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**THE IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL
SECURITY STRATEGY IN THE RM**

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Abstract:

The definition and implementation of national security strategies are of exceptional importance for every state. Moreover, this process is extremely important for the European States at the beginning of a new millennium, when integration and co-operation tendencies become more intense in diverse areas, when the desires to overcome the old antagonisms are transformed into common efforts of identification and edification of new security models.

Keywords: security, defense, cooperation, conflict, priorities

1. Introduction

The Constitution of the Republic of Moldova proclaimed firstly, the permanent neutrality of the Republic of Moldova and secondly, it stipulated that the Republic of Moldova does not permit the presence of foreign armed forces on its territory.

Prospects for cooperation between Moldova and European Union within the Common Security and Defense Policy depend to a great extent on Moldova's capacity to align the National Security and Defense Policy with the Security and Defense Policy of the European Union and to build relevant capacities of security and defense entities in Moldova to address the cooperation prospects and potential commitments in this area.

In this context, the main obstacles for Moldova's participation in CSDP (Common Security and Defense Policy) remain the inconsistent political stewardship, inefficient management of the MSDP (Moldovan security and defense policy) at the top level and limited budget resources, which, all together, challenge the credibility of political statements about Moldova's willingness to participate in CSDP, on the one hand, and do not allow a proper preparation for a potential participation, on the other hand.

In order to overcome these impediments, the study recommends to take complex actions at local level that would clarify the implementation of the objective of participation in the CSDP and would include identification of participation tools at political and executive level, approval of the target objectives of national capacities for participation in the EU military and civilian operations and initiation of preparation of forces under the overall leadership of the Moldovan President.

2. National Security Strategy

The national security policy of the Republic of Moldova is not targeted against the national security of other states.

Threats and vulnerabilities of the National Security are:

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- The Transnistrian conflict and foreign military presence on the territory of the Republic of Moldova
- Threat of Foreign Coercion
- External Negative Developments and International Crises
- The Threat of Organized Crime
- The Threat of International Terrorism
- Threats that come from human activity and natural disasters
- Economic Threats
- Social Threats
- IT Threat
- Internal vulnerabilities

3. Priorities and the factors of national security in Moldova

Based on national priorities and the factors which could affect national security in Moldova, the following issues can be mentioned:

- A position regarding the exclusion of military arsenals, of the use of force and solving every conflict in a peaceful way;
- Compliance with the principle of inviolability of the state border under the provisions of the Vienna Treaty;
- The promotion of a permanent neutrality policy;
- To avoid the use of our territory for aggressive direct actions or for the military aggression of other countries;
- Strict observance of agreements on the use of nuclear weapons, arms control and support efforts to disarm under international treaties.

This approach begins by defining national interests. They are the most basic, unchanging goals of a state. The main national interest of the Republic Moldova is maintaining neutrality of the country, the fact mentioned in the Constitution of our country. Although they are expressed differently from country to country, they cluster around the concepts of national sovereignty, economic well-being and values (such as religion, democracy, etc.). Planners and strategists in our country must be clear about the country's most important interests, such as sovereignty and the purpose for which they would be willing to use force; and less important interests, for which economic and diplomatic tools of power would be more appropriate.

4. Security environment

The next step is to analyze the evolving of security environment. At least, this analysis must consider the major trends of international relations, weighing changes in the relative power of other countries that will most affect the state's future. A complete assessment should examine the impact on national interests of other driving forces, such as economic globalization, political interdependence, and the rate of technological change, environmental degradation, ethnic conflict, migration and proliferation of mass-destruction weapons. The primary objective in this aspect is solving the Transnistrian problem in a peaceful way to keep the integrity of our country. We also need to promote the democracy, peace, and stability not only in our country but also in neighboring countries, despite the fact that we are a small country.

Based upon this analysis, planners usually identify more specific and time-sensitive objectives. At first, they tend to be quite numerous and varied. However, they will be very

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hard to achieve unless national security planners organize them in terms of their relative importance. It is especially helpful to view them as sub-sets of the main national interests.

This is the stage where the measures and actions are meant to ensure that the restructuring of the military body is established according to the objectives, tasks and resources reserved in the Defense Planning Guidance, and according to the commanders' orders. At this stage we elaborate the "Programs for Forces Establishment, Upgrading and Training". These programs need to comprise all the activities and measures necessary for the establishment, upgrading, procurement, training, maintenance during peace and crisis of all the structures in the Ministry of National Defense. Mainly it is a process of balancing and integration of resources in the framework of diverse programs, according to priorities.

The central element is the resource management, the point that can sometimes become critical. It ensures the link between the plan and the budget and it is, in fact, the process that reconciles the aspirations in the defense field with the economic and financial constraints. It is the stage where we should get "the best value for the money", or in other words, "to get the biggest bang for one's buck". Defense is a long-term business.

5. National objectives and promoting national interests

The next step in a "top-down" approach is to develop an overall strategy for achieving the national objectives and promoting national interests. This could be the most important output of the national security decision-making process. If possible, it should address all the tools of national power and explain how they will be used to achieve the declared national objectives. This strategy is a key input to other planning documents, such as military strategy, that guides the selection of future forces.

In connection with this it is important to establish force structure, missions, organization, equipment, training level, operational level, logistics and infrastructure needs to be covered, as well as the force training plans and rules of engagement for military actions to be fulfilled by the Moldavian military.

So in terms of realizing National Security Strategy and economy strategy in Moldova the major efforts should be directed for:

- Achieving the institutional transformation for the effective coordination of actions in terms of insuring the economic security of the state;
- Developing of the implementation of new technologies and modules;
- Developing of the economic infrastructure which is necessary for the realization of structural transformations;
- Ensuring more efficient use of resources;
- Developing of scientific and technical potential;
- Creating the conditions for the achievement and improvement of human resources.

Some possible results could be the decrease of public expenses and budget deficit, reducing inflation, a greater efficiency through the use of performance indicators.

The existence of a stable political framework in Moldova would lead not only to solving some internal problems, but also to increasing of our credibility from foreign partners, the development of the economy and finally the existence of the necessary conditions for the implementation of new projects. In the political field we need to implement those policies which would maintain the state's defense capability and would support those economic policies in order to preserve the sovereignty and integrity of our country.

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6. Implementation of new policies system in National Army of RM

First of all, for the implementation of new policies system in National Army of Moldova it may be necessary to develop a legal framework and a working group which would analyze the opportunity and disadvantages of this process in Moldova. If we were to start from what we have now, this could form the next structure:

1. Elaboration and development of polices into the defense system - this program would include the next subprograms:

- Minister of Defense;
- General Staff of Minister of Defense.

2. Land Forces.
3. Air Forces.
4. International and peace support operations.
5. Communications and information.
6. Logistical support of National Army.
7. Education.

All of these programs can be divided into the small elements on the level of special military units (battalion, base, depot).

7. Conclusion

Main strategic security objectives are: integration in the European Union; participation at international level in the management of threats and insecurities; cooperation with NATO; fight against poverty; ensure economical security; diminish energy dependency; management of the Transdnestrian conflict and withdrawal of foreign military presence, fight against criminal phenomenon and corruption; improvement of demographic situation and overall health of population; prevention and effective management of natural disasters and environment degradation; assurance of societal and informational security; the cooperation with the neighboring states is strategic in settlement of the Transdnestrian conflict and cooperation in the economical, energy and ecological areas; the security sector reform - the reform of military and carabinieri forces, and the reformation of the border guard service; fight against terrorism, etc.

The main security threats according to the National Security Strategy are: poverty, economical underdevelopment, energy dependency, Transdnestrian conflict, presence of the foreign military forces, external coercion, demographic problem, criminal phenomenon, corruption, migration, public health, natural disasters, informational insecurity, and instability in the financial-banking system.

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