



# Common Module on *Hybrid Threats* [BIP] [Pilot Module, LoD-21 Hybrid Threats]

Col Prof Adrian Lesenciuc, PhD  
Vice-Rector for Science

nanoschematic

DNA contains the genetic information that allows all modern living things to function, grow and reproduce. However, it is unclear how long it took a primitive cell to evolve the life that we know today. It is possible that it has been proposed that the earliest forms of life may have used RNA as their genetic material. RNA is a molecule that can act as the central part of many biological systems as it can both transmit genetic information and carry out catalytic reactions. The origins of life are still a mystery and while some scientists believe that RNA may have influenced the evolution of the current genetic code, others believe that the RNA world hypothesis is still a possibility. The number of different bases in RNA is dependent on a balance between a small number of bases and the complexity of the system. It may be that the RNA world hypothesis is still a possibility.

**Objective:** To maintain a proactive orientation within the military education initiatives that address the battlefield dynamics and that produce military thinking

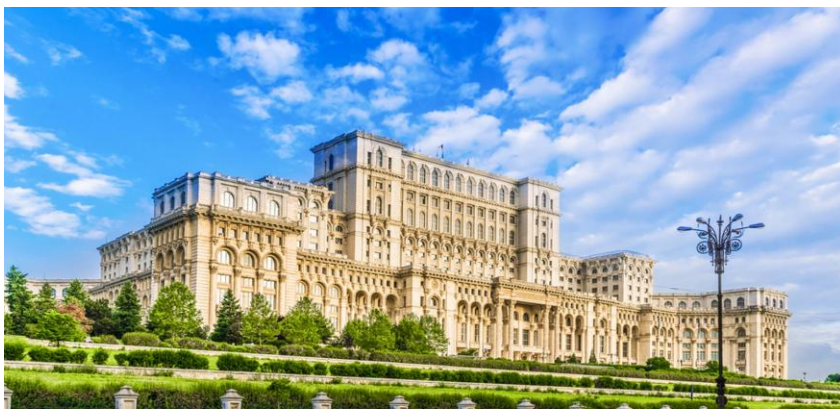
☐ Hybrid threats to both military and civilian entities

threats, ideologies and disinformation tools and sources by applying hybrid threats

☐ Methods of protection and countering hybrid threats



## Official Opening



Palace of the Parliament



Conference Room of the General  
Directorate of Information and Public  
Relations (MoD)

### Introduction

- **Security & Defense Strategies. Vulnerabilities, threats & risks**

### Hybrid warfare & Hybrid threats

- **Framework of reference and application**

### Hybrid threats vectors

- **Military & Non-military vectors**

### Regional & Global actors

- **Russian Hybrid Warfare**

**Countering Hybrid Threats.  
Fighting Disinformation**



**Croatia:**

Dr. Franjo Tuđman  
Defense and Security  
University  
4 cadets



**Bulgaria:**

Bulgarian Air Force  
Academy  
4 cadets

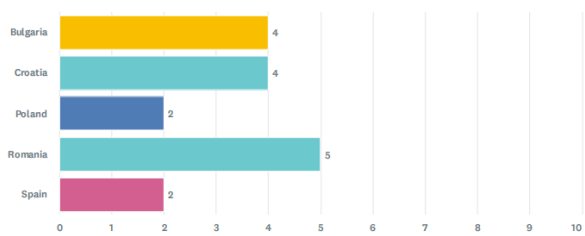


**Spain:**

Centro Universitario de  
la Defensa  
2 cadets

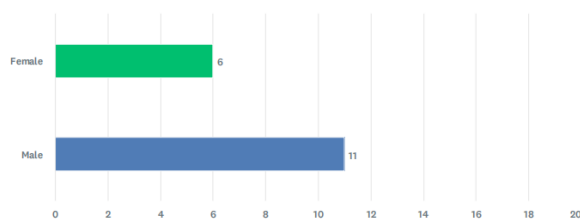
Q1 Please select your country of origin

Answered: 17 Skipped: 0



Q2 What is your gender?

Answered: 17 Skipped: 0



Participants: 17 cadets



**Poland:**

Polish Air Force  
University  
2 cadets



**Romania:**

„Nicolae Bălcescu” Land  
Forces Academy  
2 cadets

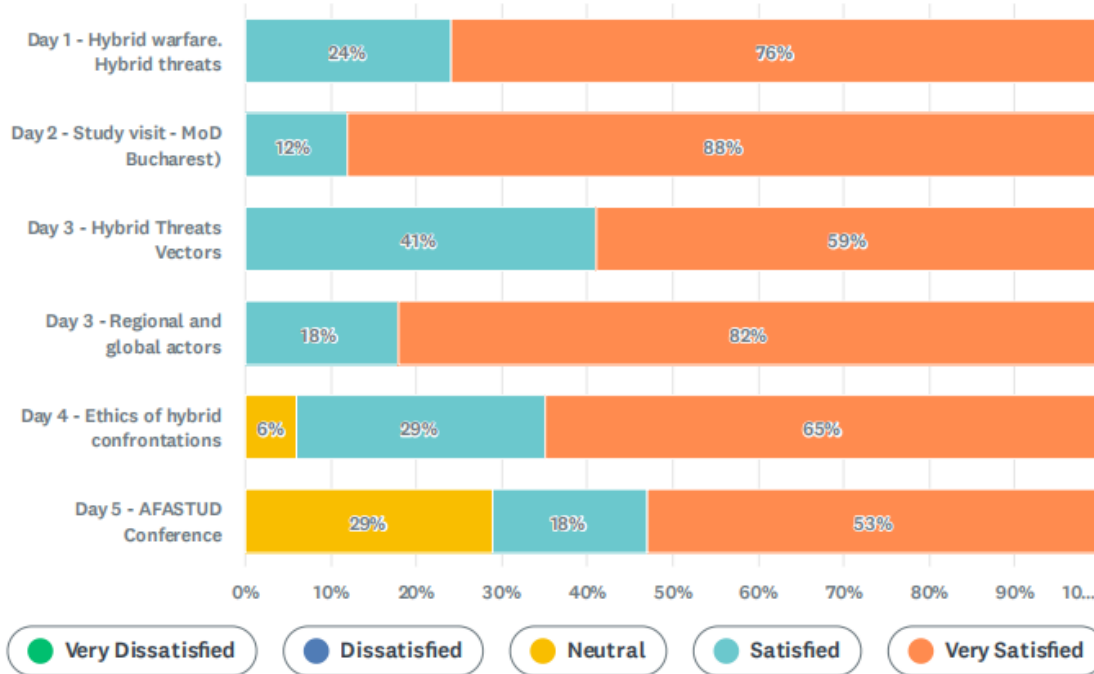


„Henri Coandă” Air  
Force Academy  
3 cadets

# Evaluation

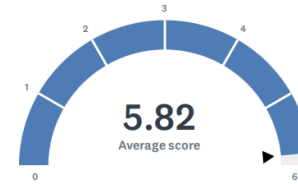
Q5 Evaluate each course session by taking under consideration both the content provided and the method of delivery

Answered: 17 Skipped: 0



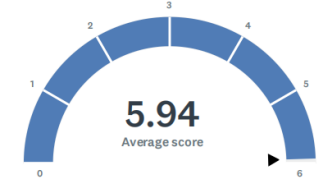
Q7 The class environment (atmosphere) helped me to learn. Please select a value from one to six, one denoting our total disagreement with the argument and six your total agreement.

Answered: 17 Skipped: 0



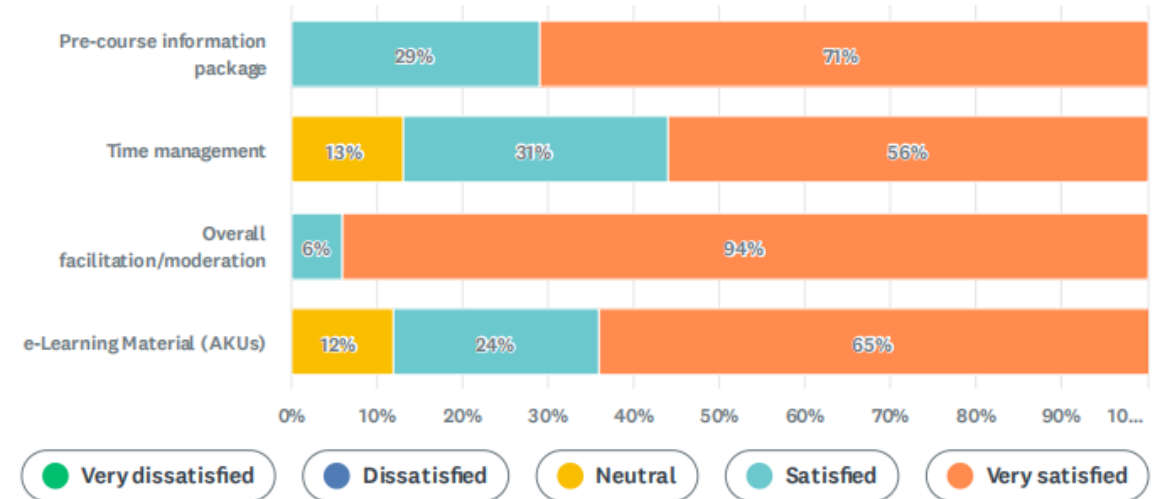
Q10 The course met my expectations. Please select a value from one to six, one denoting our total disagreement with the argument and six your total agreement.

Answered: 17 Skipped: 0



Q14 Please rate the course organization & moderation

Answered: 17 Skipped: 0





*"Henri Coandă" Air Force Academy*



*Common Module on Hybrid Threats  
Braşov, March 2026*





**Thank you!**  
[ Common Module on *Hybrid Threats/ Pilot Module* ]

**nanoschematic**

DNA contains the genetic information that allows all modern living things to function, grow and reproduce. However, it is unclear how long it took a primitive cell to evolve. The first DNA-based life forms, as it has been proposed that the earliest forms of life may have used RNA as their genetic material. RNA may have been used as the central part of early cells because it can both transmit genetic information and carry out catalytic reactions. The first DNA-based organisms that would have been used for both catalysis and genetics may have influenced the evolution of the current genetic code. RNA and DNA molecules have a similar structure, but the number of different bases in each is different. A base-pair between a small number of bases (usually 4) is used to encode the genetic information of a living organism.