
A MANAGERIAL APPROACH TO ROMANIA'S SECURITY STRATEGY WITH NATO

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Abstract. Romania's membership of NATO and the European Union has many advantages, but also risks for each of them. Romania continues to strengthen its position and role within NATO and the EU. Romania has shown that it is a loyal and credible partner in its relationship with all international organizations. Romania's strategic documents with NATO and the EU are well structured and clear. These include mission, vision, strategic objectives and ways of cooperating with each other, as well as the financial, material, human and informational resources needed to implement them. The objective of our research was to identify the main threats, risks and vulnerabilities of Romania as a NATO member state. The analysis has led to the discovery of new ways of reducing risks and threats, as well as solving the major vulnerabilities of Romania. The research is based on the National Defense Strategy, the Romanian Armed Forces Endowment Plan for the period 2019-2028 and other strategic documents underpinning the development of the cooperation between Romania and NATO. Within the analysis process the main threats, risks and vulnerabilities of Romania in relation to NATO were identified. Based on the analysis carried out, several ways of action are proposed through which Romania can strengthen its defense and security capabilities. The results of the research are relevant both theoretically and practically because they show the major changes that Romania has made after entering NATO and the exceptional performances achieved both in the development of the defense and security capability and in fulfilling the commitments assumed by Romania with NATO and other organizations it belongs to.

Keywords: strategy; security; management; NATO

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1. Introduction

The international security environment is complex and is constantly changing. Complexity is determined by the relatively uncertain international climate and a continuous transformation. Alongside conventional risks and threats, new security risks and threats have emerged. Many countries and regions are arming, nuclear arms are proliferating, international terrorism is developing and cyber attacks are multiplying. All these are influencing security and stability both in the Euro-Atlantic area and beyond (Binetti, 2018). NATO is acting to reduce these risks and threats. In terms of global security, NATO's role is particularly important for the security and stability of each state in and out of it. NATO is a responsible political and military organization that has the role of defending member states against the military aggression of other states. NATO knows a vast process of continuous transformation to adapt to changes in the international security environment. According to NATO, security means the alliance's ability to discourage or defeat any threat from the international environment.

The NATO security concept has been redefined to integrate the non-military dimension, that is, the economic, social, cultural, religious and especially ethnic environment (Belas et al. 2018; Douglas, Kovacova 2018; Esther,

2018). Globally, there is an increase in interdependencies and unpredictability in the international relationship system and an increase in the degree of difficulty with regard to classical asymmetric and hybrid risks and threats (Astrauskaitė, Paškevičius, 2018). In the medium to long term, developments in the global security environment will be influenced by several factors, such as: new geostrategic approaches; the development of information and telecommunications technologies; the intensification of nationalism and extremism; ethnic-religious fragmentation and ideological radicalization; adapting critical infrastructures against calamities, energy crises, cyber attacks, pandemics. In this international context, NATO acts to anticipate and prevent major security issues (Glyn 2018).

Romania is part of a region with many risks and threats due to the degradation of relations between NATO and the Russian Federation: Russia's intervention on Crimean Island, Russia's aggression against Ukraine, the 2018 Mediterranean conflicts (Chernova et al. 2018; Filipishyna et al. 2018). All these have led NATO to develop its relations with Romania and to intensify its preparations for defense. Romania plays a key role, along with Poland and Turkey, because they all have strategic positions on the east side of the alliance (Nunes et al. 2018). Most NATO member states have increased their defense budget. For example, Poland, Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia and Romania have increased their defense budgets to 2% of GDP (Sinaga et al. 2018; Lăzăroiu, 2018). Romania has always been at the intersection of three very powerful spheres of influence that have had an impact upon its internal situation, from an economic, social and political perspective, as well as on the external situation (Gorb 2017). The three spheres of influence are: the European, the Russian and the American one. Romania is an important geostrategic area, attractive for its resources.

Romania's accession to NATO in 2004, to the EU in 2007, and its active membership of the UN and OSCE have transformed Romania into a stability and security framework linked to the European and Euro-Atlantic values. Developing a modern, efficient and credible defense capacity and reforming the Romanian Security System have helped to strengthen and develop Romania's capability to deal with the risks and threats posed by the instability in the Western Balkans and the issues of Russian interest areas in the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine with Transnistria. At the same time, from NATO perspective, Romania offers a new geopolitical dimension for security in the Black Sea basin, being the bridge in the transfer of stability and security to the Caucasus and the Balkans. In all this area of confluences with complex problems, Romania has its role and place. Its main objective is to defend itself by getting involved in all the initiatives, arrangements and security agreements in the area through which it can contribute directly and consistently to the reduction of the existing tensions and threats.

2. The dynamics of Romania's strategies with NATO

The Dynamics of the National Security is closely related to the dynamics and security policy of the organizations that Romania is part of. Thus, the promotion of national interests at a global level can only be achieved through cooperation, based on dialogue, respect for the principles of international law and active participation in achieving regional security and stability. In order to promote and defend its national interests, Romania acts by political, legal, diplomatic, economic, social, military and intelligence means, either individually or in co-operation with other states on a bilateral or multilateral basis, as well as within international organizations (Șanda, Křupka 2018). Romania develops its defense and security capabilities and participates in the collective defense process of the North Atlantic Alliance. The harmonization of the process of transforming the Romanian Armed Forces with the military transformation process of the Alliance has led to the development of new capabilities or the adaptation of existing ones. Romania has reconsidered its way of planning the forces by moving from a national and territorial approach to defense to contributing to collective defense. Also, Romania continues the process of assimilation and implementation of NATO standards to ensure interoperability with the armies of other NATO member states. Romania has continuously increased its participation in international missions, both under the auspices of the UN, the EU and the North Atlantic Alliance. Regarding NATO involvement, Romania is one of the important contributors to ISAF (International Security Assistance Force). Also, Romania takes part in the NATO Training Mission (NTM) in Iraq and the events in Libya.

Since NATO integration to date, the Ministry of National Defense has many achievements appreciated within NATO: good strategic and tactical airborne capabilities, airborne and naval surveillance, ROL2 medical capabilities, ISTAR capabilities, military aerodromes upgraded to NATO standards with radionavigation systems, landing and beacon guidance. Romania supports the continuation of Alliance enlargement policy with new members and provides support and assistance to non-integrative European states wishing to adhere to NATO norms, principles, objectives and values. Romania supported the Membership Action Plan for Georgia and Ukraine on the occasion of the summit held in Bucharest. Also, Romania expressed its support for a NATO-EU political and strategic coordination relationship built on the principles of complementarity. Romania, as a member country of NATO and the European Union, promotes and protects national interests by achieving the security objectives in strict accordance with the obligations and responsibilities assumed within these organizations. Starting from the decisions and conclusions adopted at the level of NATO's governing structures, Romania is conducting a series of actions to prevent and combat the risks and threats to regional and global stability and security.

Romania is continually working to harmonize national security policies with NATO and EU security for the development of bilateral and multilateral international relations between European states, members or partners within the various regional security bodies, as well as cooperation at the level of international security organizations (NATO, EU, OSCE) in order to build viable security and cooperation mechanisms in regional and global stability operations (Meyer 2018). Romania is actively involved in solving the problems of regional and global stability and security and supports the efforts of the new candidates to join NATO. NATO has proven to be a global force in full ascension, transformation, modernization and adaptation. As a Member State, Romania has specific strategies and programs to strengthen its defense capabilities and intensify cooperation with other NATO states (Milošević et al 2015). In the research process, we analyzed some of the most important strategic documents that Romania has, mentioning the main strategic objectives, their implementation and the expected results. Through this analysis we aimed to identify the main risks, vulnerabilities and threats for Romania and some recommendations for reducing them.

3. Romania's objectives as a member of NATO and the EU

The first objective of Romania is to contribute to the development of a robust and relevant alliance, based on a solid transatlantic partnership. Romania supports NATO to become a powerful alliance capable of responding effectively to all security threats. In this process, a particular priority for Romania is the strengthening of collective defense. In this area, Romania aims to implement the Black Sea region decisions.

Romania's second objective is the fulfillment of NATO membership responsibilities related to participation in Alliance operations and missions. Romania contributes to all missions and operations of the Alliance, including those outside the Euro-Atlantic area.

Romania's third objective in relation to NATO is to support NATO's role as a stability provider, a promoter of reforms and regional cooperation in the immediate vicinity of Romania (the Balkans and the Black Sea region). Romania believes that the border of the Euro-Atlantic community, based on democracy, freedom and security, should not stop at the eastern border of Romania. Therefore, Romania supports the integration of the Western Balkans into European and Euro-Atlantic structures. To the east of the Alliance, Romania has been and will continue to be a strong and active supporter of strengthening the partnership with the Republic of Moldova in support of its democratic evolution and European vocation. Romania also supports NATO's special partnership with Ukraine and contributes to the support of the Alliance's reform state. Romania also supports the NATO-Georgia partnership and the integration of Georgia into the Euro-Atlantic structures. Romania contributes to developing ways in which NATO can support the efforts of Black Sea states to strengthen regional security.

Romania's fourth objective is the development of NATO's partnerships with the EU and the UN. NATO's partnerships with the EU and the UN ensure co-operation on issues of common interest and contribute significantly to reducing threats and challenges to international security. Deep and multidimensional cooperation

between the two organizations is essential in a complex security environment in constant evolution. In recent years, especially since 2016, NATO-EU cooperation has intensified. In February 2016, a technical agreement on NATO's Computer Incident Response Capability (NCIRC) and EU (Computer Emergency Response Team of the European Union (CERT-EU)) was signed, and in March 2016 operational and tactical arrangements between NATO (Maritime Command / MARCOM) and FRONTEX were signed. These are particularly useful in the context of NATO's activity at the Aegean Sea. In July 2016, a Joint Statement of the leadership of the two organizations (signed by the NATO Secretary General, the President of the European Council and the President of the Commission) was issued in Warsaw which strengthened the strategic partnership in seven priority areas: (1) combating hybrid threats, including strengthening resilience Member States; (2) operational cooperation including maritime and migration; (3) cyber security and defense, (4) defense capabilities, (5) defense industry and research in this sector; (6) exercises; (7) building capacity in third countries, especially in the East and South.

In December 2016, the two organizations advanced on the implementation of the Joint Declaration by agreeing 42 measures for the seven priority areas previously identified in the Warsaw document. Common measures include measures to increase resilience to hybrid threats; operational cooperation between the Sea Guardian operation (NATO) and Sophia (EU) operation in the Mediterranean area; the exchange of information on cyber threats; ensuring coherence and complementarity between defense planning processes; parallel and coordinated exercise (PACE); efforts to support capabilities in the sphere of security and defense.

In December 2017, the two organizations agreed on a second set of 32 measures, including 3 new areas of interest: military mobility to ensure that military personnel and equipment can circulate rapidly in Europe as needed; counter-terrorism (CT); promoting women's role in international peace and security (Women, Peace and Security/WPS). NATO Secretary General and High Representative of the EU are constantly reporting on progress in the implementation of the 74 measures, so far three such reports have been issued. Romania is part of the strategic partnership between NATO and the EU. This partnership has been developed on the basis of the political principles contained in the NATO-EU Declaration of 16 December 2002 on the European Security and Defense Policy (ESDP): mutual consultations, respect for equality, decision-making autonomy and the interests of the Member States, coherent, transparent and sustained development reciprocal military capabilities. In the meantime, the EU has also developed its own capacity to manage crises, under the Common Security and Defense Policy (CSDP). Under CSDP, the EU currently carries out numerous civilian missions and military operations. In some cases (the Mediterranean Sea, the Aegean Sea, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo), NATO and the EU are involved in the same areas but on different directions.

The new Strategic Concept, adopted at the Lisbon Summit (2010), recognized the EU as a key NATO partner in ensuring Euro-Atlantic security. Also, in the EU Global Strategy, adopted in June 2016 by the European Council, EU cooperation and NATO member states are clearly mentioned. On July 10, 2018, the leadership of the two organizations signed a new Joint Statement to continue the progress made in recent years.

4. Romania's strategy with NATO: objectives, main principles and values applied

Romania has set the strategic objectives, values and principles on which its relationship with NATO is based. This section of the paper presents these components and how they are applied by Romania. Romania's fundamental objective is to be an independent state with the capacity to defend and develop from a military point of view, defense, security, but also from a democratic, economic, social and political point of view. The main strategic objectives of Romania in relation to NATO are presented in Figure 1.



Figure 1. Main strategic objectives of Romania with NATO

Source: the author based on the strategic documents

Achieving collective security and promoting democracy confirms that Romania has strengthened its strategic credibility. Romania is now recognized for predictability and continuity, both in foreign, security and defense policy, as well as in consolidating democracy and the rule of law. A strong Romania enjoys not only the full trust of partners, but is also a trustworthy provider and a source of stability in a complicated region. Through its strategic objectives and content, the Romanian Strategy with NATO refers to the country's defense and national security as a whole.

The strategy explains the concept of extended national security - based on constitutional democracy and mutual respect between citizens and the state in the following areas: defense (understood as dual normative quality, national defense and collective defense), public order, intelligence, counter-intelligence and security, education, health, economic, energy, financial, environment, critical infrastructure (Urbančíková 2018; Sroka 2018). The strategy has an integrative and multidimensional approach, in which the defense dimension combines and balances with a number of other dimensions - public order; intelligence, counter-intelligence and security; diplomacy; crisis management; education, health and demography (Ciobanu, Androniceanu 2018).

The basic strategic principles underpinning Romania's strategy with NATO are presented in Figure 2.



Figure 2. The main strategic principles of Romania with NATO

Source: the author based on the strategic documents

Strengthening Romania's strategic credibility by promoting the principles of continuity, predictability, legality and proportionality derives from its status as member of the North Atlantic Alliance and the European Union. Continuity is a principle that derives from the need for policy coherence on the basis of which Romania builds its future and integrates into the European and Euro-Atlantic community. Thus, maintaining the vision and cooperation directions within NATO, the European Union and strategic partnerships, especially with the USA, provides Romania with the necessary conditions for increasing its capacity for conflict prevention, crisis management and operational capacity to respond to threats.

The predictability consists in the elaboration and implementation of national security policies at the internal and external level, while observing the principles, mechanisms and procedures for consultation, decision making and planning of the North Atlantic Alliance in order to increase Romania's contribution to collective defense.

Legitimacy consists in fulfilling in good faith the obligations assumed by Romania at national, European and international level when acting to ensure and guarantee the defense of the country, its citizens, their fundamental rights as well as to prevent risks, fight against threats and limiting vulnerabilities.

Proportionality consists in providing the means of action necessary to ensure national security for the achievement of the established objectives and the allocated resources.

Rarely in connection with the strategic objectives are the fundamental values that are at the basis of Romania's relationship with NATO. These are shown in Figure 3.

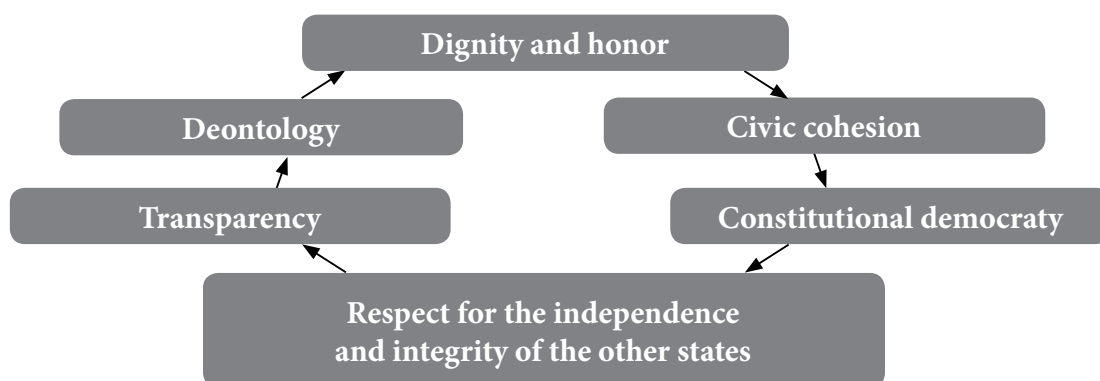


Figure 3. Key strategic values of Romania with NATO

Source: the author based on the strategic documents

The values on which Romania relies in its relations with NATO are understood and applied as follows: (1) dignity is understood as an essential attribute of the human person; (2) cohesion refers to the common aspirations of citizens; (3) constitutional democracy, namely participative political culture, refers to political pluralism, separation and balance of power in the state, guaranteeing the fundamental rights and freedoms of citizens and respect for constitutional and legal provisions; (4) state and territorial integrity refers to the loyalty of citizens and public institutions to national sovereignty.

Romania is permanently concerned about identifying the main ways to ensure predictability and consensus on the relationship with NATO and its other allies. At a regional and sub-regional level, the environment in which Romania defends and promotes its values, principles and interests is in a new phase of reconfiguration. The current security dynamics indirectly influences Romania's security situation and the security of its citizens. Romania has the obligation to maintain the strategic balance in a complex area of regional security, as well as to contribute to the consolidation of the process of Europeanization through the gradual extension of the European area of freedom, prosperity, security and justice (Žul'ová 2018).

An important strategic issue for Romania is regional cooperation by strengthening the eastern and southern dimensions. In a regional context, the Russian Federation is trying to strengthen its power status in the region, its actions affecting regional stability and the European course of Ukraine, the Republic of Moldova and Georgia. Perpetuation of instability in the Western Balkans generates populism, extremism and radicalization and affects the rights of ethnic communities, favoring organized crime and corruption. The regional energy architecture may experience changes due to the difficulties in using the Black Sea energy resources.

In January 2019, the Romanian National Defense Council headed by the President of Romania approved a series of measures by which Romania intensifies its efforts to strengthen the country's defense capability and to fulfill its obligations to participate in NATO actions. Thus, the fundamental objective of endowment of the Romanian Armed Forces is to equip the structure of forces with high-quality, compatible and interoperable military equipment and equipment compatible with those existing in the armies of the other NATO and EU member states, to ensure the deterrence and defense capability and their viability over the next decades. Essential endowment programs designed to ensure the security interests of the Romanian state are referring to armored conveyors for military personnel, armored and unarmed land vehicles, multi-purpose Air Force aircraft, multipurpose corvette, personnel transport helicopters and those equipped with medical-evacuation systems. These types of techniques are included in the multi-annual procurement programs approved by the Romanian Parliament, for which financial funds have been committed and are in progress or will be implemented in the coming years.

The Romanian Armed Forces Endowment Plan of 2019 sets out the systems and equipment that will be purchased annually, thus achieving the correlation between the endowment of the structure of forces and the financial resources allocated for endowment. Romania continues to participate with military forces sent to missions in zones of operations outside the territory of Romania. Thus, in 2019, a number of 1,902 soldiers from the Romanian Armed Forces will participate in these missions and operations, 127 more soldiers compared to 2018. The forces of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, which will participate in missions and operations outside the state territory in 2019 will be of 759 soldiers and policemen. The main effort remains the Romanian participation to the force of NATO in Afghanistan, as well as the contribution to ensuring the presence of NATO within the Polish Fighting Group. Romania will maintain participation in NATO's operations: KFOR and EUFOR ALTHEA, from the Western Balkan military area. In addition, in 2019, a military helicopter detachment will participate in the UN-led multi-dimensional stabilization mission in the Republic of Mali. Within this mission, Romania will provide medical assistance, troop and equipment transport, as well as logistical support to UN staff.

Romania continues to participate with armed forces to combat terrorism, peace support or humanitarian missions, in line with its commitments with NATO, the UN, the OSCE and other international organizations. The concept of establishing the Headquarters of the Multinational Southeast Corps was developed in Romania. The initiative arose at the NATO Summit in Brussels on 11-12 July 2018 and was followed by the adoption of a plan to increase collective defense in the Black Sea area. The role of the new command is to ensure an adequate configuration of the command and control chain between The South-East Multinational Division, the Joint Allied Force Command in Italy, and fighting forces in case of tensions and conflicts in the area. In January 2019, Romania approved the establishment of the Cyber Defense Command under the subordination of the Defense Staff as part of the process of restructuring and modernizing the Romanian Armed Forces. It will consist of building a functional, strategic structure capable of managing and responding quickly to cyber threats, peacetime, armed aggression, siege and mobilizing allied forces in case of war. The command will have to ensure cyber defense management in a coherent and efficient manner by dynamically synchronizing and directing the efforts of planning, organizing, coordinating and executing the specific actions of the force structure in a degraded cybernetic environment.

5. Analysis of the main threats, risks and vulnerabilities of Romania

Traditionally, Romania's threats, risks and vulnerabilities in relation to NATO are assessed through military concepts, but the current security environment requires an extended approach (Thiele 2018). That is why the analysis we have made is a holistic one because it has taken into account both defense and security issues as well as economic, social, political, technological and environmental aspects.

The main *threats to Romania* in the field of defense and security are:

- Destabilizing actions in the eastern part that affect the security of the Euro-Atlantic area, creating regional instability and possible negative phenomena, including migration, organized crime and negative influence on the economic potential for development.
- The perpetuation of frozen conflicts in the Black Sea region and instability in the Western Balkans create additional pressure on Romania. Inter-ethnic tensions and regional imbalances in neighboring countries can lead to the emergence of regional conflicts.
- The distortions on the energy markets and competing projects of state or non-state actors affect Romania's efforts to ensure a sufficient level of energy security.
- Cyber threats launched by hostile, state or non-state entities on information infrastructures of strategic interest of public institutions and companies; cyber attacks by cybercrime groups or extremist cyber attacks launched by hacking groups directly affect national security.
- Terrorism is a permanent threat, with forms of manifestation difficult to anticipate and counteract. The growing influx of information, especially in the virtual environment, favors the emergence of new cases of radicalization or involvement in extremist-terrorist actions.
- The proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and the trafficking of dual-use goods can affect national security, in the face of a destabilization at regional level.
- The hostile informative actions can obstruct Romania's strategic projects and the decisions of the Romanian state institutions.

The main *risks for Romania* are as follows:

- Regional instability limits Romania's capacity to promote strategic interests, especially those supporting the European path of the Republic of Moldova, solving frozen conflicts, ensuring energy security, protecting the rights of Romanian communities and economic activities carried out in the Black Sea's Exclusive Economic Zone.
- The lack of Romania's development objectives can be generated by the persistence of economic difficulties, the proliferation of the underground economy and corruption, tax evasion, infrastructure precariousness, as well as external factors such as the perpetuation of the development gaps at the European Union level and the low resistance to turbulence major foreign markets, mostly in the banking and finance area.
- Social risks persist against trends such as demographic decline, active population emigration, environmental degradation, national health system deficiencies, education and social assistance, and distortions in the labor market.
- The radicalization of the extremist entities present on the territory of Romania can occur in the context of the intensification of extremist actions of ethnic, religious or other origin.
- Cross-border crime, from drug trafficking, people, weapons and goods, illegal migration to economic and financial crime, is another phenomenon with a possible impact on national security.
- Illegal trafficking in conventional weapons comes from the interest of state and non-state actors to carry out such operations, targeting conflict zones or armed conflict. The risks with low probability, but with major impact remain of interest for Romania's security, such as: low intensity military conflicts, but persistent in time, migratory flows generated by natural catastrophes, pandemics, ecological disasters.

The *main vulnerabilities* of Romania are:

- The limited capacity of state institutions to absorb European funds, the often inefficient use of public money, energy, critical infrastructure, agriculture, environmental protection, justice, health, education and scientific research. The absence of real multiannual budget planning has negative effects, including increasing the capabilities of the armed forces and respecting military spending commitments.
- Lack of coherence of the institutions of the Romanian state in the process of managing the various types of risks. This vulnerability becomes important and refers to the interoperability capability of the various state institutions that have to act in case of asymmetric and hybrid threats.

- Corruption is vulnerable to the state, damaging the economy and affecting the country's development potential, good governance, decision-making for citizens and communities, and confidence in the act of justice and state institutions. At the external level, the persistence of corruption has a negative impact on the credibility and image of our country.
- Exclusion and social polarization, poverty, demographic decline, specialized labor migration, socio-economic disparities between regions and counties, fragility of the spirit and civic solidarity.

6. Directions for action and the main ways to ensure national security

Romania needs to focus its strategic efforts on the defense and security of citizens, on national territory, as well as on supporting allied and partner states, in line with the commitments made under international treaties. Based on this analysis, we have identified the following main directions of action for ensuring Romania's defense and security in relation with NATO:

- Strengthening national defense capabilities through efficient use of existing mechanisms within NATO by continuing the process of transformation, modernization and endowment of the army with an annual budget of at least 2% of GDP for defense and national security;
- developing the capabilities needed to respond to asymmetric and hybrid threats;
- deepen the security dimension of the Strategic Partnership with the US by strengthening military cooperation, including on the national territory and the Black Sea region;
- Achieving performance standards to ensure interoperability with the armies of other Member States and harmonizing the legal and regulatory provisions governing the training and training of armed forces;
- developing and adapting the security industry to the requirements of the armed forces and the competitive environment;
- developing security industry cooperation with Euro-Atlantic countries, by capitalizing on multinational cooperation opportunities in the context of NATO and European Union initiatives;
- strengthening the role and national presence in civilian missions and military operations through participation in crisis monitoring and management missions in priority areas of interest for Romania.
- strengthening the strategic dialogue within the European Union, NATO and other formats of international cooperation;
- deepening strategic partnerships by expanding economic cooperation;
- stepping up cooperation with NATO's eastern flank in tripartite and bilateral formats;
- promotion of strategic Black Sea strategic valences and cooperation formats in this area;
- Romania's involvement in the reflection process on the future role of the OSCE;
- supporting public diplomacy actions to promote national security interests in cooperation with other public or private institutions.

Conclusions

As it results from the data and information presented and analyzed in this paper, Romania continues the process of strengthening NATO's defense capability. A priority for Romania is the development of the material base in all areas of defense and security and the internal and international institutional framework. Romania's programs and strategies in relation to NATO ensure the security interests of the Romanian state in areas of strategic importance for Romania, namely: armored conveyors, armored land vehicles, Air Force multilevel airplane, multipurpose corvette, personnel transport helicopters and ground-to-air missile system. The analysis proves that there are a number of risks, threats and vulnerabilities relevant to Romania and that a continued increase in Romania's defense and security capacity is still needed. The proposed action lines show how the Romanian institutions could act in order to significantly limit the negative influences of the main identified risks, vulnerabilities and threats.

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