of   European   Union.   European   Parliament.   URL: http://www.europarl.europa.eu/atyourservice/en/displayFtu.html?ftuId=FTU_6.1.2.html.   [14-3-17].

54   Consolidated versions of the Treaty on European Union and the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, Art. 42.

at the strategic level.[55]

In the past, the ESS written by Javier Solana brought the concept of "strategic objectives".[56] Nowadays, the authors of the EUGS coordinated by Federica Mogherini, turned the old strategic objectives into "priorities".[57] Definitely something has been changed. In order to find out the changes, the author brings together these concepts trying to explain the differences.

The Strategic Objectives in the past. ESS vision.	The Strategic Priorities nowadays. EUGS vision.
Addressing the threats.	The Security of our Union.
Building Security in our Neighbourhood.	State and Societal Resilience to our East and South.
An international order based on effective multilateralism.	An Integrated Approach to Conflicts.
	Cooperative Regional Orders.
	Global Governance for the 21st Century.

Table 2: The strategic objectives/principles based on a comparison

of the ESS and EUGS contents.[58]

If the ESS brought concepts like *"effective multilateralism",[59]* now we can find in the EUGS concepts like "Global governance", "Societal Resilience" or "Cooperative Regional Orders".[60]

Even the principles guiding the EU in the past brought a change nowadays. As we can see in the table on the next page, the ESS principles determined the EU to be capable, active, coherent and to work with partners. Nowadays, the principles defining EU determine our union to cooperation, unity, partnership and engagement.

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55   Cf.: U. a. Homepage of European Union. European Parliament. URL: http://www.europarl.europa.eu/atyourservice/en/displayFtu.html?ftuId=FTU_6.1.2.html.   [14-3-17].

56   A secure Europe in a better world. Op. cit. P. 6.

57   Federica Mogherini's statement in Shared Vision, Common Action: A Stronger Europe. Op. cit. P. 9.

58   Table created by the author.

59   A secure Europe in a better world. Op. cit. P. 9.

60   Shared Vision, Common Action: A Stronger Europe. Op. cit. Passim.

The Principles in the past ESS vision.	The Principles nowadays EUGS vision.
More active	Unity
More coherent	Engagement
More capable	Responsibility
Working with partners	Partnership

Table 3: The principles guiding the EU in the past and nowadays.[61]

All the principles and the strategic objectives brought by the EUGS and followed by the EU have the purpose to conduct the Union to accomplishing its role not only at internal level, but also as a global actor.

3.5.1.4   The Role played by the EU within the international Security Environment and its Instruments used for shaping the international Events.

The EU plays an important role within the international security environment using a diversity of instruments for shaping the international events and for better security of EU.[62]

According to the Federica Mogherini's statement in the EUGS, the EU's diplomatic networks are extended to all corners of the globe. Economically, the EU is in the world's G3.[63] EU is the first trading partner and the first foreign investor for almost every country on the globe because "*The EU invests in development of cooperation, more than the rest of the world combined; our partners expect the European Union to play a major role, including as a global security provider.*"[64]

From the first lines of the EUGS, Federica Mogherini highlights the important role of the EU not only as a military actor but also as an economic and diplomatic power. Furthermore, she calls the citizens of the EU for responsibility, trying to make them conscious regarding the important role of the Union in the world because *"...we are not*

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61   Table created by the author.

62   Remark based on author's opinion.

63   The world's three leading economic blocs: the US, Japan and the EU.

64   Shared Vision, Common Action: A Stronger Europe. Op. cit. P. 3.

making full use of this potential yet."[65] In the author's opinion, as an EU citizen, the message brought by the EUGS is clear. Europe is able to develop itself but all the citizens should be involved into this if we want to live in a *"stronger Europe".*[66]

When it comes to talk about *"Involving in the development of the EU",*[67] the author makes a connection with *"a wide array of policies and instruments the Strategy promotes".*[68]

According to Federica Mogherini, the most important instruments that the EU uses nowadays are:

- Diplomacy: *"Our diplomatic network runs wide and deep in all corners of the globe.*"[69]

- Economic instruments: *"We are the first trading partner and the first foreign investor for almost every country in* [sic] *the globe.*"[70]

- Military instruments: *"Wherever I travel, our partners expect the European Union to play a major role, including as a global security provider."*[71] In order to be a reliable security provider the EU set as important military priorities strengthening NATO-EU partnership and Counter-terrorism.

- Societal instruments: *"It focuses on military capabilities and anti-terrorism as much as on job opportunities, inclusive societies and human rights."*[72]

- Strategic cooperation, communication and negotiations: *"In order to connect EU foreign policy with citizens and better communicate it to our partners."*[73]

- Social media instruments: *"Working with local players and through social media."*[74]

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65   Ibid. P. 3.

66   Concept used by Federica Mogherini. Ibid. P. 7.

67   Ibid. P. 4.

68   Ibid. P. 3.

69   Ibid.

70   Ibid.

71   Ibid.

72   Ibid. P. 4.

73   Ibid. P. 23.

74   Ibid. P. 23.

- Enlargement policy: *"Is an irreplaceable tool to enhance resilience."*[75]

- Migration Policy: *"EUGS has a special focus on origin and transit countries of migrants and refugees."*[76]

- Partnership with International Organisations and civil society: *"EUGS will sustain partnership more systematically on the ground with regional and international organisations, bilateral donors and civil society."*[77]

- Prevention Instruments: *"Once a conflict does erupt, it typically becomes even more intractable over time"*[78]

- Respecting International Law: *"Substantial changes in relations between the EU and Russia are premised upon full respect for international law."*[79]

- Reform instruments: *"Determination to reform the UN, including the Security Council, and the International Financial Institutions (IFIs)."*[80]

3.5.1.5   Summary of the European Union's Global Strategy

The EU is an important actor within the international security environment. It uses a diversity of instruments for shaping the international events and for a better security of EU.

The 21st century brought new challenges for the EU. If we take a look in the past and compare the geopolitical situation from that time[81] to nowadays, we might be amazed by the changes brought.

The challenges that EU is facing in this period of time are characterised by diversity, complexity and unpredictability. Some of the challenges[82] affect the European Security Environment from long time ago, but others are totally new[83] forcing Europe to find and take new security measures.

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75   Ibid. P. 24.

76   Ibid. P. 29.

77   Ibid.

78   Ibid.

79   Ibid. P. 33.

80   Ibid. P. 39.

81   The author compared the situation from 2003 with the actual period 2017.

82   State failure, poverty, regional conflicts.

83   Hybrid threats, migrants and refugees, cyber threats.

The CSDP offers the possibility to the Union to take a leading role in strengthening of the international security, conflict prevention and in the peace-keeping operations.

If we want to live in a *"Stronger Europe",* [84] we need to set and follow values, principles, objectives determining our national interests. Also EU needs to focus on its instruments for shaping the security environment and international events.

Taking all into considerations, we are encouraged and forced[85] in the same time to create and follow security strategies, helping us to have a clear vision about the actual situation not only regional but also global.

This is exactly the main purpose of the European Union's Global Strategy, to help the union to be able in addressing the challenges and find ways of action for a better security level.

3.5.2 The Romanian National Defence Strategy

In this chapter the author analysed the Romanian National Defence Strategy origins and its security environment in order to highlight the changes of the internal security environment, brought by the new global events and the vision of the EU regarding the security of our continent. The author researched and concluded about the importance of setting and following a security strategy as a member state of the EU.

Furthermore, the author presented some connections between the national security objectives and interests related to the CSDP, aiming to highlight how CSDP influences the Romanian national security policy.

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84   Term used by Federica Mogherini in: Shared Vision, Common Action: A Stronger Europe. A Global Strategy for the European Union's Foreign and Security Policy. P. 7.

85   Author remark: Forced by the actual geopolitical context.

3.5.2.1   The Characteristics of the Romanian Security Environment

Romania is located in South-East Central Europe, on the lower Danube River, north of the Balkan Peninsula, within and outside the Carpathian arch, bordering the Black Sea in the South-East. [86]

Figure 3: The map of Romania and its strategic position on the continent.[87]

According to the last census in 2011, Romania's stable population was 20,121,641 people, women accounting for 51.4%. More than 727,500 Romanians are located outside the Romanian border. [88]

Romania is a Parliamentary Republic. It began its journey to the European Union on 1st February 1993. In 2004 Romania became a NATO member and on 1st January 2007 a member state of the European Union.[89]

Romania is the second EU and NATO Black Sea member country, which has the potential to become the main recipient of Western support and a regional geostrategic

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86   Cf.: Homepage of NATO. Romania. URL: http://www.nato.int/invitees2004/romania/glance.htm. [15-3-17].

87   Cf.: Homepage of Google. Google Maps. URL: https://www.google.at/maps/place/Rom%C3%A2nia/@45.8563611,20.5216367,6z/data=!3m1!4b 1!4m5!3m4!1s0x40b1ff26958976c3:0x84ef4f92a804b194!8m2!3d45.943161!4d24.96676. [24-3-17].

88   Cf. Press: Romanian Newspaper. Gândul. URL: http://www.gandul.info/stiri/recensamant-date-finale-cati-romani-sunt-in-afara-romaniei-situatia-pe-tari-11083702. [15-3-17].

89   Cf.: Homepage of Romanian Ministry of External Affairs. URL: https://www.mae.ro/node/1540. [15-3-17].

pivot.[90] Because of its geographical position and potential, Romania is a strategic pivot country not only for the EU but also for the NATO.

The geostrategic position of Romania is a result of its geographical coordinates on the continent and human potential summed with political potential and national interests inside and outside the borders.[91]
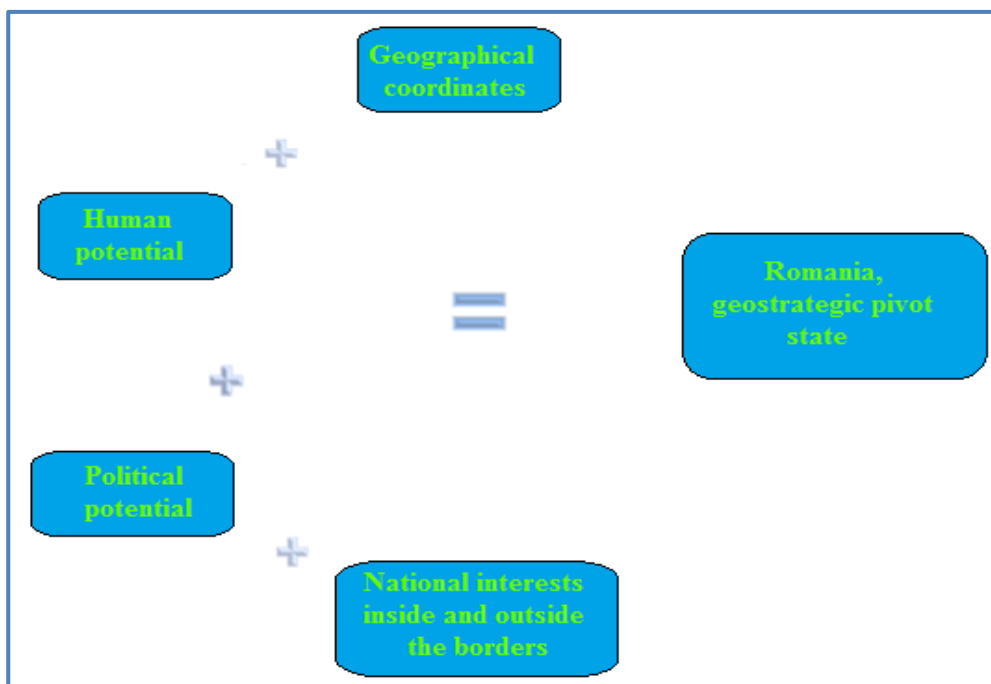
Figure 4: Romania as a geostrategic pivot state.[92]

The Supreme National Defence Council of Romania concluded that the Western Balkans should be included in a comprehensive approach as a part of Southeast Europe to strengthen the strategic role of Romania in the area.[93]

Romania is currently experiencing a period where multiple risks, threats and vulnerabilities sometimes overlap, causing unpredictable effects not only nationally, but also globally.[94]

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90   Cf.: Naumescu, V. & Dungaciu, D. (2015). The European Union's Eastern Neighborhood Today: Politics, Dynamics, Perspectives. Scholars Publishing. Cambridge. ISBN: 9781443875196. P. 163.

91   Definition created by the author.

92   Sketch created by the author based on his own opinion.

93   Cf.:   Homepage   of   Mediafax   Romania   Official   media   site   URL: http://www.mediafax.ro/politic/csat-exercitarea-de-catre-romania-a-rolului-de-pivot-nato-si-ue-va-ajuta-republica-moldova-13925312. [15-3-17].

94   Cf.: Homepage of Romanian Presidency URL: http://www.presidency.ro/ro/angajamente/apararea-tarii-si-securitatea-nationala. [15-3-17].

Nowadays Romania is stepping through a reconfiguration process of its security environment. It needs to extend gradually the freedom, prosperity, security and justice in the EU's security environment.[95]

To accomplish these objectives, the country, must start with the national security environment and spread it to the regional security environment.[96]

Furthermore, Romania needs to contribute to secure the eastern borders of the EU, because the Russian Federation – an important global actor – attempts to strengthen its status in the East of the EU affecting the geopolitical stability in the area.[97]

The security environment of the country could be threatened by the level of organised crime and corruption which increases more and more in the Western Balkans. As well as, another threat could be the regional architecture of natural resources.[98]

In the actual geopolitical context, it is necessary for Romania to set, define and follow a national security policy. It needs to take into account the connections between the state's objectives for development and the common objectives of the NATO and EU. Its main purpose must be to create a more prosperous and secured state.[99]

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95   Cf.: Presidency of Romania. (2015). Romanian National Defence Strategy. Strategia Naţională de apărare a ţării pentru perioada 2015-2019. O Românie puternică în Europa şi în lume. Translated into English: Romanian National Defence Strategy 2015-2019. A strong Romania in Europe and worldwide. Bucharest. P. 13.

96   Remark of the author based on his own opinion.

97   Cf.: Ibid.

98   Cf.: Ibid.

99   Cf.: Tănăsescu, D. & Dumitru, F. & Petrescu, M. & Cucui, I. (2011). Politici Publice în Spaţiul Euroatlantic. Translated into English: Public Policies in the Euro-Atlantic Environment. CA Publishing. Bucharest. ISBN: 978-606-92737-4-6. P. 186.

3.5.2.2   The Importance of creating and following a Security Strategy as a State. The Romanian National Defence Strategy

Following a security strategy is important because it is the document explaining to the citizens how the president will guarantee the national security of the country in a strategic context surrounded by geopolitical instability and challenges.

The RNDS is valid for the period from 2015-2019. Chronologically, it is the fifth Security Strategy of Romania. All the strategies in the past were very important because they defined the NATO and EU membership as strategic objectives and now these objectives are accomplished.

The Romanian Security Strategies of 2007 and of 2010 were important because they outlined the profile of an occidental country. Both of them have in common not only the need for institutional development but also the concept of multidimensional security. [100]

The current Security Strategy was adopted by the Supreme National Council of Defence and was presented to the Romanian Parliament a year after Russia when using military force to annex Crimea, blew the old European order.

The RNDS 2015-2019 is shaped to address the security challenges of a new international context, which characterised the Romanian security environment.

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[100]   Cf. Press: Homepage of the Romanian Magazine. Revista22online. Article about The Romanian National Defence Strategy. URL: http://revista22online.ro/56765/.htmln. [15-3-17].

3.5.2.3   The Romanian National Defence Strategy and its Origins

The author concluded that we assist in a reshaping process of the security concept, now the military factor being the most important.

Taking in consideration the new changes, RNDS brings a new National Security concept, which is fully in line with the European principles.[101] *"The new RNDS is an important national value for both, in the partnership with our allies and for our citizens."*[102]

The RNDS is divided into four chapters and each of them into subchapters. The document begins with an introduction and ends with some final considerations concluding the security issues brought in discussion.

In the introduction of the RNDS the readers are familiarised with the meaning of the motto. "*A strong Romania in Europe and worldwide*". This defines a state which is capable to assure the security of its citizens everywhere they are.[103] This motto is a clear statement defining the main objective that Romania has set for five years period.

"*Our big advantage as a NATO and EU member is given by the fact that we know the opportunities that allow us to generate security and defence at national and European level.*"[104]

If we wish our country to manage coherently and responsibly the security risks and threats, we need more than ever cohesion and consensus at the national level regarding the most vital issues for our country. The national agreement for defence financing is a political act and it calls for a multiannual and continuing planning process.[105]

The RNDS was adopted and entered into force before the EUGS. In the author's opinion, the RNDS followed some important aspects from the last European Security Strategy of 2003. As an example, the title of the ESS was "*A secure Europe in a better*

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101   Cf.: Romanian National Defence Strategy. Op. cit. P. 15.

102   Homepage of Romanian Presidency. URL: http://www.presidency.ro/ro/angajamente/apararea-tarii-si-securitatea-nationala. Translated into Romanian: "*Noua Strategie Naţionlă de Apărare a ţării, este o importantă valoare naţională atât pentru parteneriatul cu aliaţii cât şi pentru cetăţenii noştri.*" [15-3-17].

103   Cf.: Romanian National Defence Strategy. Op. cit. P. 3.

104   Homepage of Romanian Presidency. URL: http://www.presidency.ro/ro/angajamente/apararea-tarii-si-securitatea-nationala. [15-3-17].

105   Cf.: Ibid.

world". The title of the RNDS is "***O Românie puternică în Europa şi în lume***"[106] translated into English it is "*A strong Romania, in Europe and worldwide*".

Both of the titles presented are pretty similar. This connection creates for the author the idea that the RNDS has its roots in the ESS of 2003.

Another connection between the two documents is the structure of both. They are written in the same manner, starting with the introduction, presenting the security environment, key threats and challenges as well as the other chapters that have the same meaning but formal differences. Not only the structures, but also the content of the RNDS is similar to the European Security perspective, and this could be another argument which proves that the Romanian Security Policy follows the CSDP closely.

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106   Cf.: Romanian National Defence Strategy. Op. cit. P. 1.

3.5.2.4   The Steps of creating the Romanian National Defence Strategy according to its national Security Objectives and Interests under the CSDP Influence

The national security concept could represent the capacity of a state to discourage an aggression or, if this aggression took place, it should represent the capacity of rejecting that aggression, without any exposure of the national territory or values.[107]

"*A strong Romania defends its national values, interests and the symbols defining it, and last but not least its natural resources and institutions that represents the country. Also a Strong Romania is the state that contributes to maintaining the collective security and promoting not only democracy but also freedom.*"[108]
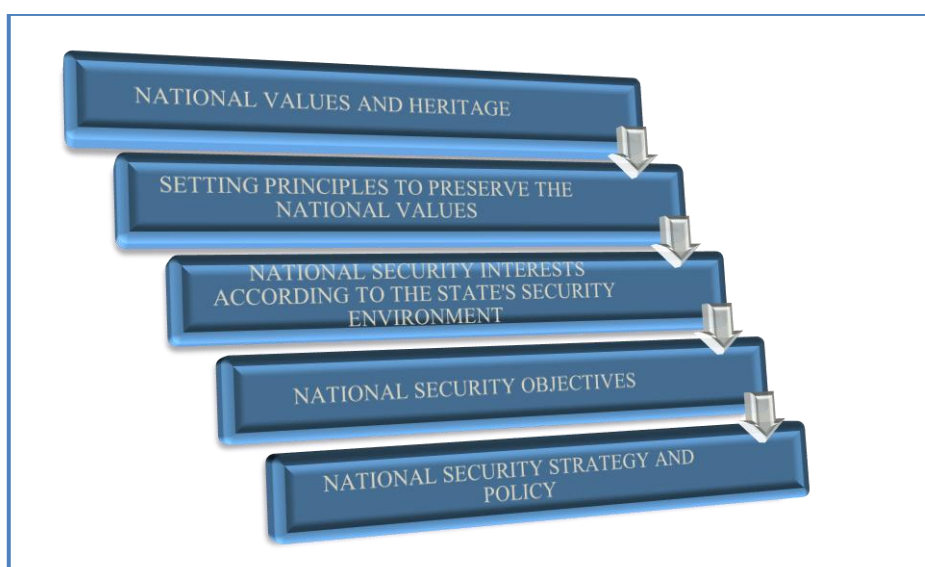
Figure 5: The steps to the Romanian National Defence Strategy.[109]

During the research for this chapter, the author identified the steps how was created the Romanian National Defence Strategy.

The Romanian national interests result from the characteristics of Romania as an EU and NATO member.[110]

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107   Remark of the author based on his own opinion.

108   Homepage of the Romanian Presidency. Statement of the Romanian President. URL: http://www.presidency.ro/ro/angajamente/apararea-tarii-si-securitatea-nationala. [15-3-17].

109   Sketch created by the author.

110   Cf.: Romanian National Defence Strategy. Op. cit. P. 8.

According to the first chapter of the RNDS, Romania, as a member of the EU and NATO, is a democratic and social state, sharing the same values like the other member states, being guided by the Rule of Law.[111]

The values guiding Romania in setting its national security objectives for the period 2015-2019 are:

- Dignity as an essential value of the citizens.

- Constitutional democracy and the Rule of Law.

- National state and territorial integrity of Romania based on the loyalty of the citizens and public institutions.

Principles guiding the RNDS, in order to promote the national values are:

- Continuity: Maintaining the cooperation directions not only with EU and NATO, but also strengthening the cooperation with US.

- Predictability: Highlighting the Romanian contributions to the EU's security environment.

- Legality: Ensuring and guaranteeing the defence of the country, its citizens and their fundamental rights.

- Proportionality: Aiming at the national security objectives, using the available resources.

In order to ensure the compliance of the national values and principles, RNDS assumes a pragmatic and operational character by encouraging the initiative and effort of the institutions that implements defence and security policies.[112]

According to the Article one of the RNDS, the national security interests of Romania are:

- Ensuring national character, statehood, independence, unity, and state's indivisibility.

- Defending state's territory.

- Defence and consolidation of constitutional democracy and Rule of Law.

- Protecting the fundamental human rights and ensuring the citizens' security and

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111   Cf.: Ibid. P. 7.

112   Cf.: Ibid.

integrity.

- Ensuring the national minorities' rights.

- Resources harnessing and geostrategic positioning of the country aiming to increase the citizens' wellness.

- Reducing disparities and reconstructing the large public systems.

- Enabling the contributions to the transatlantic collective defence.

- Consolidation of the EU and active participation in the integration processes within.

According to the same chapter of the RNDS, in order to promote the national security interests, Romania needs to set national security objectives not only from internal perspective but also from an external perspective.

Setting internal and external national security objectives is a step forward in accomplishing the tasks by not only the internal administration, but also by the international public institutions and organisations, Romania is a member within.[113]

Taking these into consideration, an analysis of the Romanian security objectives from the internal and external perspectives is necessary. In the table on the next page, the external security objectives directly connected to CSDP are marked in bold. It highlights the influences between RNDS, EUGS and CSDP. The author introduced also in this section, brief discussions based on the Romanian security objectives which are directly connected to the CSDP.

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113   Remark of the author based on his own opinion.

Security objectives Internal perspective	Security objectives External perspective
Strengthening the capacity of defending national sovereignty, integrity and independence of the state.	**Strengthening Romania's profile in NATO and the European Union by conceptual and operational contributions.**
Promoting and enforcing fundamental human rights.	**Following and promoting the fundamental values and principles of the EU.**
Promoting justice and respecting law.	**Strengthening the strategic relations with USA, including economic and commercial fields.**
Removal of deficiencies affecting good governance, strengthening administrative capacity, to protect the decision-making process from the non-transparent actions.	**Strengthening security in the Black Sea Area.**
Ensuring the effectiveness of national prevention and crisis management, internal and external, military or civilian systems.	**Strengthening the strategic cooperation with the neighbours as well as with the eastern NATO flank.**
Consolidation and protection of critical infrastructures.	**Intensification of regional cooperation within the field of defence.**
Development of counter asymmetric threats capabilities.	**Promoting integration of Moldavian Republic within the EU.**
Performance of the economic environment.	**Promoting the political, economic and security interests in strategic regions significant for Romania.**
Enhanced development, sustainable and adapted to social change of the major systems.	
Prevention of adverse and radical or extremist trends, with respect for pluralism in society and fostering tolerance within the civil society.	
Promoting the national identity by preserving national cultural and natural heritage, as well as encouraging responsible areas of excellence.	

Table 4: Analysis of the security objectives from the internal and external perspective.[114]

According to the RNDS, Romania has set eight strategic security objectives aiming to accomplish its international ambitions.[115] Within the eight Romanian security objectives from an international perspective, all of them are accomplishing the EU's security objectives mentioned in the EUGS. Therefore the author concluded that Romania within its Security Strategy follows the EU's objectives for the eastern part of the continent.

All the security objectives of the RNDS can be found in the EUGS. Smaller security objectives are conducting finally to accomplish the main security ambitions and objectives of the EU.

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114   Table created by the author, based on the contents of the EUGS and RDNS.

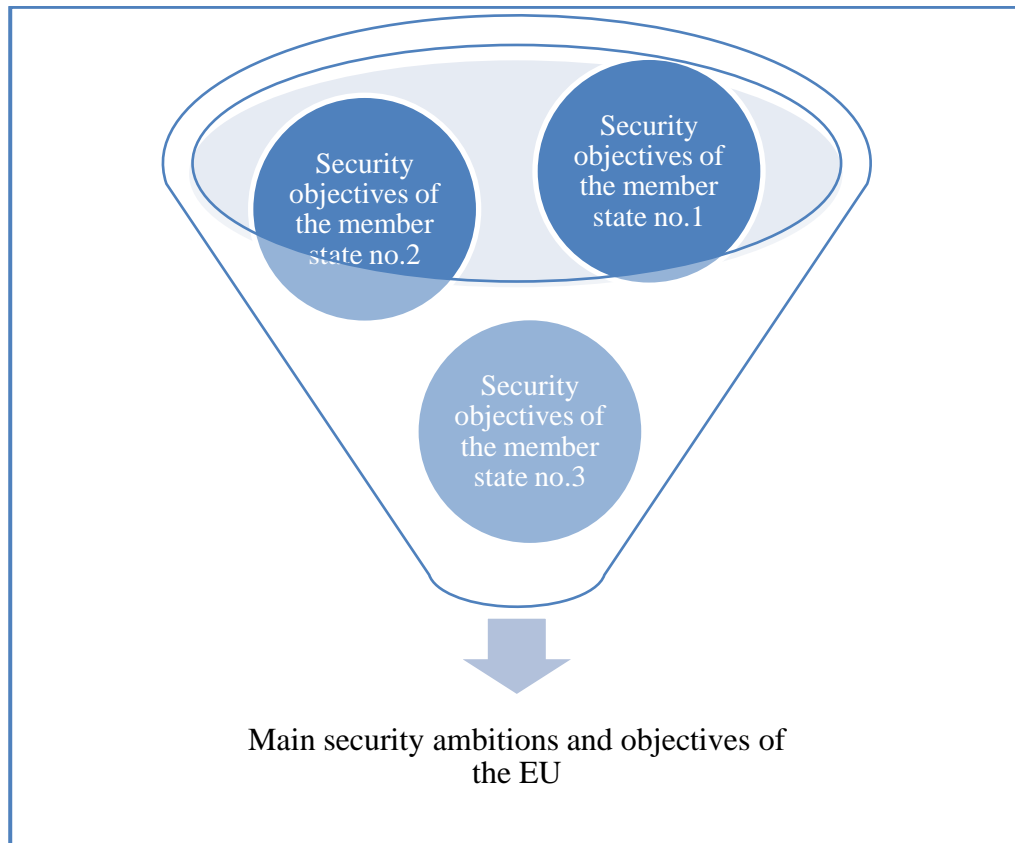115   Cf.: Romanian National Defence Strategy. Op. cit. P. 9.

Figure 6: The security objectives of the member states conducting to accomplish the main security objectives of the EU.[116]

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116   Sketch created by the author.

3.5.3 The Connections between the European Union's Global Strategy and the Romanian National Defence Strategy taking into consideration the Security Risks, Threats and Vulnerabilities which the European Union and Romania are facing

In order to answer this question, the author analysed both strategies focusing on the security risks, threats and vulnerabilities aiming to point out the connections between the EUGS and RNDS.

3.5.3.1   The Structure followed by the two Documents

As the author wrote in the chapter above, the RNDS was adopted and came into force on 23rd June 2015, before the EUGS. The author concluded that the RNDS has its roots in the ESS of 2003 EU. These connections refer to structure, shape and content.

The introductory message of the RNDS is pretty similar to the ESS of 2003.

The EUGS addresses the security environment not only from a regional perspective but also from a global one. In contrary to the EUGS, the RNDS aims to secure a country and to contribute to the European security. It focuses on the risks, threats and vulnerabilities arising from the challenges which face the EU nowadays.

In a brief analysis of both titles, different approaches could be distinguished. They are written in the same manner but from different perspectives. The EUGS has a global and European comprehensive approach, in contrary to the RNDS, which has a national and regional approach.

Regarding the shape and structure of both strategies, the author found more similarities than differences.

Divided into chapters in order to present the actual security situation, both documents follow the same structure. They begin with the introduction, presenting the principles, values and objectives guiding the security interests, the characteristics of the security environment, key threats and challenges. Also both documents have the same approach in setting ways of action and implementation of the new measures for a better security.

Furthermore, the RNDS security objectives are smaller parts of the EUGS security objectives. The EUGS could be compared with a huge geopolitical puzzle, where the

national values, principles, objectives and interests of the member states are parts of the game conducting to accomplishing the main objective.[117]

In the forewords of both strategies, the messages of the leaders[118] summarise the actual global issues.

Studying the content, the shape and structure of the EUGS and RNDS, one of the main conclusions is drawn. The RNDS was inspired by the European Security Strategy before the EUGS, keeping updated the content to respond to the actual questions. In this way, Romania could be able to contribute to the new security vision brought by the EUGS.[119]

3.5.3.2   The Security Risks, Threats and Vulnerabilities which Romania and the EU are facing

In a traditional way, the risks, threats and vulnerabilities address the national security. They are connected to military concepts, but the actual security environment needs a comprehensive approach including not only the military factor but also the economic, social, political, technological and environmental one.[120]

The RNDS defined the security threats, risks and vulnerabilities in order to clarify the concepts and to make the readers to understand the limits of the terms.

"Threats represent capacities, strategies, intentions or plans that can affect the national security values, interests and objectives."[121]

"Risks represents a probability that an unknown event to happen, this fact having a direct impact onto the national security"[122]

"Vulnerabilities are consequences of systemic dysfunctions or deficiencies which can contribute that a threat or a risk to take place."[123]

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117   Comparison based on the author's opinion.

118   Remark of the author: Federica Mogherini in the EUGS; The President of Romania in the RNDS.

119   Conclusion of the author based on his research.

120   Cf.: Romanian National Defence Strategy. Op. cit. P. 14.

121   Cf.: Ibid.

122   Cf.: Ibid.

123   Cf.: Ibid.

Taking into consideration the definitions above, the author concluded:

- The security risks and threats could have not only internal origins, but also external ones in contradiction with vulnerabilities that could be only from the internal systems of the state.

- The national values and interests are exactly what we are trying to protect.

- The threats are anything that can exploit a vulnerability purposed or unintentionally damaging or destroying the national values or interests we are trying to protect against.

- Vulnerabilities are weaknesses in the protection efforts that could be exploited by threats to gain unauthorized access to the protected information.

- The risks could be in the author's opinion, the intersection of national security values, objectives and interests, with threats and vulnerabilities.

It is very important to understand the differences between these concepts. If we do not point out the difference between, then it would be difficult to analyse it and find the solutions.
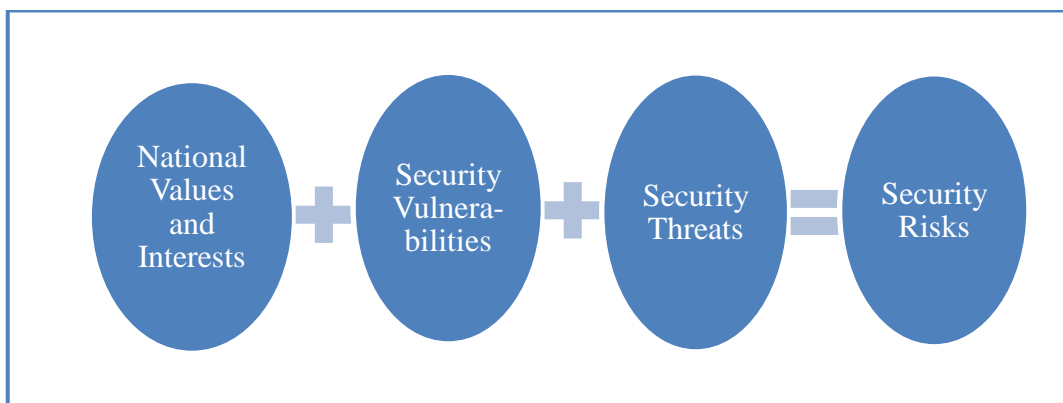
Figure 7: The security risks' formula.[124]

The security risks are just a simple function of exploiting security vulnerabilities threatening the national security components.

Taking all into consideration, if the EU or any other member state is facing security vulnerabilities but no threats, there is no security risk or the level of risk is very low. Also, if the EU or any other member state is facing security threats but no

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124   Sketch created by the author.

vulnerabilities in their protection effort, there is no risk or it could be a very low level of risk.

To understand the differences between security threats, vulnerabilities and risks, the first step is analysing the challenges which the EU and Romania as a member state are facing.[125]

By comparison, the author will point out how many security threats, risks, and vulnerabilities of the EUGS are taken in consideration as valid for the RNDS 2015-2019.

The security Threats, Risks and Vulnerabilities The RNDS Perspective	The security Threats, Risks and Vulnerabilities The EUGS Perspective
Destabilising actions in the eastern side.	Violation of security orders to the east.
The conflicts evolution in the Black Sea areal.	Regional conflicts.
Energetic markets distortions.	Energy insecurity.
Cybernetic threats.	Cyber threats.
Terrorism.	Terrorism.
Organised crime inside and beyond the borders.	Security tensions beyond EU, but having indirect connections to EU security environment.
Proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.	Hybrid threats.
Informative hostile actions.	Economic volatility.
Difficulties to develop the country.	Existential crisis within and beyond the Union.
Social risks.	High unemployment rate.
Extremist entities on the Romanian territory.	Migrants and refugees.
Ecological disasters.	Climate change.
Social exclusion and social polarity.	Poverty and inequality.
Western Balkans instability.	Insecurity, instability.
Corruption.	Human rights violations.
Lack of resources determining low level of cooperation between public institutions.	Lack of resources.
Low capability of the public administration in implementing the national and European public policies.	
Low level of management in the public institutions.	

Table 5: The security threats, risks and vulnerabilities mentioned in the EUGS and RNDS.[126]

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125   Conclusions of the author.

126   Table created by the author based on the content of the EUGS and RNDS.

The author created in the following table a comparison between the EUGS and RNDS taking into consideration the threats, risks and vulnerabilities which the EU and Romania are facing. The aim of this table is to emphasise how the EU's challenges influence or could be reflected by the Romanian challenges.

	EUGS		Co-nnection	RNDS	
	Content	Conclusion		Content	Conclusion
Security Risks	Not mentioned as risks.	Mentioned what to do not how to do.	←Strong→	Identified as security risks.	Way of actions but not how to put in practice.
Threats	Not mentioned as threats.	Mentioned what to do not how to do.	←Strong→	Identified as security threats.	Way of actions but not how to put in practice.
Vulnera-bilities	Not mentioned as vulnerabilities.	Mentioned what to do not how to do.	←Weak→	Identified as security vulnerabilities.	Way of actions but not how to put in practice.
Effect on Romanian Missions and Operations	Focusing on the Black Sea region.[127]	Black Sea is bordering Romania in the South-East.	←Strong→	Contributing to security on the Black Sea.	Following closely the principles, security objectives and interests of the EU. Actively contribution to the EU's missions and operations.
Managed by the CSDP Institu-tions	Streamlining the institutional structure. Investing in EEAS.[128]	Vague detailed the importance of the institutions.	←Strong→	The importance of taking over the EU Council Presidency in 2019.	Vague detailed the importance of the other CSDP institutions.
Legend	Strong mentioned.		Weak mentioned.		Not mentioned.

Table 6: Connections between the EUGS and RNDS

taking into consideration the security risks, threats and vulnerabilities.[129]

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127   Cf.: Shared Vision, Common Action: A Stronger Europe. Op. cit. P. 33.

128   Cf.: Ibid. P. 47.

129   Table created by the author based on the content of the EUGS and RNDS.

On a brief discussion based on the table's content above, additional explanations regarding the connection between the two documents are given herein after:

The EUGS does not mention the challenges of the EU in separate categories as security risks, threats and vulnerabilities in contrary to the RNDS. In the chapters above are divided the challenges of the EU in the three categories in order to find the connections between the two strategies.

The reader may better understand the geopolitical situation and issues which the EU is facing, if the challenges are identified in separate categories.[130]

Regarding the solutions found, the EUGS identified strong ways of action to respond to the challenges, but these are not detailed enough to help the reader making an opinion about. The measures are shaped on a strategic level explaining what the EU should do but not how. In the RNDS, the ways of action to respond the national challenges are shaped in the same way, as well as not at global level but at national one. The ways of action are divided into seven dimensions of security and defence.[131]

The security risks and threats, which are mentioned in the strategies, are strongly connected because they come from the external environment of Romania and the EU. If a security risk faces the EU, automatically it is taken into consideration by Romania because of the membership of the European Union. In this way, the security risks and threats of the EU could become the security risks and threats of Romania.[132]

Taking into consideration the vulnerabilities, the approach is different. The vulnerabilities arise from the internal structure of the state. There is a weak connection between the EU and Romanian vulnerabilities because it depends more on the internal structure of the state. The EU is involved in the internal structure of the state, but not totally. Because of that, a Romanian vulnerability does not totally become a vulnerability of the EU.[133]

When the effect of the security risks, threats and vulnerabilities onto the Romanian missions and operations is discussed, there is a strong connection between both

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130   Remark of the author based on the analyses in the chapters above.

131   Ibid.

132   Ibid.

133   Ibid.

strategies. In order to protect the national security interests, Romania uses a large spectrum of instruments such as NATO, EU, UN and OSCE.

On the one hand, the RNDS protects the national interests according to these instruments but, on the other hand, Romania makes big efforts to accomplish the international ambitions of these entities. In other words, between the EUGS and RNDS is a strong connection regarding the Romanian missions and operations within the CSDP, because the RNDS protects its national interests within the CSDP as well as the EUGS accomplishes some of the EU's security priorities by the contribution of Romanian troops.

A good example in pointing out this connection is in the table above. One of the EU priorities mentioned in the EUGS is to focus on the Black Sea Region.[134] Romania is bordered by the Black Sea in the Southeast, therefore the priority of the EU becomes a Romanian national security interest too which is mentioned in RNDS. In this way Romania contributes to defend its national interest and to accomplish the EU's priorities the same time.[135]

Taking into account the content of both strategies, the RNDS follows the principles, security objectives and interests of the EU closely having an active contribution to the EU's missions and operations.

The importance of the CSDP institutions is detailed in both strategies vaguely, but the connection between is strong.

In the RNDS the importance of taking over the EU Council Presidency in 2019 for the first time is mentioned.[136]

The collaboration between the CSDP Institutions and Romanian internal ones is very important because they need to act in the same European framework. All the European missions and operations as well as strategies are made by the institutions. They need a common framework and common instruments in order to shape the international

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134   Cf.: Shared Vision, Common Action: A Stronger Europe. Op. cit. P. 33.

135   Remark of the author based on the analyses in the chapters above.

136   Cf.: Romanian National Defence Strategy. Op. cit. P. 6.

security environment. In both strategies, the role of the institutions within the field of security and defence should be explained in a better way.[137]

3.5.4 The European Union's Missions and Operations within the CSDP

With the entrance into force of the EUGS in 2016, the Common Security and Defence Policy has acquired a major strategic orientation. The CSDP covers on the one hand the Union's military operations and on the other hand the civilian missions. It provides the policy framework for a number of permanent political and military structures and for operations abroad.[138]

This chapter includes knowledge about the EU's Missions and Operations as well as the contributions of Romania in accomplishing the EU's security priorities mentioned in the EUGS and mirrored in the RNDS.

3.5.4.1   The Difference between Missions and Operations within the Field of Security and Defence

The European Union has undertaken many operations overseas, using civilian and military instruments as part of its Common Security and Defence Policy.[139] All these missions and operations took place in several countries on three continents: Europe, Africa and Asia.

Before analysing the EU's mission and operations, it is important to clarify the concepts of missions and operations in order to understand the differences better.[140]

An EU mission is a Union deployment with civilian implication, contrary to an EU operation that is a Union deployment having military or defence implications.

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137   Remark of the author based on the analysis in the chapters above.

138   Cf.: Homepage of the European Parliament. Page The EU's external relations. URL: http://www.europarl.europa.eu/atyourservice/en/displayFtu.html?ftuId=FTU_6.1.2.html.   [26-3-17].

139   Cf.: Homepage of the European External Action Service. Page Military and civilian missions and operations.   URL: https://eeas.europa.eu/topics/military-and-civilian-missions-and-operations/430/military-and-civilian-missions-and-operations_en. [26-3-17].

140   Remark of the author based on his own opinion.

Taking this into consideration, the military factor is involved in an EU deployment and follows security and defence objectives, than it is an operation. If the aim of the military factor has no consequences for security and defence, than it is a mission.[141]

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141   Conclusion of the author based on the analysis above.

3.5.4.2 The Missions and Operations of the EU

In the table below the author marked the missions in blue and operations in light green.

Mission/ Operation	Location	Continent	Began	Mission
ALTHEA/ BiH	Bosnia and Herze-govina	Europe	December 2004	Provide capacity building and training to the Armed Forces. Contribute to a safe and secure environment.
EU NAVFOR	Somalia	Africa	December 2008	The operation deals with piracy and armed robbery in the Indian Ocean and Sea Horn of Africa.
EUAM	Ukraine	Europe	December 2014	Strategic advice on reforming the civilian security sector. Support of the implementation of reforms and the cooperation between the Ukrainian and the international actors.
EUBAM	Libya	Africa	May 2013	Supports the Libyan authorities in improving and developing the security of its borders. Coordinate the response among naval, police, border guards and customs.
EUBAM	Moldova and Ukraine	Europe	2005	Promoting border control customs and trade norms between the two partner countries. Developing risk analysis capacity and improving cooperation between the border guard and customs services.
EUBAM	Rafah	Asia	November 2005	Monitoring the operations of the border crossing point between the Gaza Strip and Egypt.
EUCAP	Nestor	Africa	July 2012	Promoting maritime security order. Fight against piracy more effectively.
EUCAP	Mali	Africa	April 2014	Support the internal security forces of Mali.
EUCAP	NIGER	Africa	2012	Support Nigerian security actors to fight terrorism and organised crime.
EULEX	Kosovo	Europe	February 2008	Assists the Kosovo judicial authorities and law enforcement agencies in their progress towards sustainability and accountability.
EUMM	Georgia	Europe	2008	Contribute to a long-term stability throughout Georgia and the surrounding region with a reduced risk of release of hostilities.
EUNAVFOR -MED	Medi-terranean Sea	Africa	April 2015	To undertake systematic efforts to identify, capture and dispose the migrants' vessels. Training of the Libyan Coastguard and Navy.
EUPOL COPPS	Palestine	Asia	January 2006	To support the Palestinian Civil Police Reform and Development. To strengthen and support the criminal justice system and finally to improve the prosecution.
EUTM RCA	Central African Republic	Africa	July 2016	Contribution to defence sector reform.
EUTM	Somalia	Africa	April 2010	Strengthening of the Transitional Federal Government and the institutions of Somalia.
EUTM	Mali	Africa	February 2013	Train the Armed Forces in the framework of CSDP.

Table 7: The EU's missions and operations nowadays.[142]

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142 Table created by the author based on the EEAS Homepage. URL: https://eeas.europa.eu/topics/military-and-civilian-missions-and-operations/430/military-and-civilian-missions-and-operations_en. [26-3-17].
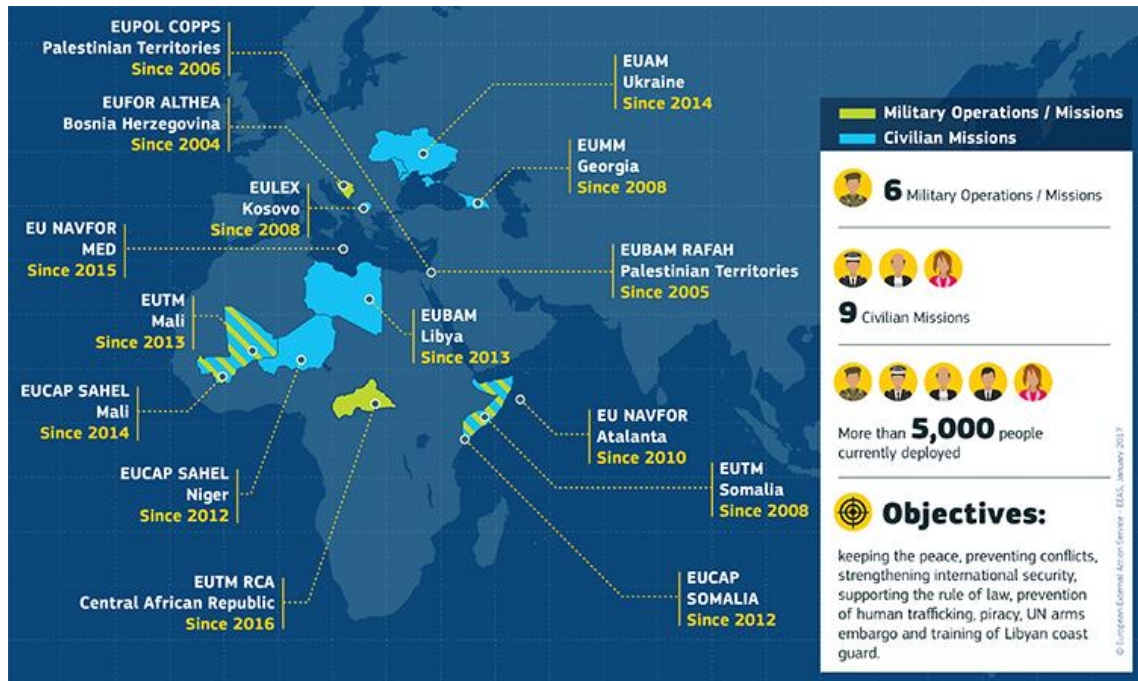
Figure 8: The European Union's Missions and Operations.[143]

"The summer of 2003 witnessed the 1ˢᵗ EU military operation without the use of NATO assets and outside the Europe: Operation Artemis in the DRC on 12ᵗʰ of June-1ˢᵗ September."[144]

From 2003 until today, the EU made a big progress regarding the Common Foreign and Security Policy.

Nowadays a number of 16 missions and operations are conducted by CSDP in Europe, Asia and Africa and 19 missions were successfully completed. The EU's missions and operations contribute to the international order, peace and law enforcement.

The completed missions and operations are listed below. As well as, there are mentioned the place and date when they were completed.

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143   Extracted from the Homepage of the European External Action Service. Page Military and civilian missions and operations. URL: https://eeas.europa.eu/topics/military-and-civilian-missions-and-operations/430/military-and-civilian-missions-and-operations_en. [26-3-17].

144   Rehrl, J. (2013). CSDP Handbook. The Common Security and Defence Policy of the European Union. Chapter 2.1 by Biscop, S. Background and Development of the ESS in 2003. Vienna. Armed Forces Printing Centre. ISBN: 987-3-902275-34-9. P. 18.

- EUPM/BiH: European Union Police Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina ended on 31st December 2011.[145]

- CONCORDIA/FYROM: The EU military operation in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia ended on 15th December 2003.[146]

- EUPOL PROXIMA/FYROM: The EU Police Mission in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia ended on 14th December 2005.[147]

- EUPAT: The European Union Police Advisory Team in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia followed the termination of the mandate of the EU Police Mission PROXIMA on 14th December 2005.[148]

- EU SSR Guinea-Bissau: The European Union Mission in support of the Security Sector Reform in Guinea-Bissau ended on 30th September 2010.[149]

- EUFOR Tchad/RCA: The European Union Force Mission in Chad and in the Central African Republic ended on 15th March 2009.[150]

- EUJUST THEMIS/Georgia: The European Union Rule of Law Mission to Georgia was the first Rule of Law mission launched by the EU in CSDP context ended on 14th July 2005.[151]

- EUJUST LEX-Iraq: The European Union Integrated Rule of Law Mission for Iraq ended on 31st December 2013.[152]

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145 Cf.: Homepage of the European External Action Service. Page Eupm-BIH. URL: http://eeas.europa.eu/archives/csdp/missions-and-operations/eupm-bih/index_en.htm. [26-3-17].

146 Cf.: Homepage of the European External Action Service. Page Concordia. URL: http://www.eeas.europa.eu/archives/csdp/missions-and-operations/concordia/mission-description/index_en.htm. [26-3-17].

147 Cf.: Homepage of the European Union External Action Service. Page Proxima-Fyrom. URL: http://www.eeas.europa.eu/archives/csdp/missions-and-operations/proxima-fyrom/mission-description/index_en.htm. [26-3-17].

148 Cf.: Homepage of the European Union External Action Service. Page Eupat. URL: http://eeas.europa.eu/archives/csdp/missions-and-operations/eupat/mission description/index_en.htm. [26-3-17].

149 Cf.: Homepage of the European Union External Action Service. Page Eu-SSR-Guinea-Bissau. URL: http://eeas.europa.eu/archives/csdp/missions-and-operations/eu-ssr-guinea-bissau/index_en.htm. [26-3-17].

150 Cf. Press: EU Council Secretariat (2009). EU Military Operation in Eastern Chad and North Eastern Central African Republic (EUFOR Tchad/RCA). Brussels. P. 2.

151 Cf.: Homepage of the European Union External Action Service. Page Eujust-Themis-Georgia. URL: https://eeas.europa.eu/archives/csdp/missions-and-operations/eujust-themis-georgia/mission-description/index_en.htm. [26-3-17].

152 Cf.: Homepage of the European External Action Service. Page Eujust-Lex-Iraq. URL: http://www.eeas.europa.eu/archives/csdp/missions-and-operations/eujust-lex-iraq/index_en.htm. [26-3-17].

- EUAVSEC South Sudan: The European Union Aviation Security Mission is the EU's first engagement in South Sudan and it ended in January 2014.[153]

- EUMAM RCA: The European Union military advisory mission in the Central African Republic ended on 15th March 2015.[154]

- ARTEMIS/DRC: Adopted by the Council. Military Operation in the Democratic Republic of Congo and ended on the 1st September 2003.[155]

- EUPOL Afghanistan: The European Union Police Mission in Afghanistan ended on 31st December 2016.[156]

- EUPOL RD CONGO: The European Union Police Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo ended on 30th September 2014.[157]

- EUSEC RD CONGO: Its objective was to provide advice and assistance. It was ended in June 2016.[158]

- EUPOL KINSHASA (DRC): The European Union Police Mission in Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of Congo ended in June 2007.[159]

- EUFOR RD CONGO: Launched during the election process in Congo and ended on 30th November 2006.[160]

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153   Cf.: Homepage of the European External Action Service. Page Euavsec-South-Sudan. URL: http://eeas.europa.eu/archives/csdp/missions-and-operations/euavsec-south-sudan/mission-description/index_en.htm. [26-3-17].

154   Cf.: Homepage of the European External Action Service. Page Eumam-RCA. URL: http://eeas.europa.eu/archives/csdp/missions-and-operations/eumam-rca/mission-description/index_en.htm. [26-3-17].

155   Cf.: Homepage of the European External Action Service. Page Artemis-DRS. URL: http://www.eeas.europa.eu/archives/csdp/missions-and-operations/artemis-drc/mission-description/index_en.htm. [26-3-17].

156   Cf.: Homepage of the European External Action Service. Page EUPOL Afghanistan. URL: http://www.eupol-afg.eu/. [26-3-17].

157   Cf.: Homepage of the European External Action Service. Page archives – Eupol-RD-Congo. URL: http://www.eeas.europa.eu/archives/csdp/missions-and-operations/eupol-rd-congo/pdf/factsheet_eupol_rd_congo_en.pdf. [26-3-17].

158   Cf.: Homepage of OSCE. URL: http://www.osce.org/fsc/233726?download=true. [26-3-17].

159   Cf.: Homepage of the European External Action Service. Page Eupol-Kinshasa. URL: http://eeas.europa.eu/archives/csdp/missions-and-operations/eupol-kinshasa/mission-description/index_en.htm. [26-3-17].

160   Cf.: Homepage of the European External Action Service. Page Eufor-RD-Congo. URL: http://eeas.europa.eu/archives/csdp/missions-and-operations/eufor-rd-congo/mission-description/index_en.htm. [26-3-17].

- EUFOR RCA: The European Union military operation in the Central African Republic ended on 15th March 2015.[161]

- AMM: The Aceh Monitoring Mission ended on 15th December 2006.[162]

3.5.4.3   The most important Missions and Operations where Romania participates in

Romania is actively involved in numerous CSDP civilian missions and military operations. It is conscious of the importance and impact that they have in the context of EU approaches of promoting the Rule of Law, respecting the human rights, well governance, reforms in civil sector as well as in regional and local institutions. All of these have a direct influence onto the international stability and security.[163]

Preparing armed forces, security sector reform, combating piracy, monitoring the implementation of peace agreements and frontier assistance are areas which Romania participated in with national expertise in the context of missions and operations carried out by the EU.[164]

At the present,[165] Romania has contributed to numerous civilian missions and military operations under the CSDP, conducted in Europe, Africa and Middle East. They are listed hereinafter:[166]

- EUPM Bosnia and Herzegovina – civilian mission of police.

- EUFOR Althea – military operation in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

- EUJUST LEX Iraq – integrated mission in the Rule of Law.

- EULEX Kosovo – mission in the Rule of Law.

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161   Cf.: Homepage of the European External Action Service. Page Eufor-RCA. URL: http://eeas.europa.eu/archives/csdp/missions-and-operations/eufor-rca/mission-description/index_en.htm. [26-3-17].

162   Cf.: Homepage of the European External Action Service. Page Aceh-AMM. URL: http://eeas.europa.eu/archives/csdp/missions-and-operations/aceh-amm/mission-description/index_en.htm. [26-3-17].

163   Cf.: Homepage of Romanian Ministry of External Affairs. URL: http://www.mae.ro/node/1884. [26-3-17].

164   Cf.: Ibid.

165   Author's note: Present means 29th March 2017.

166   Cf.: Homepage of Romanian Ministry of External Affairs. URL: http://www.mae.ro/node/1884. [26-3-17].

- EUPOL Afghanistan – civilian mission of police.

- EUMM Georgia – monitoring mission.

- EUNAVFOR ATALANTA – naval mission to combat piracy in the Gulf of Aden.

- EUPOL COPPS – mission in Palestine for the police forces.

- EUBAM Rafah – assistance frontier mission.

Romania participates in the civilian mission EUAM Ukraine, launched on 1st December 2014, to assist the Ukrainian authorities in the civil security sector reform, including police and Rule of Law. It also contributes to EUBAM Moldova and Ukraine, launched under the aegis of the European Commission.[167]

In October 2016, Romania was represented in CSDP civilian missions by over 40 seconded experts and more than 70 contracted national experts – which were employees with individual contracts. Romania is among the important contributors to such missions. Romanian personnel are currently participating in the EU's civilian missions listed below:

- EUMM Georgia.

- EUAM Ukraine.

- EUPOL Afghanistan.

- EUPOL COPPS.

- EUCAP Sahel Mali.

- EUCAP NESTOR.

From September 2016, the head of mission EUCAP NESTOR is a Romanian representative.[168]

Regarding the military operations of the EU, Romania contributes in:[169]

- EUFOR Althea in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

- EUTM Mali.

- EUTM Somalia.

- EUTM RCA Central African Republic.

- EUNAVFOR Atalanta.

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167   Cf.: Ibid.

168   Cf.: Ibid.

169   Cf.: Ibid.

- EUNAVFOR MED Sofia.

Taking into account the diversity of missions and operations where Romania participated and still participates in, one important conclusion could be drawn. Romania accomplishes its role as a member state of the EU. It contributed proactively in the security environment of the EU promoting its security interests, principles and objectives proportionally commensurate with its capabilities.[170]

3.5.5 The Role of the CSDP Institutions in conducting Missions and Operations

In this chapter, the European and Romanian institutions within the field of security and defence, which have an important role in conducting the missions and operations of the EU are analysed.

3.5.5.1   The most important European Institutions and Bodies within the Field of Security and Defence

The most important institutions of the EU within the field of security and defence are:

Figure 9: The EU institutions involved within the field of CSDP.[171]

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170   Conclusion of the author based on the analysis above.

171   Figure extracted from the Homepage of the ESDC. Internet Distance Learning Course. AKU 3. URL:

In addition to these, could be reminded European Central Bank, Court of Justice of the EU and European Court of Auditors.[172]

Furthermore, the research will focus on the EU structures and bodies of these institutions which are directly involved into the planning and the conducting of missions and operations of the EU.

The European Council of Nice decided to establish permanent political and military structures aiming to enable the EU fully to assume its responsibilities for crisis management. These structures are:[173]

The Political and Security Committee (PSC).

The role and the composition of the PSC are explained in article 38 of the Treaty of the European Union. The PSC is responsible for the EU's CSFP and CSDP.[174]

Its role is:[175]

- To monitor the international situation.
- To recommend strategic approaches and policy options to the Council.
- To provide guidance to the Military Committee, the Politico-Military Group and the Committee for Civilian Aspects of Crisis Management.
- To ensure political control and strategic direction for crisis management operations.

The PSC is composed of member states' ambassadors based in Brussels and is chaired by the representatives from the European External Action Service. It meets twice a week and more often if necessary.

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https://esdc.adlunap.ro/ilias.php?baseClass=ilrepositorygui&reloadpublic=1&cmd=frameset&ref_id=1. Chapter 1. P. 4. [26-3-17].

172   Cf.: Gell, H. & Podlipny, G. & Prammer, M. & Lampersberger, T. (2015). Crisis Management Operations. Vienna. Armed Forces Printing Centre. Chapter 3.5 by Gell, H. EU Crisis Management Structures. ISBN: 978-3-9503699-3-9. P. 75.

173   Cf.: Ibid. P. 159.

174   Cf.: Homepage of the Council of the EU. URL: http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/council-eu/preparatory-bodies/political-security-committee/. [28-3-17].

175   Cf.: Ibid.

The European Union Military Committee (EUMC).

The EUMC is the highest military body set up within the Council and was set up by the Council Decision 2001/79/CFSP of 22nd January 2001.[176]

Its role is:[177]

- To direct all military activities within the EU framework regarding the planning and execution of military missions and operations under CSDP.
- To develop the military capabilities.
- To give military advice to the PSC.
- Make recommendations on military matters.

The EUMC is composed of the chiefs of defence of the member states. It has a permanent chair, selected by the EUMC meeting at the level of chiefs of defence, and appointed by the Council.[178]

The Committee for Civilian Aspects of Crisis Management (CIVCOM).

"The CIVCOM, as the civilian counterpart of the EUMC, is an advisory body for the PSC. It provides information, draft recommendations, and gives its opinion to the PSC on civilian aspects of crisis management."[179]

The Crisis Management and Planning Directorate (CMPD)

The CMPD is a part of the European External Action Service. It was created in 2009 following the European Council conclusions encouraging the establishment of a new, single civilian-military strategic planning structure for EU peacekeeping and humanitarian operations and missions.[180]

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176   Cf.: Homepage of the Council of the EU. URL: http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/council-eu/preparatory-bodies/european-union-military-committee//. [28-3-17].

177   Cf.: Ibid.

178   Cf.: Ibid.

179   Crisis Management Operations. Op. cit. P. 159.

180   Homepage of the EEAS. URL: https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage_fr/8477/The%20Crisis%20Management%20and%20Planning%20Directorate%20(CMPD). [28-3-17].

The CMPD works under the political control and strategic direction of the PSC consisting of the representatives of all the 28 Member States. The CMPD also provides assistance and advice to the High Representative and the relevant EU Council bodies.[181]

Its activities include:[182]

- Strategic Planning of CSDP missions and operations.
- Strategic Reviews of the existing CSDP missions and operations.
- Developing CSDP partnerships.
- Coordinating the development of civilian and military capabilities;
- Developing CSDP policy and concepts.
- Conducting exercises and developing CSDP training.

The European Union Military Staff (EUMS)

The EUMS works under the direct authority of the High Representative of the EU for CFSP, with the EU Military Committee and EEAS. It ensures that the EU can act militarily. If security reasons deny others the ability to operate, the military will stand and act as necessary, accepting the related risks.[183]

The EUMS is a source of military expertise within the European External Action Service. The EUMS role is to provide early warning, situation assessment, strategic planning, Communications and Information Systems, concept development, training, education, and support of partnerships.[184]

The Military instrument can be used across the full spectrum of crisis prevention contributing to:[185]

- Response and management.
- Support and Humanitarian Assistance.
- Civil Protection.
- Security Sector Reform.
- Stabilisation and evacuation of citizens.

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181 Cf.: Ibid.

182 Cf.: Ibid.

183 Cf.: Homepage of the EEAS. URL: https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage_en/5436/The%20European%20Union%20Military%20Staff%20(EUMS). [28-3-17].

184 Cf.: Ibid.

185 Cf.: Ibid.

- Peacekeeping and peace enforcement.

The EUMS creates circumstances in which military forces can conduct the Operations and Missions together with the civilian partners in the field.

The Civilian Planning and Conduct Capability (CPCC).

The CPCC is part of the EEAS. It is the permanent structure responsible for an autonomous operational conduct of civilian CSDP operations. It works under the political control and strategic direction of the PSC and of the High Representative.[186]

The tasks of the CPCC include:

- Training and advising support.

- Mentoring and monitoring in the field of police and Rule of Law.

- Security sector reform.[187]

The EEAS Crisis Response and Operational Coordination Department (CROCD).

Its responsibilities are:[188]

- To provide assistance for the HR. regarding crisis management.

- To undertake the specific missions on behalf of the HR.

- To coordinate the EEAS Crisis Platform.

- To support the EEAS to respond to potential crises.

3.5.5.2   The Role played by the Romanian Institutions in conducting Missions and Operations

According to the law no. 121/2011 adopted by the Romanian Parliament, missions and operations, involving the armed forces outside the Romanian borders could have as objective:[189]

- Collective defence under the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation or to ensure security of member states of the European Union.

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186   Homepage of the EEAS. URL: https://eeas.europa.eu/topics/common-security-and-defence-policy-csdp/5392/csdp-structure-instruments-and-agencies_en. [28-3-17].

187   Crisis Management Operations. Op. cit. P. 160.

188   Cf.: Ibid. P. 161.

189   Cf.: Official Journal. First part. No. 427/17-6-2011. Law no. 121/2011. Article 2.

- Crisis response.

- Peace keeping and enforcement.

- Humanitarian assistance.

The Romanian Armed Forces can be deployed under the mandate of the United Nations or the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, under the North Atlantic Treaty Organization or the European Union and within coalitions. In addition, missions and operations may be held on the request of the affected states.[190]

The Ministry of National Defence, may propose to the Supreme Council of National Defence, to examine and decide not later than the 30th June each year, the total number of armed forces deployable the following year to participate in missions and operations.[191]

In the decision of the Supreme Council of National Defence, the Government states in its draft budget for the following year financial funds for the preparation and participation of the armed forces in missions and operations outside the Romanian state.[192]
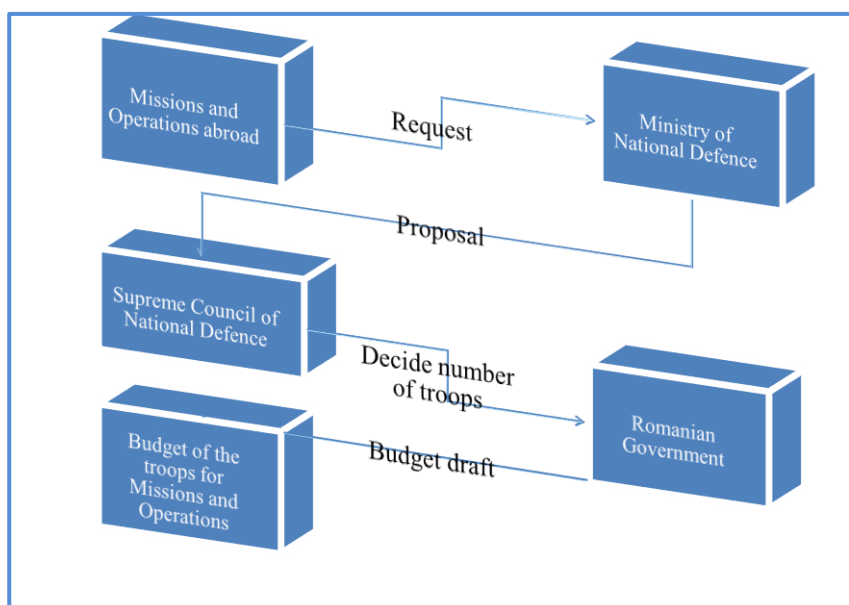

Figure 10: The mechanism of setting troop numbers and budget for the
Romanian missions and operations abroad.[193]

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190   Cf.: Ibid.

191   Cf.: Ibid. Article. 4.

192   Cf.: Ibid. Article. 5.

193   Sketch created by the author based on the content of the Law no. 121/2011.

The President of Romania, at the proposal of the Prime Minister after consulting the Supreme Council of National Defence, approves sending Romanian troops in missions and operations abroad. The Romanian President must inform the Parliament within five days of the decision taken. In addition, there could be the situation, when the Romanian President asks the Parliament's approval to send troops, if the request comes from a state which is not a signatory member in a common treaty.[194]

On request of international organisations or strategic partners, the Minister of National Defence can send persons to individual missions beyond the national territory after consultation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. These persons could play the role of observers, monitors, advisers and military instructors. In this case, the Minister of National Defence must inform the Supreme Council of National Defence within five days.[195]

The Romanian Government informs the Parliament about the situation of the armed forces participating in missions and operations abroad once per semester or whenever necessary.

Sending Romanian Troops for training exercises organised outside the Romanian territory is approved by the Minister of National Defence proposed by the of Chief of General Staff.[196]

Summarising the procedures and the institutions involved in the process of sending the Romanian troops abroad to missions and operations, the reader can find a sketch at the end of this chapter aiming to point out the relations between the Romanian institutions and bodies within the field of CSDP.

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194   Cf.: Official Journal. First part. Op. cit. Article. 7.

195   Cf.: Ibid.

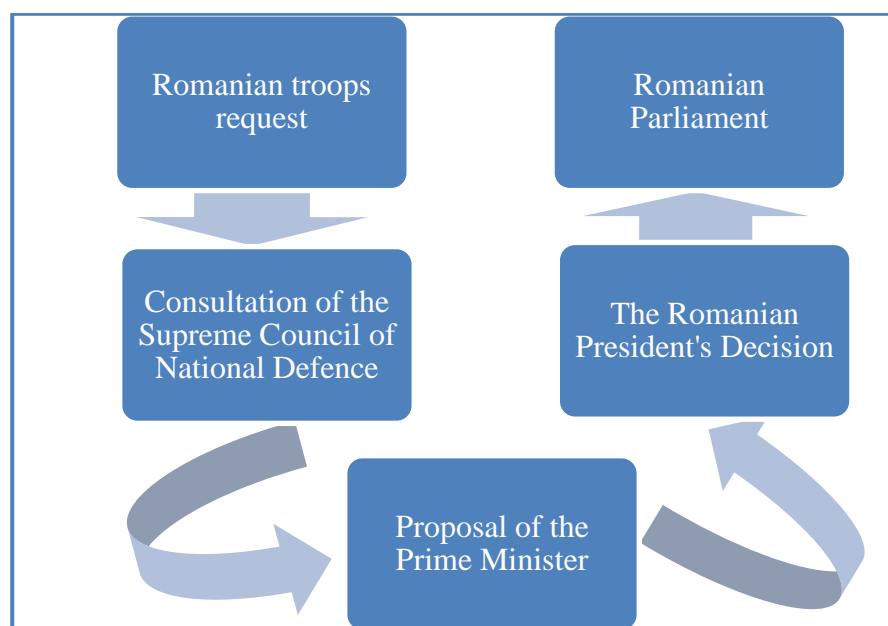196   Cf.: Official Journal. First part. Op. cit. Article. 8.

Figure 11: The mechanism of sending troops for Romanian missions and operations abroad.[197]

3.5.6 The Effect of Security Risks, Threats and Vulnerabilities facing not only the EU but also Romania onto the Romanian Missions and Operations

In order to cover all the security objectives and to protect its national interests mentioned in the RNDS, Romania uses a large spectrum of instruments like CSDP of the EU, NATO policies, UN policies ONU and OSCE.

The topic of the thesis focuses on the missions and operations of the EU. It aims to show how the security risks, threats and vulnerabilities mentioned in the chapters above affect the Romanian missions and operations abroad.

 "Romanian Armed Forces participation in missions and operations outside the Romanian borders is an important component of Romania's strategic profile in the international community."[198]

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197   Sketch created by the author base on the content of the Law no. 121/2011.

198   Cf.: Homepage of Romanian Media website. Statement of the President of Romania. URL: http://www.caleaeuropeana.ro/klaus-iohannis-1688-militari-romani-si-1527-de-jandarmi-si-politisti-vor-participa-la-misiuni-si-operatii-in-afara-romaniei-in-anul-2017/. [29-3-17].
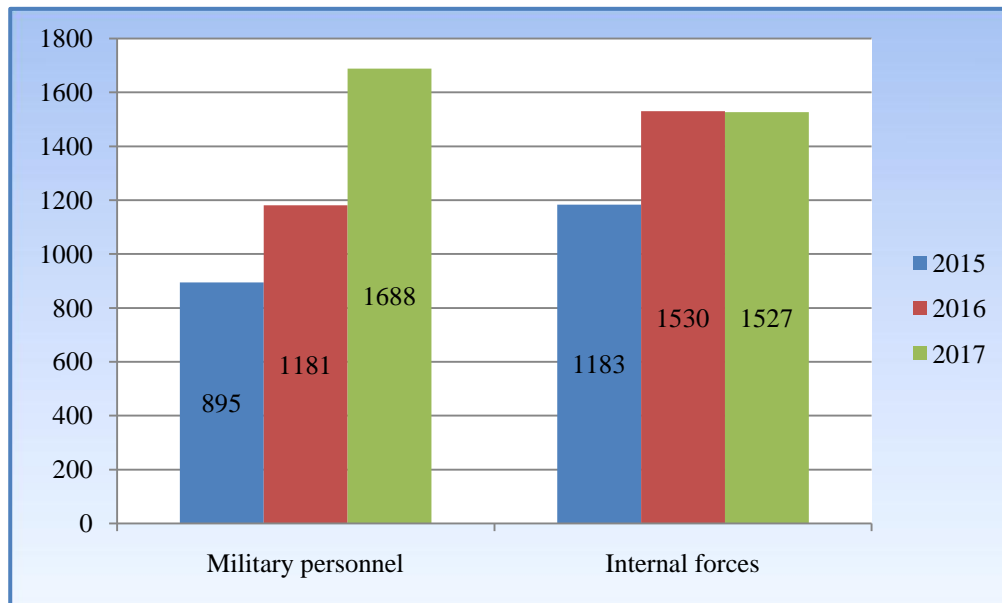
Figure 12: The amount of Romanian troops ready to be deployed in last three years.[199]

As we can see in the chart above, the number of Romanian troops ready to be deployed is increasing from one year to another in last three years. Is this a sign of security instability? Does the security environment need a closer analysis? Could this be an effect of the security risks, threats and vulnerabilities?

In order to find the answers to these questions, a closer analysis of the Romanian missions and operations is necessary.

Romanian's Army participation in international missions to combat terrorism and for peace support and humanitarian is a proof of their professionalism. These missions, coalition-type or deployed under NATO, EU and UN, are expressions of fulfilling the commitments that Romania has undertaken as part of the international community.[200]

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199   Sketch created by the author based on the homepage of the Romanian media website. URL: http://www.mediafax.ro/politic/csat-a-aprobat-ca-armata-sa-disloce-in-2015-in-misiuni-in-afara-tarii-895-de-militari-13641013. [29-3-17].

200   Cf.: Homepage of Romanian General Staff. URL: http://smg.mapn.ro/misiuni.php. [29-3-17].

Romanian troops participating in missions and operations								
		MISSIONS UNDER THE AEGIS OF :						
Operations	NATO		Observers/ Monitors	EU EUTM (RCA)	EUNAFVOR ATALANTA/ MEDITERANA	ONU	OSCE	TOTAL
Bosnia and Herzegovina			EUFOR ALTHEA:38			-		38
Kosovo	KFOR:57		-		-	-		57
Afghanistan	586		-		-	-		586
Others	OCEAN ACTIVE SHIELD ENDEAVOR	Officers in charge	EUMM EUAM MALI SOMALIA 73181	5	11	37	5	67
TOTAL	651	8	48	5	2	37	5	748

Figure 13: Romanian troops participating in international missions and operations.[201]

In the sketch above, the Romanian participation in the missions and operations under the aegis of the EU is marked in green colour.

According to the Romanian Ministry of External Affairs, the Romanian troops participate in the EU's missions as it is shown in the table below:

Civilian Missions	Military Operations
EUMM Georgia	EUFOR Althea BiH
EUAM Ukraine	EUTM Mali
EUPOL Afghanistan	EUTM Somalia
EUPOL COPPS	EUTM RCA
EUCAP Sahel Mali	EUNAVFOR Atalanta
EUCAP NESTOR	EUNAVFOR MED Sofia

Table 8: Romanian troops participating in the EU's missions and operations.[202]

In order to make more visible the areas where the Romanian geopolitical effort is concentrated, a map of Romanian missions and operations was created according to the official information found on the homepages of the Romanian institutions within the

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201   Sketch extracted from the homepage of the Romanian General Staff. Ibid. Translated into English: Romanian troops participating in international missions and operations, updated on 15th February 2016.

202   Table created by the author based on the homepage of the Romanian Ministry of External Affairs. URL: https://www.mae.ro/node/1884. [29-3-17].

field of security and defence.
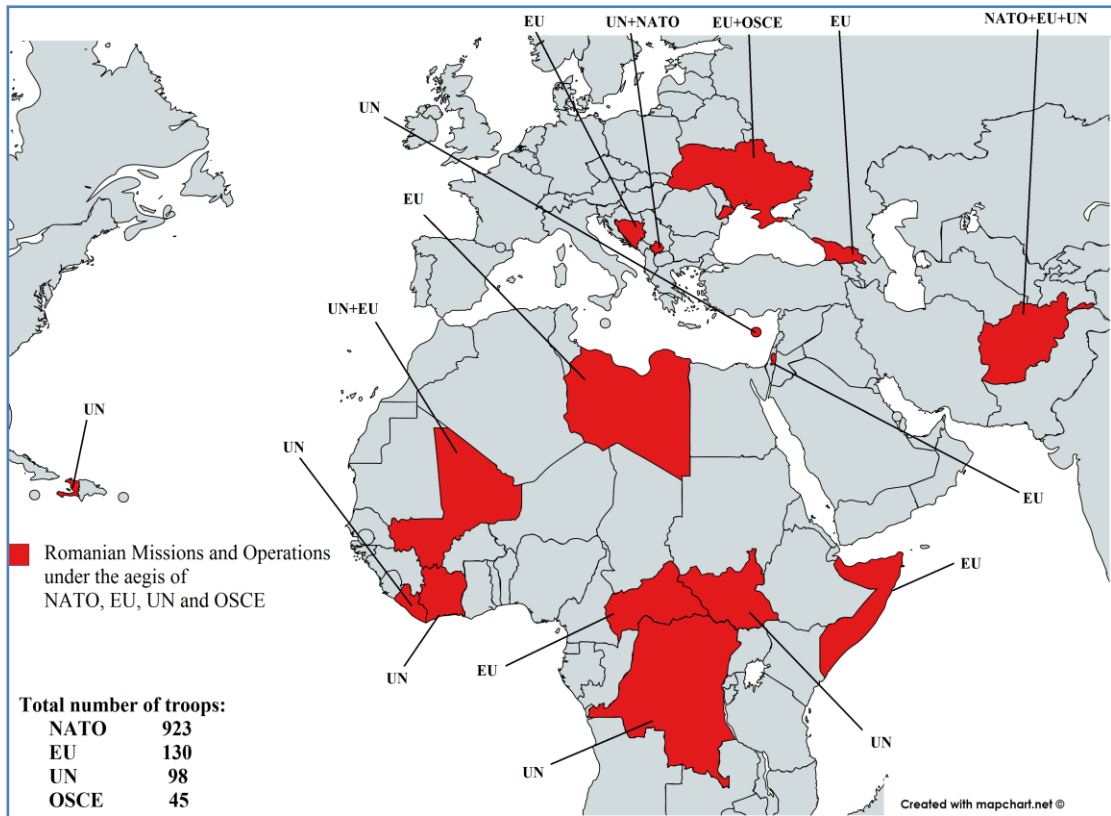
Figure 14: The map with Romanian troops participating in the EU's missions and operations.[203]

Analysing the map of the Romanian missions and operations above, obvious conclusions could be drawn.

From a quantitative perspective, the Romanian troops are focusing on NATO's missions and operations.

Although NATO's missions and operations total only two, the highest amount of Romanian troops is concentrated in NATO. Comparing to the other instruments that Romania uses for defending its national interests, the number of troops deployed in NATO missions and operations totals 923 personnel.

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203   Map created by the author based on the homepages of the External Ministry of Affairs of Romania
       and homepage of the Romanian General Staff.

Figure 15: The amount of Romanian troops deployed nowadays.[204]

The high number of troops concentrated only in two NATO missions and operations compared to the EU could point out, that the Romanian focus is on military operations.

If it comes to analyse the diversity of NATO missions and operations on the map, is not difficult to find out that Romanian troops are deployed only in two NATO operations, in Afghanistan and Kosovo.
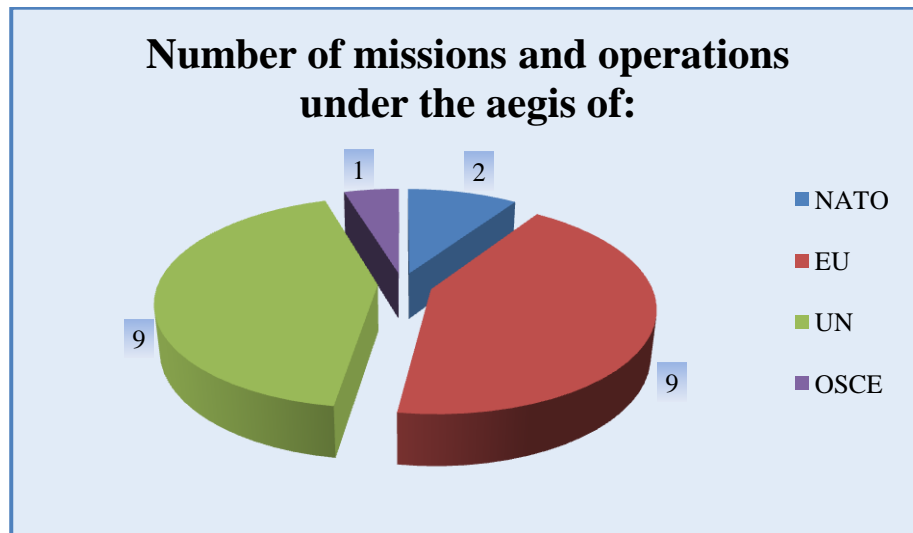

Figure 16: The number of Romanian missions and operations nowadays.[205]

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204 Sketch created by the author. Ibid.

205 Sketch created by the author. Ibid.

NATO is a very complex military mechanism, which contributes to the security on the globe, investing a huge amount of money in capabilities and training. NATO is more responsive and better prepared. It has an integrated command structure, which is very effective.

As a military instrument, the EU has a lot to improve. *"The establishment of an EU military planning and conduct capability is exactly the instrument that will lead to the better use of the military."* [206] Establishing such a capability will necessitate the restructuring and rationalisation of the existing military structures as well as following many procedures. *"Does this better organising of the EU military structures constitute the creation of a European Army? Does it pose a threat or a challenge to NATO? Might it lead to the militarisation of the European Union and to the loss of its delicately balanced nature? Will there be a European Army? The answer is a loud and clear NO".* [207] *"There will not be a European Army. The so called European Army is nothing but the sum of the Member States' forces and capabilities that could be delegated to the European Union to staff its missions and operations and the Battlegroups, if needed and depending on political decision."* [208]

The EU cannot use nor exploit the sum of the military capabilities, because the EU does not have the proper command and control structure in place. The implementation of the Global Strategy presents us with a unique opportunity to improve the performance of the EU military instrument, as a whole. [209]

"The present military-related contribution to the whole European Union effort does not exceed a 10%. What we need, what we want and ultimately, what we are trying to achieve is not a European Army but to grab the opportunity and organise in a better and military-relevant way this 10% of the European Union external activity." [210]

A conclusion to this statement could be the fact that the EU works sometime very close to NATO for defending its priorities and strategic interests. Most of the EU members are NATO members too, contributing to the security of the EU and non-EU members at

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206   Michail Kostarakos. Chairman of the European Union Military Committee. (2017). ESDC. Alumni Reception: "Shaping European Union's Security and Defence Identity". Brussels. P. 4.

207   Ibid.

208   Ibid.

209   Cf.: Ibid.

210   Ibid.

the same time. Even the non-NATO member states send troops to NATO missions and operations. One example could be Austria, as an EU member but non-NATO member.

The following sketch presents the number of Austrian troops deployed in missions and operations. The red colour marks the operations under the aegis of NATO.
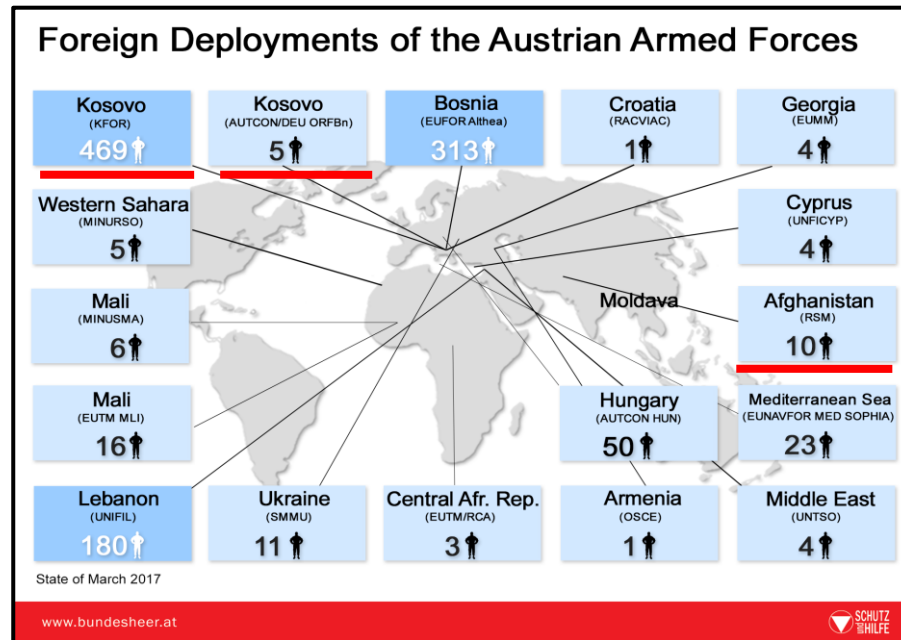

Figure 17: The map representing the amount of Austrian troops deployed nowadays.[211]

Taking into consideration the strategic geographical coordinates, Romania focuses with its missions and operations not only onto its neighbourhood, but also onto the African continent.

The main purpose of the Romanian missions and operations in its neighbourhood is to combat the effect of the security risks, threats and vulnerabilities threatening the national values and principles. For example, Romania participates in the EU and OSCE missions and operations in Ukraine. The staffs delegated to this mission consist of military personnel, observers and monitors. If a conflict breaks-out in Ukraine, the Romanian national values, interest and integrity could be threatened and the national order endangered.

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211   Sketch extracted from the Homepage of the Austrian Ministry of Defence and Sports. URL: http://www.bundesheer.at/misc/image_popup/ImageTool.php?strAdresse=/english/introle/images/f oreign_deployments.png&intSeite=1366&intHoehe=768&intMaxSeite=1366&intMaxHoehe=713 &blnFremd=0. [2-4-17].

The effect of the security risks, threats and vulnerabilities threatens the interests and priorities of the international organisations, alliances or the unions where Romania is a signatory member state. For example, Romania deployed troops and experts in missions and operations in Africa under the aegis of the EU and UN. Taking into consideration the geographical coordinates, Africa is far away from Romania, therefore a conflict in that part of the globe is improbable to affect directly the Romanian interests. In this case, the main interest of the Romanian participation in Africa is not to combat the effect of challenges threatening Romania. The main purpose of the Romanian missions and operations in Africa is to accomplish the objectives and priorities of the EU and UN, which become now the Romanian objectives and priorities nowadays.[212]

The table on the following page comprises the reaction of NATO, EU, UN and OSCE within the Romanian missions and operations taking into consideration the security risks, threats and vulnerabilities mentioned in the RNDS. The main purpose of this analysis is to highlight the possibility of defending the Romanian national interests within the participation of Romania in missions and operations abroad under the aegis of NATO, EU, UN and OSCE.

The first objective of the Romanian participation in missions and operations abroad should be on the one hand the defence of the national values, interests and principles, and on the other hand the accomplishing of the priorities and interests of the organisations and treaties where Romania is a signatory member state.[213]

The following table is based on the Romanian missions and operations directly or indirectly reacting to the challenges mentioned in the RNDS.

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212   Conclusions of the author based on the research above.

213   Ibid.

Reaction to the challenges by Romanian missions and operations under the aegis of:					
		NATO	EU	UN	OSCE
Challenges mentioned in the Romanian National Defence Strategy	Destabilising actions in the eastern side.	No reaction	Reaction	No reaction	Reaction
	The conflicts' evolution in the Black Sea areal.	Reaction	Reaction	No reaction	No reaction
	Energetic markets distortions.	No reaction	Reaction	No reaction	No reaction
	Cybernetic threats.	Reaction	Reaction	No reaction	No reaction
	Terrorism.	Reaction	Reaction	Reaction	Reaction
	Organised crime inside and beyond the borders.	Reaction	Reaction	Reaction	Reaction
	Proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.	Reaction	Reaction	Reaction	Reaction
	Informative hostile actions.	Reaction	Reaction	No reaction	No reaction
	Difficulties to develop the country.	No reaction	Reaction	No reaction	No reaction
	Social risks.	No reaction	No reaction	Reaction	No reaction
	Extremist entities on the Romanian territory.	Reaction	Reaction	No reaction	No reaction
	Ecological disasters.	No reaction	Reaction	No reaction	No reaction
	Social exclusion and social polarity.	No reaction	Reaction	No reaction	No reaction
	Western Balkans instability.	Reaction	Reaction	Reaction	No reaction
	Corruption.	No reaction	No reaction	No reaction	No reaction
	Lack of resources determining low level of cooperation between public institutions.	No reaction	No reaction	No reaction	No reaction
	Low capability of the public administration in implementing the national and European public policies.	No reaction	No reaction	No reaction	No reaction
	Low level of management in the public institutions.	No reaction	No reaction	No reaction	No reaction
	Legend	Reaction to challenges.		No reaction to challenges.	

Table 9: Reaction to Romanian challenges by Romanian missions and operations under the aegis of NATO, EU, UN and OSCE.[214]

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214 Table created by the author based on the chapters above.

The table above highlights the instruments which Romania uses to respond to the challenges using the participation in missions and operations. According to the map of the Romanian missions and operations presented above, some of the instruments react to the Romanian challenges, but others have no reaction.

For a better understanding of the analysis above, some examples are listed.[215]

The first challenge in the table above consists in **destabilising actions in the eastern side of the Europe**. Furthermore, the author has taken into consideration the missions and operations of that area and found out that there are Romanian ongoing missions and operations under the aegis of the EU and OSCE in Ukraine. This is a proof that Romania with its participation in missions and operations in Ukraine can use the EU and OSCE as instruments to respond to this external challenge.

Another example could be the second challenge – The **Western Balkans instability**. On the figure number 14 can be found the Romanian ongoing missions and operations in the Western Balkans area in states as Bosnia and Herzegovina or Kosovo under the aegis of NATO, EU and UN. Romania within its participation in these missions and operations uses instruments such as NATO, EU or UN to respond to the challenges arising in its neighbourhood.

These are only two examples of how to use the information in this chapter in order to find out the effects of the security risks, threats and vulnerabilities onto the Romanian missions and operations.

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215   Remark of the author based on the table number two.

3.6 Discussion of Results (pros and cons)[216]

During the research, some important conclusions were drawn.

It is difficult to find books that contain updated information on this topic. It is one of the reasons why the author used the official homepages and documents as sources.

Unfortunately, the information on the homepage of the Romanian General Staff regarding the Romanian missions and operations is not up to date. The last update was made in February 2016 and the author used it only as an informative aspect. It is not taken into consideration in the analysis.

For this research, more than 24 articles, 18 recently updated books, 37 homepages and official documents with different points of view on this topic were consulted.

The impossibility to access restricted information was a barrier in the way of a better research. If the author would have had access to other sources, the quality of this thesis would have been increased. For example, in finding solutions for the terrorism threat, it would have been easier for the author to have access to all the documents related to this. Because of this major importance, many solutions are kept as a secret. Considering this, the author could not identify what has been done so far in order to bring up new ideas.

The main question of the research was answered but there is the possibility to continue the research and answer many other questions such as: Which are the effects of security risks, threats, and vulnerabilities onto Romanian missions and operations managed by NATO institutions? Which are the costs and benefits of Romania as an EU member? Which are the costs and benefits of Romania as a NATO member?

It is obvious that these questions could be covered in another bachelor thesis, or even in a master thesis.

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216   Author's note: This chapter was created by the author unless otherwise marked.

3.7 Restriction of Validity[217]

It is important to clarify the validity of the research. Within the first three chapters half of the knowledge of this thesis is covered, while comparing the EUGS with the RNDS and finding the connections between.

The second part of thesis – the last three chapters makes usage of the knowledge of the first part in order to find conclusions. Its aim is to find the effects of the security risks, threats and vulnerabilities onto the Romanian missions and operations.

This thesis is valid for Romania as an EU member and for its neighbour countries, especially the neighbours that are members of the EU. The concept of the thesis can be also divided in two parts resulting in two analyses.

The thesis is valid for neighbours of Romania because of the geographical coordinates which make the same characteristics of the security environment possible.

One part regarding the comparison of two security strategies and the other part could be analysed separately, finding the effects of the challenges onto missions and operations.

This thesis is not valid for the countries, which are not involved into missions and operations.

To be valid, it is mandatory that the country analysed should be involved in missions and operations abroad under the aegis of EU, NATO, UN, OSCE or another organisation within the field of security and defence.

In general, following this type of analysis and the concept of the thesis, it could be used for a comparison between the EU and any other member state, which respects the conditions mentioned above.

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217   Author's note: This chapter was created by the author unless otherwise marked.

4. Concluding Chapters

4.1 Benefit for Scientific Disciplines[218]

This thesis was written during a two months Erasmus exchange and refers to the public policies and institutions within the field of security and defence.

The knowledge content may be considered as useful for many scientific communities. They may use the results of research which brings together official data found in books, articles and official homepages of the Romanian and European institutions.

Anyone who studies or works in the sphere of CSDP, National Security, European Studies, Public Policies, Geopolitics or International Organisations could be interested in this thesis. The detailed information about Missions and Operations can be useful to anyone from Romania or the European Union who works in, studies it or at least is interested in it.

They also can use the basic information to cover their research for any further possible thesis or paper. On the other hand, the thesis provides a lot of practical details such as maps, sketches, tables, comparisons and conclusions, aiming to make a better understanding of the topic to the reader.

Starting the research on this topic was inspired by the 3rd CSDP Olympiad and the best outcome of this thesis would be, if it could inspire other students in studying the topic, starting researches and maybe preparing for the 4th CSDP Olympiad.

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218   Author's note: This chapter was created by the author unless otherwise marked.

4.2 Prospects[219]

The main purpose of this thesis was to give all the necessary information to understand how a security strategy and its content can influence the missions and operations of a country.

After the research, the main conclusion is that this topic could be approached from many other angles and many other questions could come up from the results and conclusions that were found.

The concept of the analysis approached in this paper could be applied for other studies regarding other countries.

Unfortunately, this bachelor thesis is limited to describe the future in long-terms because of the rapid changes in the geopolitical situation on the globe.

To cover all the problems of this topic, it would be necessary that this analysis is extended to other security analyses of different member states of the EU. The aim of these large analyses could lead to important conclusions and answers to questions such as:

- Are all the EU members affected by the same threats?
- Do the EU members follow the same measures for the same security issues?
- What does the concept of national interest mean for different EU members?
- Are the effects of the security risks the same for different EU members?
- Are the missions and operations conducted in the same way at the internal level?

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219   Author's note: This chapter was created by the author unless otherwise marked.

4.3 Summary[220]

This thesis was written during a two months Erasmus exchange and refers to the public policies and institutions within the field of security and defence and inspired by the 3rd edition of the CSDP Olympiad.

The main purpose of this thesis has been to give all the necessary information to understand how a security strategy and its content can influence the missions and operations of a country.

In the analysis, the author has consulted many sources, such as books, articles, official journals, official documents and homepages. Unfortunately, precious information could not be found because it is classified.

To respond to the main question of the topic, six sub-questions were identified and more than ten sub-sub-questions. The author followed a clear way of titles and subtitles, using analysis and hermeneutics to find results. Also, the information written in the first part of the thesis was exploited in the second part of the thesis for further analysis.

This thesis is not valid for the countries which are not involved in missions and operations.

This thesis is valid for Romania as an EU member and for its neighbour countries, especially the neighbours which are members of the EU. The concept of the thesis can be also divided into two parts resulting two analyses.

Reading this thesis could be important for everyone who is studying or teaching geopolitics, European public policies, international relations and European studies.

The detailed information about missions and operations can be useful for anyone from Romania or the European Union who works in it, study it or at least is interested in it.

To cover all the problematic of this topic, it would be necessary that this analysis to be extended to other security analyses of different member states of the EU.

It is necessary as citizens of the EU to be more responsible regarding the security of our Union. As a precondition of our responsibility we need to study more and learn about how the security environment of our Union evolve as well as by whom is it influenced.

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220   Author's note: This chapter was created by the author unless otherwise marked.

The European Union's development depends by a safety security environment. We need a stronger Common Security and Defence Policy to succeed in managing the challenges.

The world is in upheaval and the EU have to be stronger than ever. All the member states should have the same view contributing to the security of our environment.

The European Union's Global Strategy could be the answer to the actual problems. Its ambition is to conduct the EU in making steps forward to understand, solve the challenges and probably to avoid new ones.

The EUGS vision regarding the security and defence is mirrored into the national defence strategies of the member states. In this way, the European security priorities are covered by the national security interests and objectives of the member states.

A powerful instrument in protecting the national security interests and the European priorities is represented by the EU's missions and operations. They take place inside or outside the European Continent.

As the analyses above shown, some of the Romanian Missions and Operations contribute in a direct or indirect way to protect not only the Romanian national security interests, but also the EU's priorities within the field of security and defence.

As a cadet of the Land Forces Academy "*Nicolae Bălcescu*" in Sibiu Romania, the author considers himself responsible in gathering as many information as possible about the security status of his country. The studies on this topic are needed not only at national level but also at the level of the EU, because "*If Europe has no security, than it has nothing!*"[221]

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221   Quotation created by the author.

4.4 Postface[222]

The interest for this topic started approximately in April 2015 during the research for writing a paper for the 3rd CSDP Olympiad held in the Slovak Republic.

Before the participation in this event, the topic about CSDP was almost unknown to the author. After discovering this domain as being interesting, the idea of writing a thesis on this topic was born.

The author passes his thanks to Col Prof. Vasile Căruţaşu, PhD – Vice-Rector, Deputy Commandant for international relations at the Land Forces Academy "Nicolae Bălcescu" in Sibiu Romania – for the opportunity of writing his thesis at the Theresan Military Academy in Austria, surrounded by a positive group of persons.

The author uses this opportunity to express his gratitude to his tutor and Head of the International Office at TMA – Col Dr. Harald Gell – for his support, expertise and patience that made possible finding the way in writing this thesis.

Furthermore, the author would like to thank his tutor from the sending institution – Assist. Prof. Alexandru Stoian, PhD – for his flexibility and promptitude.

Special thanks goes to Assoc. Prof. Anca Dinicu, PhD for tutoring the 3rd CSDP Olympiad and increasing the author's interest the field of security and defence.

Furthermore, the author would like to thank Mag. Christian Thuller and OStv Christian Hadek, MSc of the International Office for their support.

Finally, the author would like to thank his family and Erasmus friends that made his time in Austria a great experience.

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222   Author's note: This chapter was created by the author unless otherwise marked.

5. Annexes

5.1 List of abbreviations[223]

CFSP	Common Foreign and Security Policy
CSDP	Common Security and Defence Policy
EEAS	European External Action Service
ESDP	European Security and Defence Policy
ESS	European Security Strategy
EU NAVFOR Somalia	European Union Naval Force Somalia
EU SSR Guinea-Bissau	European Union Mission of the Security Sector Reform in Guinea-Bissau
EU	European Union
EUAM Ukraine	European Union Advisory Mission in Ukraine
EUAVSEC South Sudan	European Union Aviation Security Mission in South Sudan
EUBAM Libya	European Union Border Assistance Mission to Libya
EUBAM Moldova and Ukraine	European Union Border Assistance Mission to Moldova and Ukraine
EUBAM Rafah	European Union Border Assistance Mission to Rafah
EUCAP Nestor	European Union Capacity-Building Mission in Nestor
EUCAP Sahel Mali	European Union Capacity-Building Mission in Sahel Mali
EUCAP Sahel Niger	European Union Capacity-Building Mission in Sahel Niger
EUFOR RCA	European Union Force Mission in the Central African Republic
EUFOR RD CONGO	European Union Force Mission in Congo
EUFOR Tchad/RCA	European Union Force Mission in Chad
EUGS	European Union Global Strategy
EUGS	European Union's Global Strategy
EUJUST LEX-Iraq	European Union Integrated Rule of Law Mission for Iraq
EUJUST THEMIS/Georgia	European Union Rule of Law Mission to Georgia
EULEX Kosovo	European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo
EUMAM RCA	European Union Military Advisory Mission in the Central African Republic

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223   Author's note: This chapter was created by the author unless otherwise marked.

EUMC   European Union Military Committee

EUMM Georgia   European Union Monitoring Mission in Georgia

EUMS   European Union Military Staff

EUNAVFOR MED   European Union Naval Force Mediterranean

EUPAT   European Union Police Advisory Team

EUPM/BiH   European Union Police Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina

EUPOL Afghanistan   European Union Police Mission in Afghanistan

EUPOL COPPS/Palestinian Territories   European Union Police Coordinating

Office for Palestinian

EUPOL KINSHASA (DRC)   European Union Police Mission in

Kinshasa/Democratic Republic of Congo

EUPOL PROXIMA/FYROM   European Union Police Mission in the Former

Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

EUPOL RD CONGO   European Union Police Mission in the Democratic

Republic of the Congo

EUSEC RD CONGO   European Union Security Sector Reform in the

Democratic Republic of the Congo

EUTM – Mali   European Union Military Training Mission in Mali

EUTM RCA   European Union Military Training Mission in the

Central African Republic

EUTM Somalia   European Union Military Training Mission in Somalia

HR/VP   High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security

Policy/Vice President of the Commission

NATO   North Atlantic Treaty Organization

OSCE   Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe

RNDS   Romanian National Defence Strategy

TEU   Treaty on European Union

UN   United Nations

5.2 List of figures

Table 10: List of figures.[224]

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224   Table created by the author.

5.3   List of tables

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1	The security environment's characteristics.	17
2	The strategic objectives/principles based on a comparison of the ESS and EUGS contents.	20
3	The principles guiding the EU in the past and nowadays.	20
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6. Affidavit

I declare that I have written the present thesis independently and on my own. I have clearly marked any language or ideas borrowed from other sources as not my own and documented their sources. The thesis does not contain any work that I have handed in or have had graded as a previous scientific paper earlier on.

I am aware that any failure to do so constitutes plagiarism. Plagiarism is the presentation of another person's thoughts or words as if they were my own – even if I summarize, paraphrase, condense, cut, rearrange, or otherwise alter them.

I am aware of the consequences and sanctions plagiarism entails. Among others, consequences may include nullification of the thesis, exclusion from the awarding of a degree, and legal consequences for lying under oath. These consequences also apply retrospectively, i.e. if plagiarism is discovered after the thesis has been accepted and graded. I am fully aware of the scope of these consequences.

(OCdt Enache Ionuț-Sebastian)

Wiener Neustadt, Austria in May 2017